



# 1988 LABOUR STATISTICS AUSTRALIA







# **LABOUR STATISTICS AUSTRALIA, 1988**

**IAN CASTLES**  
Australian Statistician

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## GENERAL INFORMATION

### Symbols

The following *symbols*, where shown in columns of figures or elsewhere in tables, mean:

- n.a. not available
- . . not applicable
- nil or rounded to zero
- break in continuity of series
- \* subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses
- r figures or series revised since previous issue

### Other

Figures have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.



## **PREFACE**

This publication presents a statistical summary of the operations of the Australian labour market. Topics covered include employment, underemployment and unemployment; award rates, earnings, income and labour costs; hours of work and industrial relations. International comparisons of the more important labour statistics series are also provided.

The publication has been developed primarily as a reference document, offering an overview of the labour market data produced by the ABS, and providing a base for analysis and research on any aspect of the labour market. It is also of value to those who want only an overall picture and to those who require an introduction to the range of ABS labour statistics. To assist readers, following the introduction to each chapter, 'Selected Features' have been presented to highlight some of the more significant elements and trends of the Australian labour market.

Readers should note that the data presented in the publication do not cover the full range of labour statistics produced by the ABS. More detailed information is contained in the specific ABS publications indicated at the bottom of each chart or table and listed in Appendix A. Individual publications also contain details of ABS officers who may be contacted for further information about the statistics.

The statistics shown are the latest available as at April 1989 and generally relate to the calendar year 1988. Wherever possible, a time series of the principal characteristics is provided. Definitions are given in the Glossary in Appendix B, and information on methods of collection and concepts are given in the Technical Notes in Appendix C.

**Australian Bureau of Statistics  
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**IAN CASTLES  
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## INTRODUCTION

User demand on the ABS in the field of labour market statistics has been considerable and consistent over many years and has led to continued improvements in both the quality and comprehensiveness of the data.

Nevertheless, because pressure comes from users in both the economic and social areas, and because their specific needs for data are many and varied, the demand for an even more comprehensive service continues unabated.

Broadly, and at the risk of oversimplification, users tend to be interested in the following topics:

- the social, demographic, industrial, occupational, educational and labour force characteristics of the working age population, including employment and unemployment levels;
- income and non-wage benefits derived from the efforts of labour, and award rates of pay and their relationship to overall income;
- work patterns, hours of work, job satisfaction and work preferences;
- industrial relations;
- labour costs and labour productivity;
- the relationship of labour market indicators to other social and economic data;
- training and career paths;
- conditions of the workplace including occupational health and safety and industrial accidents.

The ABS relies on a mix of household and employer based surveys and administrative data to produce the wide range of labour market statistics currently available.

### Household Surveys

*Household Surveys* include the monthly Labour Force Survey, supplementary surveys carried out in conjunction with the Labour Force Survey and a set of separate special household surveys employing appropriate methodologies.

The *Labour Force Survey* has been in existence from the early 1960s. Collection of monthly labour force data began in February 1978, prior to which it had been conducted at quarterly intervals.

*Supplementary Surveys* attached to the Labour Force Survey have been conducted since the 1960s. They enable the ABS to collect information on new topics or to obtain more detail on topics already covered in the Labour Force Survey. Since the mid-seventies, topics which have been covered by the supplementary survey program have increased markedly, and the conduct of some surveys on

a regular basis has led to the development of time series of various social and labour force indicators.

*Special Supplementary Surveys* are generally large scale omnibus surveys covering topics considered too complex or sensitive to be incorporated into a monthly supplementary survey. Some of the more recent topics concerning the labour market covered by this collection vehicle include

- *Career Paths of Persons with Trade Qualifications, September-November 1982* (6243.0) which sought information enabling the identification of persons with trade qualifications, and whether those qualifications are being or have been used (this survey has recently been repeated and expanded to cover career paths of nurses and how workers get their training);
- *Superannuation, September-November 1982* (6319.0) which collected data on the extent of coverage of superannuation or retirement schemes and life assurance policies, in conjunction with the 1982 Income and Housing Survey. This was the first ABS survey to include information on superannuation coverage and costs, on the extent of coverage of life assurance policies, and on payments (including lump sum payments) received from superannuation schemes, life assurance policies and worker's compensation, as well as current and annual income;
- A supplementary survey conducted in November 1988 collected data on persons who belonged to a superannuation scheme at that time. Results were published recently in *Superannuation Australia* (6319.0).
- *Income Distribution Survey, 1986* (6546.0) which collected data on persons with earned income, their levels of income and demographic and social characteristics.
- *1984 Household Expenditure Survey (HES)*, a twelve month field enumeration which began in January 1984 — the survey's main objective was to obtain data on 'household expenditure', namely expenditure on goods and services for private consumption (for more information on the HES refer to *Information Paper: 1984 Household Expenditure Survey* (6527.0)). (A survey of Household Expenditure conducted in 1988 is currently being processed.);
- *Alternative Working Arrangements, September-November 1986* (6341.0) which obtained information about certain aspects of the working arrangements of employees and their preferences for changes to those arrangements.

For more information on the population survey program, see *Information Paper : Population Survey Program* issued by the ABS in 1986.

### Employer Based Surveys

For many years, estimates of civilian employees, average weekly earnings, distribution and composition of employee earnings and hours and job vacancies and overtime were based on a statistical framework constructed from lists of employers subject to payroll tax, supplemented by lists of government employers, religious and benevolent institutions and other non-profit organisations. Following a review conducted in 1981, it was concluded that the civilian employees series had substantially underestimated the rate of growth in employment because a significant number of small businesses were exempt from payroll tax. This deficiency in coverage of small businesses also adversely affected the quality of data on average weekly earnings because small businesses were under-represented in estimates based on the payroll tax framework.

In the light of the review, it was decided that the information required would be best obtained directly from employers using sample surveys based on the ABS register of businesses and organisations. Consequently, a new integrated statistical system based on the business register (which required an upgrade in the coverage of small businesses) was developed. Since May 1983, the following new or upgraded surveys have been introduced:

- Quarterly Survey of Average Weekly Earnings;
- Quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings;
- Quarterly Survey of Overtime;
- Quarterly Survey of Job Vacancies;
- Annual Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours; and
- Surveys of Labour Costs.

To provide a link between the old and new statistical series, parallel surveys on the old and new systems were conducted for the Employment and Earnings survey for the September and December quarters, 1983 and the Average Weekly Earnings Survey for the period August 1981 to November 1983. Further details on the new statistical series outlined above have been published in *Information Paper : New Statistical Series — Employment, Average Weekly Earnings, Job Vacancies and Overtime* (6256.0).

The Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours was conducted annually to 1981, again in 1983 and then annually from 1985 onwards.

### A Guide to Labour Statistics

The publication of *A Guide to Labour Statistics* (6102.0) was released in early 1986. The Guide provides an overview of:

- the development of labour statistics in Australia;
- major International Labour Organisation conventions providing the rationale for such statistics;
- the concepts, methodology and sources of ABS labour market data;
- the comparability between different ABS and non-ABS data sources.

The development of the Guide grew out of a recognition by the ABS that users required more than the ongoing issue of ABS labour market data. The Guide is structured according to subject matter topics similar to chapter headings used in this publication, and is intended as a companion volume to this publication.

### Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)

ASCO is a skill-based classification of occupations developed as a national standard for the production and analysis of labour force statistics, human resources management, education planning, the listing of job applicants and vacancies, the provision of occupational information and for vocational guidance. The First Edition of ASCO was released in September 1986 as the result of an extensive joint project undertaken by the ABS and the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations (DEIR) (now the Department of Employment, Education and Training).

The classification groups occupations on the basis of type of work performed. This criterion has been interpreted in terms of two variables: skill level and skill specialisation. The skill level of an occupation (not of an individual) is defined in terms of the length and type of training normally required for the satisfactory performance of the primary tasks involved. The skill specialisation of an occupation is defined in terms of the field of knowledge required, tools and equipment used, materials worked on, and goods and services produced.

These variables were used to group jobs into 1,079 occupations, 282 unit groups, 52 minor groups and 8 major groups. At major group level, groups are separated principally according to skill level; at the lower levels the skill specialisation criterion is applied in successively finer degrees of detail.

ASCO was introduced into ABS collections from May 1986, starting with the May 1986 Labour Force Survey, the 1986 Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours and the 1986 Population Census. Data on occupation in ABS labour statistics collected before this time were coded to the Classification and Classified List of Occupations (CCLO). While the titles of some of the groups in the two classifications are similar, the content of these groups is different because occupations are grouped according to different criteria. These differences are likely to be accentuated by the introduction of a structured method for coding survey data to ASCO. Extreme caution

must therefore be exercised in attempting to compare data coded to CCLO with that coded to ASCO.

A cross-tabulation of the two classifications at the major group level was presented in Table 41 of the August 1986 issue of *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). The estimates contained in this table were produced by coding a sub-sample of occupation responses from the May 1986 Labour Force Survey to both ASCO and CCLO. Occupation data from the 1986 Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours were coded to both classifications and presented in the May 1986 issue of *The Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia* (6306.0). More detailed information on the relationship between ASCO and CCLO is presented in *Census 86 - ASCO/CCLO Link* (2182.0) and *Census 86 - ASCO/CCLO Link File : Technical Details* (2199.0).

CCLO was originally based on the 1958 version of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) and thus afforded Australian labour force statistics some international comparability. There were many severe criticisms of CCLO and thus ASCO was developed using a completely different conceptual approach. Since the publication of ASCO in 1986, ISCO (1988) has been revised using a very similar conceptual approach to that adopted for ASCO. Other countries such as the United Kingdom and Canada are currently revising their national classifications along similar lines.

The following publications about ASCO are available from the ABS:

1. *Information Paper : Guide to ASCO Publications* (1221.0)
2. *ASCO Statistical Classification* (1222.0) outlines the conceptual basis and structure of ASCO, and provides definitions of the major, minor and unit groups in the classification. It is intended principally as an aid in interpreting statistics coded to ASCO.
3. *ASCO Occupation definitions* (1223.0) defines and describes the 1,079 categories at the most detailed level of ASCO, the occupation level.
4. *ASCO Expert Coding System* includes a coding program, training guide and associated documentation and is based on the same Index as the clerical system. The system runs on IBM XT or AT compatible microcomputers.
5. *ASCO Coding System, Unit Group Level* (1225.0) details the procedures and provides the indexes required for the accurate coding of survey responses to ASCO. Other indexes contained in the *Statistical Classification* and the *ASCO Dictionary* are not suitable for this purpose.

The *ASCO Dictionary* (AGPS cat. No. 85 1291 0) was produced jointly by ABS and DEIR (now the Department of Employment, Education and Training) and contains descriptions of all groups in the classification down to the occupation level. It is published by the Australian Government Publishing Service and is available from AGPS bookshops.

## CHAPTER 1

### SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

This chapter presents a brief summary of the more important population statistics which impact on the present or future structure and activities of the labour market. Important factors highlighted in the statistics include the age composition of the population and its future trends, population growth (including its components — natural increase and overseas migration) and the birthplace composition of the population, particularly those of prime working age. The origin of arriving settlers provides a further pointer to the future make-up of the population. Other population related factors which are included in the statistics presented include the family background of the population, levels of educational attainment, and characteristics of migrants.

#### SELECTED FEATURES

##### Population

The estimated resident population of Australia at 30 June 1988 was 16,538,200, an increase of 274,800 since 30 June 1987. Of the growth during the last twelve months, 46 per cent was achieved through natural increase (125,800) with overseas migration (149,000) contributing the remaining 54 per cent. The annual growth rate for the year 1987-88 of 1.7 per cent was fractionally higher than the 1.5 per cent for the previous year.

Principal features of current population trends are low and declining fertility, increasing longevity and high levels of net overseas migration gains. Natural increase, i.e. births minus deaths, is relatively steady because the lower birth rate is being offset by the lower death rate. Net overseas migration, however, is at historically high levels and rising. The combined outcome of these trends is high levels of total population growth and a gradual ageing of the Australian population.

Over the decade since 30 June 1978, for example, the median age has risen from 28.9 years to 32.3 years. The dependency ratio for 0-14 year-olds (i.e. population aged 0-14 years per thousand persons aged 15-64) has declined from 40.29 in 1978 to 33.40 in 1988 and the dependency ratio for persons aged 65 years and over (i.e. expressed per thousand population aged 15-64 years) has risen from 14.28 in 1978 to 16.27 in 1988. The working-age population has also been ageing, though at a slower rate. The proportion of the population in the young working ages 15-24 has declined from 17.5 per cent in 1978 to 16.5 in 1988, but the proportion in the older working ages 50-64 years has also fallen from 14.4 per cent to 13.5 per cent. The median age of the working age group as a whole (15-64 years) has risen from 33.2 years to 34.2 years over the ten-year period.

At 30 June 1988 the population aged 15-64 years was 11,049,500. Despite the older profile, the numbers of people in this age group have been increasing at a faster rate (now 18.9 per cent higher than 1978) than the population as a whole (15.2 per cent higher) due to the concentration of overseas arrivals in this age group. The proportion of Australia's population which is of working age has consequently risen. In 1978 it comprised 64.7 per cent of the population; in 1988 it was 66.8 per cent.

Implications for the future age profile of the work-force are illustrated in Charts 1.3 - 1.6. These demonstrate the outcome of certain assumed fertility/mortality/migration trends as described in Appendix 3. Four alternative combinations (A, B, C and D) of these assumptions have been selected for the period up to year 2031. Series A and B would result in the highest population increase, followed by C and then D. The outcome for the size of the workforce would be in the same order, as also would be the resultant median age of the 15-64 year age group.

Projections of the population in the younger working ages, 15-24 years, show that although numbers will continue to rise until 1993 they will then decline slightly for a few years as the effect of lower numbers of births in the 1970's impacts on the 15-24 age group. This dip in births will again result in sagging numbers in the next century as the following generation enters this particular age-range. Of more importance than this wavelike movement, however, is the narrow range in which population numbers are projected to move. Series A and B project a steady rise until the year 2031 but Series C projects a very small rate of increase and series D actually shows a decline.

In comparison substantial increases in numbers are projected for the prime working age-group (25-49 years) and also the older working ages (50 to 64 years). A levelling off may occur for the 25-49 age group if series D assumptions prevail, but only after a considerable increase during the remaining years of this century.



TABLE 1.1. ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION : AGE, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1978 TO 30 JUNE 1988  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Age group (years)	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
MALES											
0- 4	596.5	584.5	579.9	583.2	591.7	600.2	606.9	614.2	619.0	622.9	627.1
5- 9	679.4	675.8	667.2	649.1	632.4	619.7	607.7	602.6	604.9	612.7	624.5
10-14	638.8	641.2	650.5	672.2	691.6	700.3	698.3	691.2	672.2	652.2	640.2
15-19	667.1	670.5	666.5	660.8	658.1	654.5	657.9	667.0	688.6	709.3	721.5
20-24	612.9	629.3	644.0	659.8	676.0	684.1	686.8	686.5	680.4	674.6	674.3
25-29	596.4	601.8	610.6	622.4	633.2	641.4	651.7	667.1	681.8	696.5	709.7
30-34	566.0	582.8	599.8	622.3	622.2	625.0	626.8	627.4	635.7	649.4	665.4
35-39	451.2	466.4	485.3	504.2	547.2	582.0	602.8	624.6	641.7	635.1	641.3
40-44	396.7	404.5	414.7	427.2	444.0	457.1	476.0	496.0	520.1	564.4	599.5
45-49	394.0	386.2	380.1	377.3	383.5	393.1	405.2	420.2	433.2	446.2	461.8
50-54	398.0	398.1	396.5	395.5	392.3	385.4	379.9	375.0	377.0	385.3	394.5
55-59	344.3	357.9	365.9	370.1	374.1	379.5	382.5	385.1	384.8	380.2	375.5
60-64	283.0	279.0	282.3	291.8	304.5	319.5	335.5	344.7	351.6	355.0	359.9
65-69	230.5	238.7	245.8	250.1	252.5	251.9	249.4	253.9	266.1	278.8	292.7
70 and over	326.6	337.1	349.0	362.1	377.7	392.7	410.8	427.3	443.1	457.9	469.0
All Ages	7,181.3	7,253.8	7,338.1	7,448.3	7,580.9	7,686.3	7,778.2	7,882.7	8,000.2	8,120.5	8,257.1
FEMALES											
0- 4	568.1	557.6	552.3	556.4	563.6	570.1	576.9	585.4	589.5	593.7	598.7
5- 9	652.7	647.7	639.3	620.5	602.9	589.7	578.7	572.6	574.6	582.1	592.1
10-14	607.6	611.7	621.8	644.1	662.9	671.1	667.3	659.7	639.3	619.2	607.9
15-19	638.7	643.1	641.0	636.3	630.9	626.4	629.6	637.7	658.7	678.6	690.4
20-24	597.2	610.7	625.1	642.0	657.4	664.4	665.1	662.9	656.3	651.1	649.9
25-29	585.4	591.5	599.4	607.6	620.4	629.0	639.1	652.4	666.7	681.3	694.3
30-34	542.0	561.6	580.7	604.7	606.4	614.0	619.9	625.2	633.5	646.4	660.4
35-39	427.2	443.8	465.2	484.9	526.0	559.1	580.0	603.0	624.9	624.1	634.9
40-44	377.9	386.5	395.2	406.6	421.8	433.4	452.2	472.5	494.2	536.9	571.2
45-49	370.5	364.9	361.4	358.3	364.8	374.0	385.9	398.5	409.1	421.2	435.9
50-54	382.4	381.0	378.0	379.1	373.8	367.3	362.0	358.0	359.9	368.3	377.0
55-59	352.1	363.9	371.0	370.5	372.1	374.2	374.4	373.9	370.7	366.2	362.6
60-64	306.6	304.0	308.4	321.3	331.7	343.6	356.5	363.9	367.8	368.6	369.4
65-69	265.5	275.2	282.8	286.1	290.3	291.3	288.8	292.4	304.1	316.1	330.3
70 and over	504.2	518.7	535.7	556.7	578.3	599.9	624.8	647.4	668.8	688.9	706.1
All Ages	7,178.0	7,262.0	7,357.3	7,475.0	7,603.3	7,707.1	7,801.2	7,905.6	8,018.2	8,142.8	8,281.1
PERSONS											
0- 4	1,164.6	1,142.1	1,132.2	1,139.6	1,155.3	1,170.2	1,183.8	1,199.6	1,208.5	1,216.6	1,225.8
5- 9	1,332.1	1,323.5	1,306.6	1,269.6	1,235.3	1,209.4	1,186.4	1,175.1	1,179.5	1,194.8	1,216.6
10-14	1,246.4	1,252.8	1,272.2	1,316.4	1,354.4	1,371.4	1,365.6	1,350.9	1,311.5	1,271.4	1,248.1
15-19	1,305.8	1,313.6	1,307.6	1,297.0	1,289.0	1,280.9	1,287.4	1,304.7	1,347.2	1,387.9	1,411.8
20-24	1,210.1	1,240.0	1,269.1	1,301.9	1,333.4	1,348.4	1,351.9	1,349.5	1,336.7	1,325.7	1,324.2
25-29	1,181.8	1,193.3	1,209.9	1,230.0	1,253.6	1,270.4	1,290.8	1,319.5	1,348.5	1,377.9	1,404.0
30-34	1,108.0	1,144.4	1,180.5	1,226.9	1,228.6	1,239.0	1,246.8	1,252.7	1,269.2	1,295.8	1,325.8
35-39	878.4	910.2	950.5	989.1	1,073.2	1,141.1	1,182.7	1,227.6	1,266.7	1,259.1	1,276.2
40-44	774.6	791.0	809.8	833.8	865.8	890.5	928.2	968.5	1,014.3	1,101.3	1,170.7
45-49	764.5	751.1	741.5	735.7	748.3	767.1	791.1	818.7	842.3	867.4	897.7
50-54	780.4	779.1	774.5	774.6	766.1	752.6	742.0	733.0	736.9	753.6	771.6
55-59	696.3	721.8	736.8	740.6	746.3	753.7	756.9	759.0	755.5	746.4	738.1
60-64	589.6	583.0	590.7	613.1	636.2	663.0	692.0	708.5	719.4	723.6	729.3
65-69	496.0	513.9	528.6	536.2	542.8	543.1	538.2	546.3	570.2	595.0	623.1
70 and over	830.8	855.8	884.7	918.8	955.9	992.6	1,035.6	1,074.7	1,112.0	1,146.9	1,175.1
All Ages	14,359.3	14,515.7	14,695.4	14,923.3	15,184.2	15,393.5	15,579.4	15,788.3	16,018.4	16,263.3	16,538.2

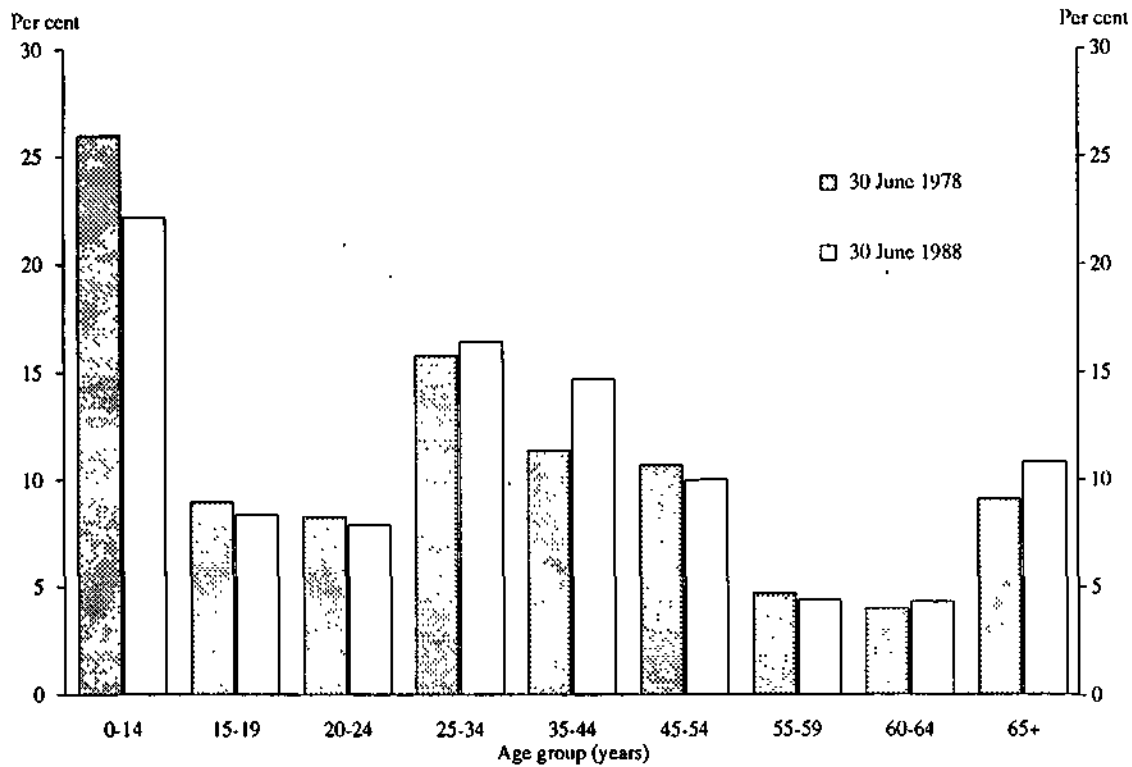
Source: Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia (3201.0) and Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

TABLE 1.2. PERMANENT ARRIVALS (SETTLERS) : AGE BY SEX, AUSTRALIA, 1978 TO 1988

	Age group (years)						
Year	0-14	15-34	35-54	55-64	15-64	65 and over	Total
MALES							
1978	11,350	15,050	5,550	1,110	21,710	1,380	34,430
1979	11,820	15,750	5,790	1,140	22,680	1,340	35,840
1980	15,350	22,160	8,080	1,230	31,470	1,680	48,500
1981	19,620	28,300	10,720	1,440	40,460	1,790	61,870
1982	17,940	24,070	10,170	1,420	35,660	1,780	55,370
1983	12,630	16,750	7,330	1,440	25,520	1,700	39,850
1984	10,750	15,120	6,540	1,560	23,220	1,560	35,530
1985	12,230	18,180	7,730	1,520	27,430	1,540	41,200
1986	14,570	22,360	10,070	1,990	34,420	2,000	51,000
1987	18,620	27,790	12,650	2,410	42,850	2,330	63,800
1988	22,170	31,970	16,540	2,660	51,170	2,380	75,720
FEMALES							
1978	9,710	15,460	5,180	1,880	22,520	1,750	33,990
1979	10,680	16,800	5,290	1,830	23,920	1,800	36,400
1980	13,930	21,040	6,760	2,140	29,940	2,150	46,010
1981	17,690	26,080	8,750	2,200	37,030	2,150	56,870
1982	15,800	23,380	8,410	2,150	33,940	2,060	51,800
1983	11,090	17,040	6,180	2,260	25,480	2,010	38,580
1984	10,250	16,480	6,470	2,430	25,380	1,980	37,580
1985	10,880	18,680	7,200	2,170	28,050	1,870	40,800
1986	13,490	24,380	9,450	2,740	36,570	2,270	52,330
1987	17,440	29,430	11,560	3,340	44,330	2,720	64,490
1988	21,050	33,980	14,620	3,510	52,110	2,670	75,830
PERSONS							
1978	21,060	30,510	10,730	2,990	44,230	3,130	68,420
1979	22,510	32,550	11,070	2,970	46,600	3,140	72,240
1980	29,280	43,190	14,830	3,380	61,460	3,830	94,500
1981	37,310	54,390	19,460	3,640	77,500	3,930	118,740
1982	33,740	47,440	18,580	3,570	69,600	3,840	107,170
1983	23,710	33,790	13,490	3,700	50,980	3,710	78,400
1984	21,010	31,570	13,020	3,980	48,570	3,520	73,110
1985	23,120	36,860	14,930	3,690	55,480	3,410	82,000
1986	28,060	46,740	19,520	4,730	70,990	4,280	103,330
1987	36,060	57,210	24,210	5,760	87,180	5,050	128,290
1988	43,220	65,950	31,160	6,170	103,280	5,050	151,550

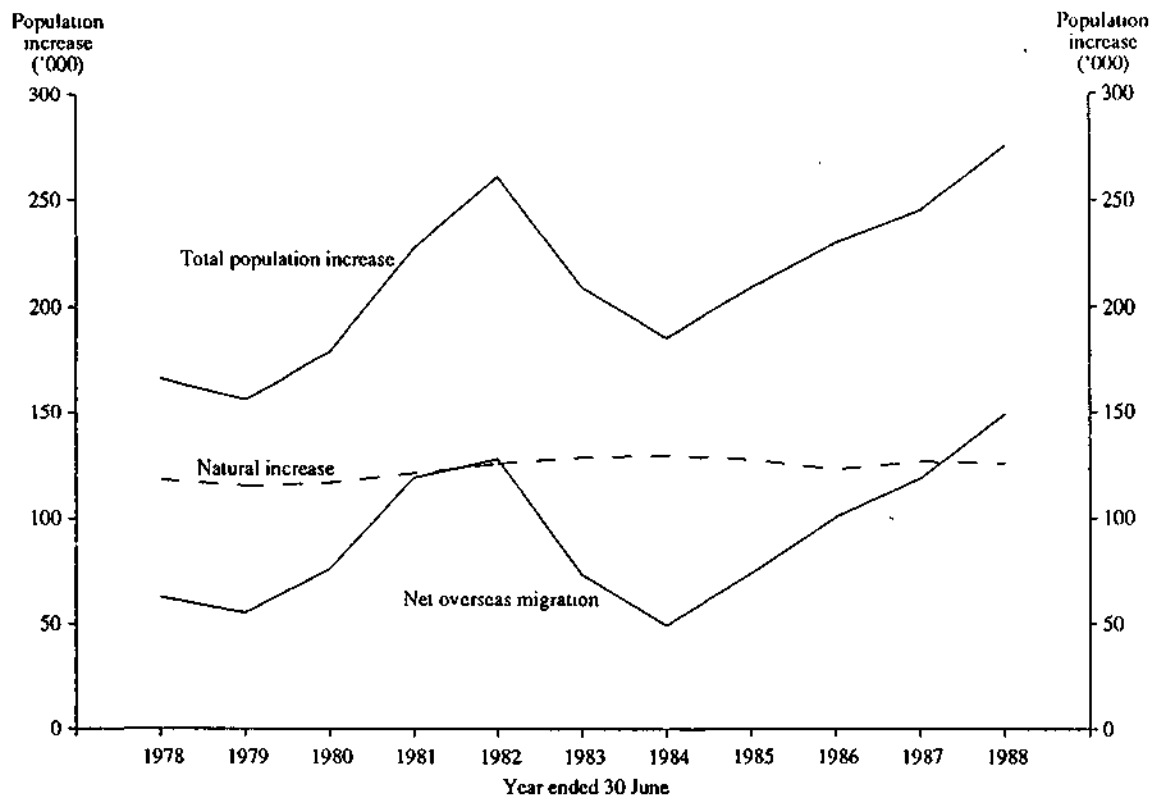
Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3404.0).

**CHART 1.1. ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: AGE GROUPS, AUSTRALIA**



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

**CHART 1.2. ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: COMPONENTS OF GROWTH, AUSTRALIA**



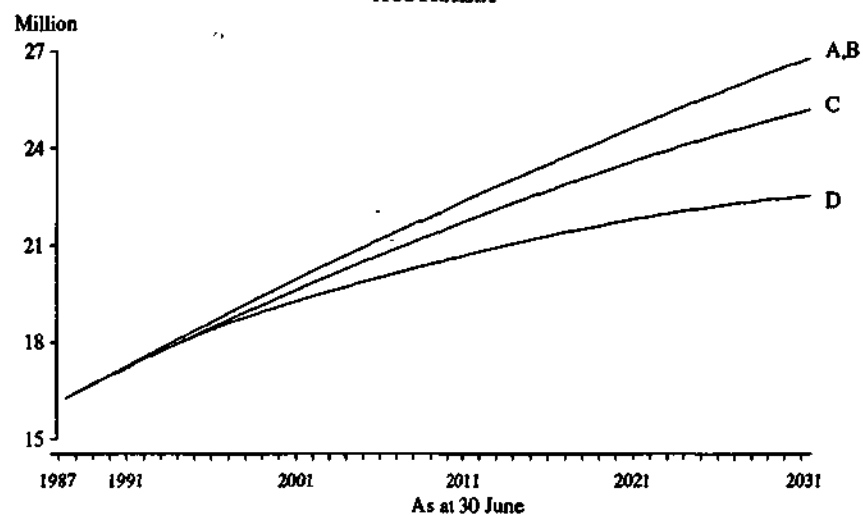
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

**TABLE 1.3. PERMANENT ARRIVALS (SETTLERS) : COUNTRY OF BIRTH BY AGE, AUSTRALIA,  
YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 1988**

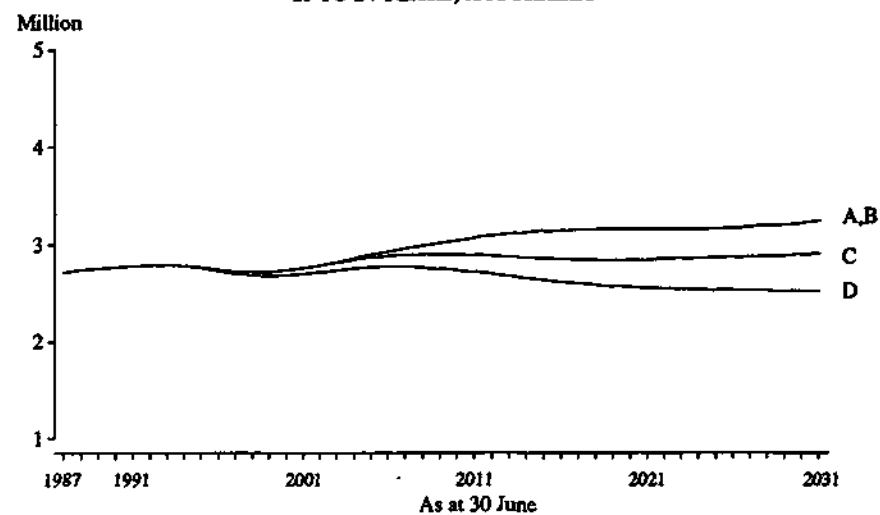
Country of birth	Age group (years)			Total
	0-14	15-64	65 and over	
<b>Africa</b>				
Egypt	360	990	30	1,370
Mauritius	340	840	30	1,210
South Africa	1,280	2,240	140	3,660
Other Africa	510	1,380	20	1,910
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>2,490</b>	<b>5,440</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>8,150</b>
<b>America</b>				
Canada	330	670	10	1,010
Chile	660	1,240	40	1,940
United States of America	670	1,300	40	2,010
Other America	1,000	1,750	80	2,830
<b>Total America</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>4,960</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>7,800</b>
<b>Asia</b>				
China	290	2,910	340	3,540
Cyprus	170	370	10	550
Hong Kong	2,400	4,580	30	7,010
India	710	2,350	150	3,210
Indonesia	300	940	40	1,280
Israel	170	170	10	340
Kampuchea	350	960	30	1,340
Korea	590	1,020	40	1,650
Lebanon	820	2,650	40	3,500
Malaysia	2,190	5,380	100	7,670
Philippines	3,420	6,870	190	10,480
Singapore	670	1,400	30	2,100
Sri Lanka	850	2,420	100	3,380
Taiwan	480	900	10	1,390
Thailand	410	530	10	940
Turkey	260	1,080	40	1,380
Vietnam	1,470	4,150	160	5,780
Other Asia	1,860	3,920	120	5,890
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>17,400</b>	<b>42,600</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>61,430</b>
<b>Europe</b>				
France	110	370	10	490
Germany	310	1,030	80	1,430
Greece	200	520	20	740
Italy	120	350	30	500
Netherlands	120	400	40	570
United Kingdom and Ireland	6,860	16,870	1,970	25,690
Yugoslavia	940	2,310	80	3,330
Other Europe	3,310	8,280	290	11,880
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>11,980</b>	<b>30,120</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>44,630</b>
<b>Oceania</b>				
Fiji	800	1,910	70	2,770
New Zealand	7,240	17,050	580	24,870
Other Oceania	640	1,190	50	1,890
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>8,690</b>	<b>20,140</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>29,530</b>
<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>43,220</b>	<b>103,280</b>	<b>5,050</b>	<b>151,550</b>

Source: Unpublished Overseas Arrivals and Departures Statistics, Demography Section ABS.

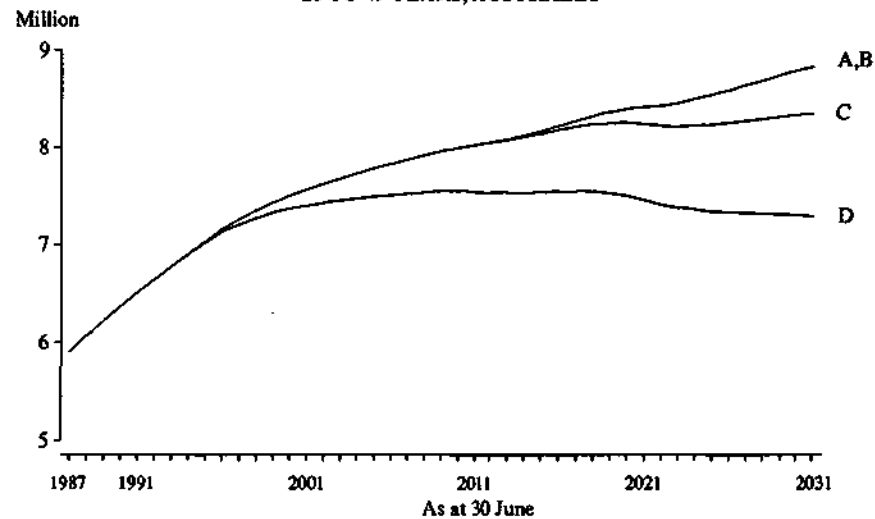
**CHART 1.3. PROJECTED POPULATION: TOTAL ALL AGES, AUSTRALIA**



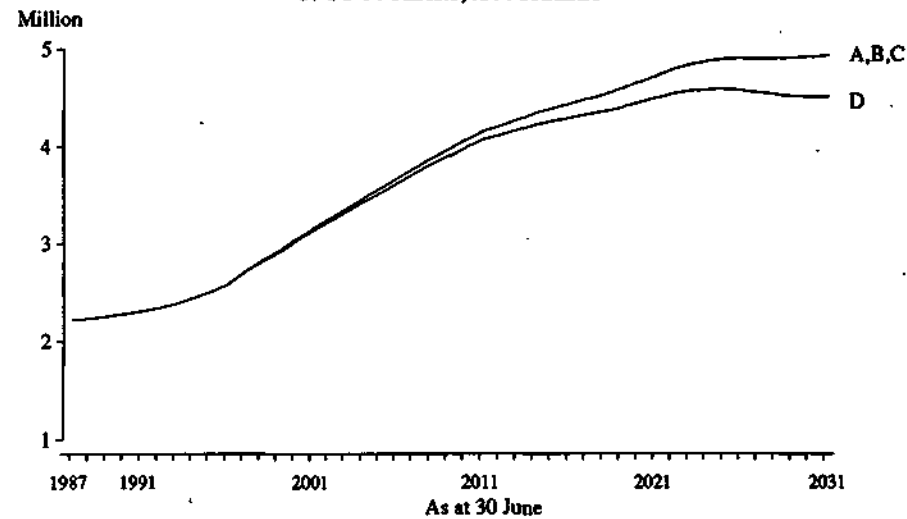
**CHART 1.4. PROJECTED POPULATION: YOUNG WORKING AGES, 15 TO 24 YEARS, AUSTRALIA**



**CHART 1.5. PROJECTED POPULATION: PRIME WORKING AGES, 25 TO 49 YEARS, AUSTRALIA**



**CHART 1.6. PROJECTED POPULATION: OLDER WORKING AGES, 50 TO 64 YEARS, AUSTRALIA**



NOTE: The four projections A, B, C and D are based on different assumptions concerning immigration and fertility rates. See Appendix C.

Source: *Projections of the Population of Australia, States and Territories, 1987 to 2031* (3222.0).



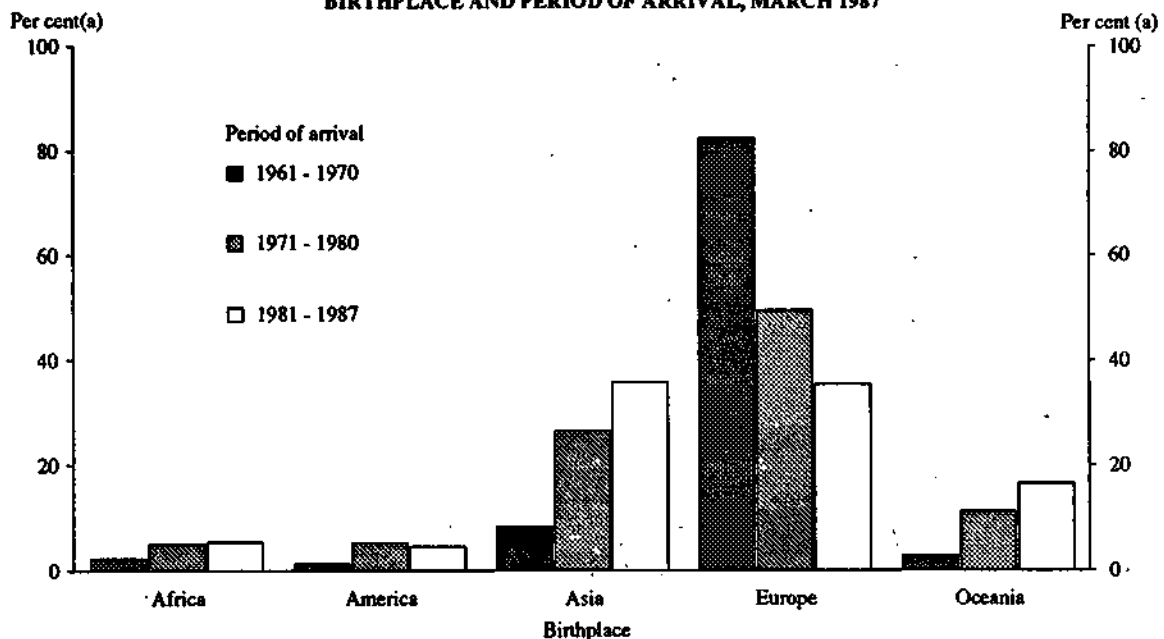
TABLE 1.4. MIGRANTS WHO ARRIVED IN AUSTRALIA AFTER 1960 AGED 18 AND OVER : MIGRATION CATEGORY AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS, MARCH 1987

Migration category	Employed			Unem- ployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Total	Unemploy- ment rate	Partici- pation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total						
	—'000—								
MALES									
New Zealander(a)	62.1	3.8	65.9	5.3	71.2	5.4	76.6	7.5	93.0
Principal applicant	413.4	15.7	429.1	48.0	477.1	97.4	574.5	10.1	83.0
Refugee	25.0	*	26.5	12.3	38.8	4.1	42.9	31.8	90.4
Other	388.4	14.2	402.6	35.7	438.3	93.3	531.6	8.1	82.5
Sponsored	180.0	6.0	186.0	17.5	203.5	56.4	259.9	8.6	78.3
By family	101.8	*	105.2	12.0	117.2	42.3	159.5	10.2	73.5
By employer	45.2	*	46.4	*	48.8	7.1	55.8	*	87.4
By other organisation	33.0	*	34.4	*	37.5	7.1	44.6	*	84.2
Unsponsored	204.1	8.3	212.4	17.9	230.3	36.0	266.3	7.8	86.5
Did not know sponsorship status	4.3	*	4.3	*	4.5	*	5.5	*	81.9
Partner of principal applicant	10.5	*	10.8	*	12.2	*	13.4	*	90.6
Other applicant	25.5	*	26.4	4.4	30.8	4.7	35.5	14.2	86.7
Don't know	10.9	*	11.9	*	13.4	*	14.5	*	92.6
Total	522.4	21.6	544.0	60.6	604.6	109.8	714.5	10.0	84.6
FEMALES									
New Zealander(a)	31.0	12.5	43.5	6.8	50.3	20.3	70.6	13.6	71.3
Principal applicant	85.7	41.9	127.6	16.0	143.5	110.9	254.5	11.1	56.4
Refugee	4.0	*	4.2	*	6.2	*	9.4	*	66.3
Other	81.7	41.7	123.3	14.0	137.3	107.8	245.1	10.2	56.0
Sponsored	47.6	25.7	73.3	10.3	83.6	77.0	160.7	12.3	52.0
By family	37.4	16.9	54.2	7.1	61.4	64.2	125.6	11.6	48.9
By employer	5.1	*	8.1	*	8.9	3.6	12.5	*	71.5
By other organisation	5.1	5.9	11.0	*	13.3	9.2	22.6	*	59.0
Unsponsored	33.8	15.5	49.3	3.5	52.8	30.3	83.1	6.7	63.6
Did not know sponsorship status	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner of principal applicant	89.2	53.2	142.4	21.3	163.6	167.7	331.4	13.0	49.4
Other applicant	14.1	5.4	19.5	4.1	23.6	19.8	43.4	17.5	54.5
Don't know	6.2	*	9.0	*	9.9	6.9	16.8	*	59.0
Total	226.2	115.7	341.9	49.1	391.0	325.6	716.6	12.6	54.6

(a) Includes persons born in New Zealand and those whose place of last residence was New Zealand.

Source: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia, March 1987 (6250.0)

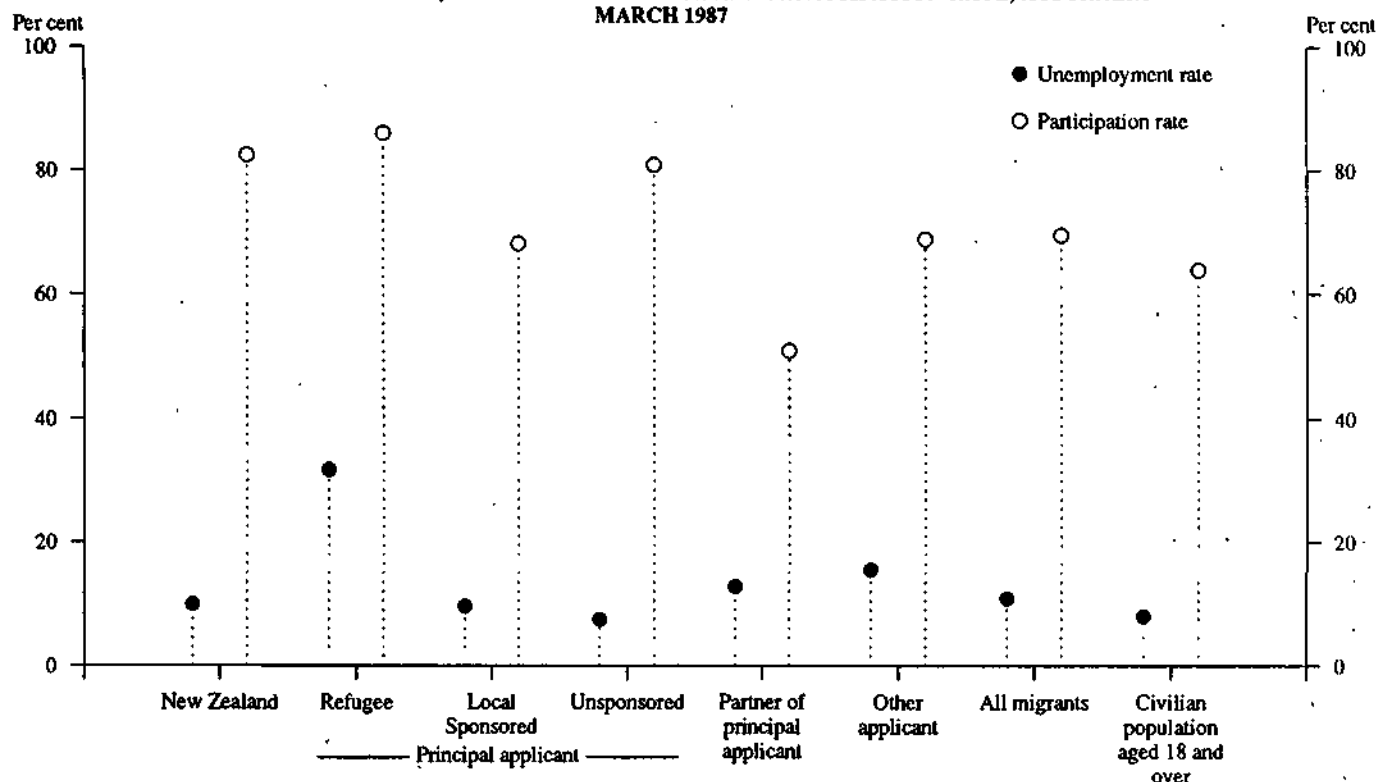
CHART 1.7. MIGRANTS WHO ARRIVED IN AUSTRALIA AFTER 1960 AGED 18 AND OVER: BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL, MARCH 1987



(a) For each 'period of arrival', the percentage distribution by birthplace.

Source: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia, March 1987 (6250.0).

CHART 1.8. MIGRANTS WHO ARRIVED IN AUSTRALIA AFTER 1960 AGED 18 AND OVER:  
MIGRATION CATEGORY, UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AND PARTICIPATION RATE, AUSTRALIA  
MARCH 1987



Source: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia, March 1987(6250.0).

TABLE 1.5. MIGRANTS WHO ARRIVED IN AUSTRALIA AFTER 1960 AGED 18 AND OVER : PERIOD OF ARRIVAL AND  
LABOUR FORCE STATUS, MARCH 1987

Period of arrival	Employed			Unem- ployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Total	Unem- ployment rate	Partici- pation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total						
	—'000—								
MALES									
1961-1970	199.8	9.4	209.2	15.4	224.6	57.4	282.1	6.9	79.6
1971-1980	191.3	5.7	196.9	18.7	215.7	30.1	245.8	8.7	87.7
1981-1987	131.3	6.6	137.8	26.5	164.3	22.3	186.6	16.1	88.1
Total	522.4	21.6	544.0	60.6	604.6	109.8	714.5	10.0	84.6
FEMALES									
1961-1970	70.0	49.3	119.3	8.5	127.9	134.4	262.3	6.7	48.8
1971-1980	89.7	43.9	133.6	14.6	148.2	105.5	253.7	9.8	58.4
1981-1987	66.5	22.5	88.9	26.0	115.0	85.7	200.6	22.6	57.3
Total	226.2	115.7	341.9	49.1	391.0	325.6	716.6	12.6	54.6
PERSONS									
1961-1970	269.8	58.7	328.5	24.0	352.5	191.8	544.3	6.8	64.8
1971-1980	280.9	49.6	330.5	33.3	363.8	135.6	499.4	9.2	72.8
1981-1987	197.8	29.0	226.8	52.5	279.3	107.9	387.3	18.8	72.1
Total	748.6	137.3	885.9	109.8	995.6	435.4	1,431.0	11.0	69.6

Source: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia, March 1987 (6250.0).

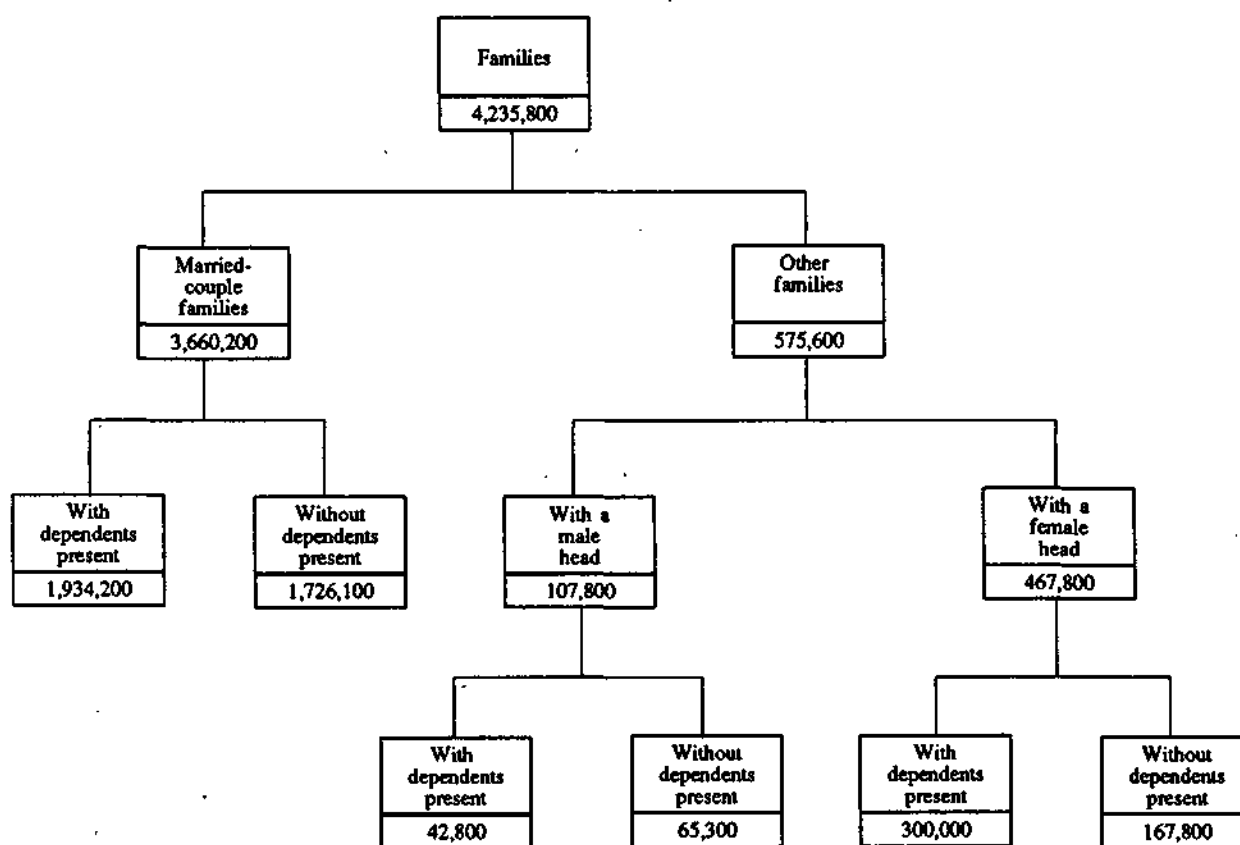
TABLE 1.6. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER(a) : EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND AGE, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1988

	Age group						
Educational attainment	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	Total
MALES							
With post-school qualifications	21.8	239.9	733.7	677.3	437.2	583.4	2,693.3
Degree	*0.0	36.7	192.4	171.3	81.5	83.0	565.0
Trade qualification or apprenticeship	11.2	148.8	382.4	333.3	242.2	359.4	1,477.3
Certificate or diploma	9.5	52.3	155.6	171.3	113.0	140.1	641.7
Other	*1.1	*2.1	*3.3	*1.3	*0.6	*0.8	9.2
Without post-school qualifications(b)	393.6	404.3	583.7	527.1	400.9	850.3	3,159.9
Attended highest level of secondary school available	136.8	177.8	177.0	105.2	45.9	76.2	718.9
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	256.2	225.3	401.6	414.9	345.3	758.6	2,401.9
Left at age—							
18 and over	*3.8	7.9	10.2	6.9	*3.7	*4.9	37.4
16 or 17	149.3	136.1	184.1	132.2	57.7	82.0	741.4
14 or 15	101.8	78.7	191.9	232.3	223.0	470.6	1,298.3
13 and under	*1.4	*2.6	15.4	43.5	60.9	201.1	324.9
Never attended school	*0.2	*0.4	*1.4	*1.4	5.3	11.9	20.6
Still at school	287.4	*0.0	..	..	..	..	287.6
Total	702.8	644.2	1,317.4	1,204.4	838.1	1,433.9	6,140.8
FEMALES							
With post-school qualifications	55.0	243.5	598.2	468.6	238.2	334.1	1,937.5
Degree	*0.3	41.6	143.0	88.3	30.2	28.7	332.0
Trade qualification or apprenticeship	5.2	21.8	34.0	37.1	22.1	58.0	178.2
Certificate or diploma	48.7	176.6	414.6	336.3	181.7	240.5	1,398.4
Other	*0.8	*3.6	6.6	6.9	*4.1	6.9	28.9
Without post-school qualifications(b)	323.5	391.9	727.9	714.9	560.7	1,299.7	4,018.6
Attended highest level of secondary school available	140.0	147.5	154.9	101.7	51.1	108.7	703.9
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	182.9	242.8	567.8	604.8	502.0	1,165.3	3,265.6
Left at age—							
18 and over	*1.3	6.7	13.7	5.1	*3.2	*4.9	34.8
16 or 17	100.5	150.0	260.7	184.5	93.9	147.4	937.0
14 or 15	80.4	83.0	271.7	359.9	328.1	777.3	1,900.5
13 and under	*0.6	*3.1	21.7	55.3	76.9	235.7	393.3
Never attended school	*0.0	*0.0	*1.0	*2.7	*4.8	22.4	31.0
Still at school	297.5	*1.4	..	..	..	..	298.9
Total	676.0	636.8	1,326.1	1,183.5	798.8	1,633.7	6,255.0
PERSONS							
With post-school qualifications	76.8	483.4	1,331.9	1,145.9	675.4	917.4	4,630.8
Degree	*0.3	78.3	335.4	259.6	111.7	111.7	897.0
Trade qualification or apprenticeship	16.4	170.5	416.4	370.4	264.3	417.4	1,655.6
Certificate or diploma	58.2	228.9	570.2	507.6	294.7	380.6	2,040.1
Other	*1.9	5.7	9.9	8.2	*4.7	7.8	38.1
Without post-school qualifications(b)	717.1	796.2	1,311.6	1,242.0	961.5	2,149.9	7,178.4
Attended highest level of secondary school available	276.8	325.4	331.8	206.9	96.9	185.0	1,422.8
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	439.2	468.1	969.4	1,019.7	847.4	1,923.9	5,667.5
Left at age—							
18 and over	5.1	14.6	23.9	12.0	6.8	9.8	72.2
16 or 17	249.8	286.1	444.8	316.7	151.6	229.4	1,678.4
14 or 15	182.3	161.7	463.6	592.2	551.1	1,247.9	3,198.8
13 and under	*2.0	5.6	37.1	98.8	137.9	436.8	718.2
Never attended school	*0.2	*0.4	*2.4	*4.1	10.2	34.3	51.6
Still at school	584.9	*1.4	..	..	..	..	586.5
Total	1,378.9	1,281.0	2,643.5	2,387.9	1,636.9	3,067.6	12,395.7

(a) Excludes persons in institutions and visitors to private dwellings. Details of educational attainment were not obtained for these persons. (b) Includes persons for whom secondary school qualifications could not be determined.

Source: Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia (6240.0).

CHART 1.9 : AUSTRALIAN FAMILIES, JUNE 1988



Source: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, June 1986 (6224.0).

## CHAPTER 2

### THE LABOUR FORCE

Fundamental to the measurement of employment and unemployment is the concept of the labour force. The labour force is defined broadly as those persons who, during a particular week, are either employed or unemployed. The labour force represents the total supply of labour available to the labour market during a given week.

This chapter presents some summary statistics on the civilian labour force. The most important labour force measure is the participation rate, which represents the proportion of the working age population (defined to be those aged 15 and over) who are in the labour force. Analysis of the participation rates provides a basis for monitoring changes in the size and composition of labour supply, particularly in terms of age, sex and marital status. Other characteristics of the labour force such as birthplace, educational attainment and family characteristics are also of interest.

The principal source for statistics on the civilian labour force is the ABS population survey, which consists of the monthly labour force survey and attached supplementary surveys. The labour force survey collects information on the labour force status of individuals (i.e. whether they are employed, unemployed or not in the labour force) together with a range of demographic and other characteristics. It has provided the basis for an analysis of underemployment and labour underutilisation, a topic included in Chapter 3. The supplementary surveys cover a range of topics including the Survey of Labour Force Experience, conducted in February in each year, which examines the movements into and out of the labour force over twelve months.

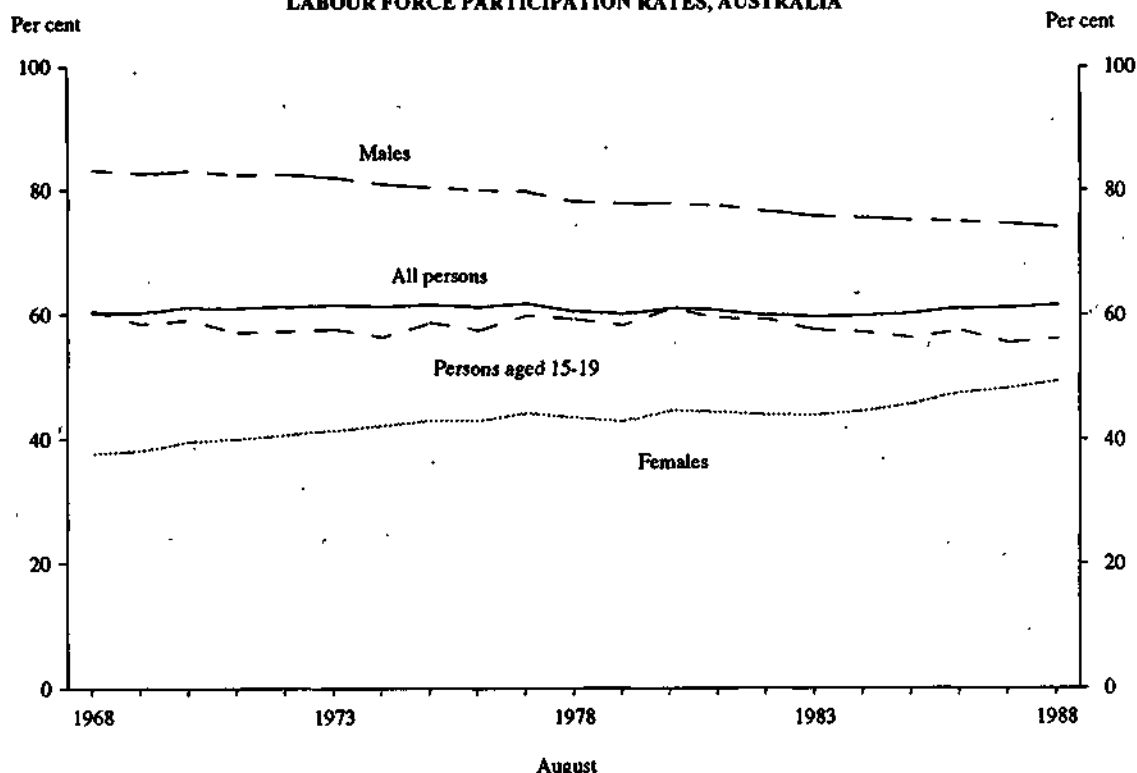
Members of the permanent Defence Forces are excluded from the labour force survey. Their numbers totalled 63,754 males and 6,828 females at the end of June 1988.

#### SELECTED FEATURES

##### Labour force

The total labour force in Australia in August 1988 comprised 7,892,100 persons — 4,687,800 males and 3,204,200 females. Over the ten year period August 1978 to August 1988, the labour force participation rate for females increased by about six percentage points to 49.4 per cent with a large increase recorded in the 25 to 34 age group (51.0 per cent to 62.0 per cent) and in the 35 to 44 age group (56.7 per cent to 68.2 per cent). For males, the overall participation rate decreased from 78.2 per cent to 74.2 per cent.

CHART 2.1. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:  
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, AUSTRALIA





### Re-entrants

In May 1987 there were 7,798,600 persons in the labour force (62.7 per cent of the civilian population aged 15 and over). About 498,500 of these persons were not in the labour force twelve months ago, and of these, 297,900 persons had never worked continuously for a period of twelve months or more.

Of those who had worked continuously for a period of twelve months or more, 154,800 had been not in the labour force for a period of twelve months or more and are defined as persons who had re-entered the labour force. Thus 2.0 per cent of the labour force had re-entered the labour force within the last twelve months.

### Families

In June 1988 there were an estimated 4,235,800 families, of which 3,660,200 were married-couple families and 575,600 were other families.

About 50 per cent of married-couple families with dependents present had both partners employed. A smaller proportion (39 per cent) of married-couple families with no dependents present had both partners employed.

The proportion of other families with a male head with dependents present where the head was employed was 76 per cent compared with only 39 per cent for other families with a female head with dependents present.

About 6 per cent of other family heads were unemployed, and about three out of every four of these had dependents present. Of the family heads who were unemployed, one third had been unemployed for one year or longer.

### Education characteristics

#### *At February 1988*

An estimated 4,630,800 persons with post-school qualifications made up 37.4 per cent of the civilian population aged 15 and over in February 1988. Those with no post-school qualifications numbered 7,178,400 (57.9 per cent) and 586,500 (4.7 per cent) were still at school. Of the 4,630,800 persons with post-school qualifications, 897,000 persons (19.4 per cent) had a degree or higher qualification (e.g. honours, masters or doctorate), 1,655,600 (35.8 per cent) had a trade qualification or apprenticeship, 2,040,100 (44.1 per cent) had a certificate or diploma, and 38,100 (0.8 per cent) had other forms of post-school qualifications. For those without post-school qualifications, about one in five (19.8 per cent) had attended the highest level of secondary school available.

The trend towards a more qualified population, evident over the last five years, has continued in February 1988. While 32.9 per cent of persons had a post-school qualification in February 1983, the February 1988 estimate was 37.4 per cent, a rise of 4.5 percentage points. The rises for qualified males and females were comparable (4.7 percentage points for males and 4.3 percentage points for females), however differences were evident for some groups. For example, for persons aged 25 to 34 years there was an increase of 6.1 percentage points in the proportion of females with post-school qualifications, between 1983 and 1988, whereas for males, the increase was 3.5 percentage points.

The proportion of persons aged between 15 and 24 (excluding those still at school) with post-school qualifications, in contrast to the older age groups, has remained much the same over the period from February 1983 (26.5 per cent) to February 1988 (27.0 per cent). This comparatively lower level is greatly influenced by the numbers of persons within this age group who have yet to complete their full-time education.

While a larger proportion of males had a post-school qualification than females (43.9 per cent and 31.0 per cent respectively), the difference is less marked for those who hold a degree or higher qualification (21.0 per cent of males with post-school qualifications and 17.1 per cent of females). On the other hand, trade qualifications or apprenticeships were predominantly a male qualification, with 54.9 per cent of all post-school qualified males holding such qualifications, compared with only 9.2 per cent of the equivalent female group. Certificates and diplomas, on the other hand, were predominantly obtained by females (72.2 per cent compared to 23.8 per cent of males with a post-school qualification).

The trend toward higher education is evident for those without post-school qualification, with a growing proportion of persons having attended the highest level of secondary school available. In February 1983, 33.2 per cent of 15 to 24 year olds (excluding those still at school) without post-school qualifications had attended the highest level of secondary school available, compared with 39.8 per cent of the same group in February 1988. A comparison across age groups shows that in February 1988, 8.6 per cent of those aged 55 and over without post-school qualifications had attended the highest available level, rising to a proportion of 25.3 per cent of the 25 to 34 cohort and 39.8 per cent of the 15 to 24 cohort.

*At May 1988*

In May 1988 there were an estimated 10,863,100 persons aged 15 to 64 years of whom 15.7 per cent (1,707,700 persons) were attending an educational institution on a full-time or part-time basis. Of those persons attending, 37.7 per cent were at school, 30.5 per cent at a TAFE or technical college, 13.3 per cent at university, 12.1 per cent at a CAE and 6.4 per cent at other educational institutions.

Amongst the 1,707,700 persons aged 15 to 64 attending an educational institution in May 1988 approximately half were employed on either a full-time or part-time basis and a further 6.1 per cent were unemployed. Part-time students had a higher labour force participation rate (88.0 per cent) than full-time students (33.3 per cent). Of those part-time students who were employed most were employed on a full-time basis, while most employed full-time students had part-time jobs.

An estimated 2,126,800 persons aged 15 to 64 (19.6 per cent of the civilian population in the same age group) reported in May 1988 that they attended an educational institution at some time in 1987. Some 1,254,400 (59.0 per cent) of these persons attended full-time while the remaining 872,400 (41.0 per cent) attended part-time during this period.

An estimated 913,300 persons aged 15 to 64 (72.8 per cent of persons in this age group who attended full-time education in 1987) were continuing full-time education in May 1988. The remaining 341,100 were classified as *Leavers* — that is, persons who were full-time students at any time in 1987 but were not full-time students in May 1988.

Of the 194,600 persons who ceased being full-time students between January 1987 and May 1988, 94.2 per cent were in the Labour force in May 1988. Similarly, between January 1987 and May 1988, 146,500 persons ceased being full-time tertiary students, and all but 7.9 per cent were in the labour force in May 1988.

During the period May 1983 to May 1988 the proportion of working age teenagers who were attending an educational institution full-time increased. Some 48.0 per cent of persons aged 15 to 19 were attending full-time in May 1983 and this proportion increased to 56.3 per cent in May 1988.

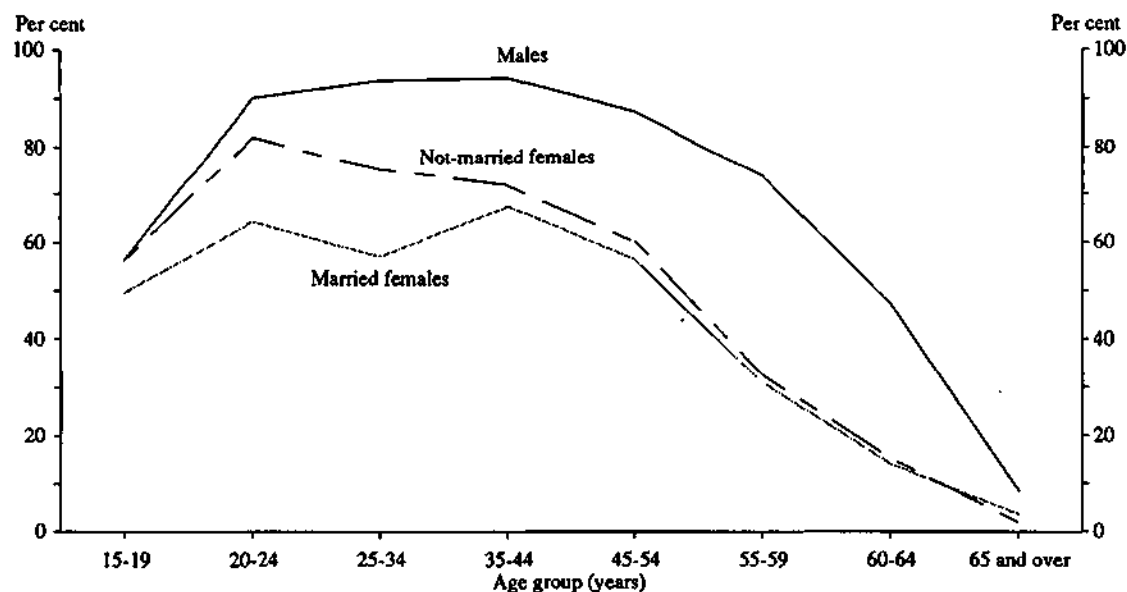
TABLE 2.1. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1978 TO AUGUST 1988  
(per cent)

	Age group								
August	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total
MALES									
1978	61.0	89.6	95.9	95.6	91.6	81.9	59.7	12.0	78.2
1979	61.4	90.2	95.8	95.6	91.2	82.0	53.5	11.5	77.8
1980	62.8	90.5	95.5	95.9	91.4	83.3	50.2	11.1	77.9
1981	61.8	91.3	95.3	95.2	91.3	81.1	51.2	10.6	77.5
1982	62.4	89.3	94.9	95.1	90.0	79.1	47.7	9.2	76.6
1983	58.2	89.6	95.4	95.0	90.4	78.2	42.8	8.6	75.9
1984 r	59.0	89.4	95.1	94.7	90.0	76.7	43.4	9.0	75.6
1985 r	57.7	89.7	94.5	94.8	90.0	76.4	42.6	8.9	75.2
1986(a) r	58.5	89.1	94.8	94.4	90.0	75.7	45.1	8.4	75.1
1987 r	57.4	89.4	94.6	94.4	89.5	74.5	44.7	8.5	74.7
1988 r	56.4	90.1	93.7	94.2	87.3	73.6	47.2	8.4	74.2
FEMALES									
1978	57.5	66.9	51.0	56.7	47.5	30.2	13.8	2.8	43.5
1979	55.0	69.2	50.3	57.1	46.8	26.2	13.2	2.4	42.9
1980	59.2	71.1	52.8	58.7	47.6	29.1	13.5	2.9	44.7
1981	57.1	70.7	52.9	58.1	49.0	29.8	12.0	2.6	44.4
1982	56.1	70.0	53.6	58.0	49.5	26.0	9.1	2.5	44.0
1983	57.0	70.8	52.8	58.0	48.5	28.3	12.1	2.1	44.0
1984 r	55.6	71.8	54.9	58.7	50.1	27.6	11.5	2.5	44.6
1985 r	56.0	73.6	57.6	61.4	50.2	27.1	11.2	2.0	45.7
1986(a) r	56.6	74.6	60.1	64.7	54.4	28.7	12.7	1.9	47.6
1987 r	53.6	75.6	61.9	65.8	55.3	30.4	13.2	2.6	48.3
1988 r	56.0	75.8	62.0	68.2	57.0	31.4	14.5	2.5	49.4
PERSONS									
1978	59.3	78.2	73.6	76.5	70.0	55.8	35.8	6.7	60.6
1979	58.3	79.7	73.1	76.7	69.5	53.8	32.5	6.2	60.1
1980	61.1	80.8	74.2	77.6	70.0	56.0	31.0	6.4	61.0
1981	59.5	81.0	74.2	76.9	70.6	55.4	30.7	5.9	60.7
1982	59.3	79.6	74.3	76.9	70.2	52.5	27.9	5.3	60.0
1983	57.6	80.2	74.1	76.8	69.9	53.4	26.9	4.8	59.7
1984 r	57.3	80.6	74.9	77.0	70.5	52.5	27.0	5.2	59.9
1985 r	56.9	81.7	76.0	78.4	70.6	52.1	26.5	4.9	60.2
1986(a) r	57.6	81.9	77.4	79.7	72.7	52.6	28.6	4.7	61.1
1987 r	55.6	82.6	78.2	80.3	72.8	52.8	28.6	5.1	61.3
1988 r	56.2	83.0	77.9	81.3	72.5	52.8	30.6	5.0	61.6

(a) Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 22 of Appendix C for further information.

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

CHART 2.2. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1988



Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

TABLE 2.2. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER : LABOUR FORCE STATUS, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1968 TO AUGUST 1988

August	Employed		Unemployed		Total —'000—	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Un- employ- ment rate —per cent—	Partici- pation rate
	Full-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work						
MALES										
1968	3,346.2	3,478.2	30.8	4.9	35.8	3,514.0	711.3	4,225.3	1.0	83.2
1969	3,409.2	3,546.7	30.9	*	34.1	3,580.8	750.4	4,331.2	1.0	82.7
1970	3,533.4	3,647.7	33.4	*	36.7	3,684.4	749.0	4,433.4	1.0	83.0
1971	3,600.4	3,712.7	39.9	*	43.8	3,756.5	799.6	4,556.1	1.2	82.5
1972	3,632.3	3,757.7	67.7	7.0	74.8	3,832.5	813.8	4,646.2	2.0	82.5
1973	3,697.5	3,839.6	38.3	13.0	51.3	3,891.0	847.9	4,738.8	1.3	82.1
1974	3,710.9	3,847.1	60.0	7.9	67.9	3,914.9	920.5	4,835.4	1.7	81.0
1975	3,668.4	3,820.6	122.5	16.3	138.8	3,959.4	956.6	4,916.0	3.5	80.5
1976	3,665.6	3,836.3	142.7	13.9	156.6	3,992.9	1,000.1	4,993.0	3.9	80.0
1977	3,682.6	3,866.8	168.5	21.6	190.1	4,056.9	1,024.9	5,081.8	4.7	79.8
1978	3,642.5	3,850.9	207.9	14.3	222.2	4,073.1	1,137.7	5,210.8	5.5	78.2
1979	3,715.9	3,921.2	184.0	13.5	197.5	4,118.7	1,177.6	5,296.3	4.8	77.8
1980	3,773.8	3,982.8	193.9	15.7	209.6	4,192.4	1,193.2	5,385.6	5.0	77.9
1981	3,835.6	4,057.9	187.8	12.7	200.5	4,258.4	1,236.6	5,494.9	4.7	77.5
1982	3,782.5	4,024.3	250.4	21.3	271.7	4,296.0	1,314.6	5,610.6	6.3	76.6
1983	3,663.4	3,903.6	409.5	20.2	429.7	4,333.3	1,379.2	5,712.5	9.9	75.9
1984 r	3,772.5	4,018.0	358.6	22.6	381.2	4,399.2	1,418.8	5,818.0	8.7	75.6
1985 r	3,856.7	4,111.1	325.4	23.7	349.1	4,460.2	1,469.5	5,929.8	7.8	75.2
1986(a) r	3,922.3	4,202.6	320.9	28.3	349.3	4,551.9	1,509.4	6,061.2	7.7	75.1
1987 r	3,960.0	4,277.1	317.2	29.8	347.1	4,624.2	1,565.4	6,189.6	7.5	74.7
1988 r	4,076.4	4,382.1	279.9	25.8	305.7	4,687.8	1,633.9	6,321.7	6.5	74.2
FEMALES										
1968	1,178.6	1,577.5	29.9	15.4	45.3	1,622.8	2,684.3	4,307.1	2.8	37.7
1969	1,201.1	1,636.2	27.4	17.5	44.8	1,681.1	2,731.1	4,412.2	2.7	38.1
1970	1,292.5	1,747.8	24.5	17.0	41.5	1,789.3	2,728.1	4,517.5	2.3	39.6
1971	1,339.2	1,803.0	30.2	18.7	48.9	1,851.9	2,783.1	4,635.0	2.6	40.0
1972	1,356.1	1,852.1	43.4	25.9	69.3	1,921.4	2,811.6	4,733.0	3.6	40.6
1973	1,395.4	1,943.3	28.8	25.6	54.5	1,997.8	2,826.8	4,824.6	2.7	41.4
1974	1,416.9	2,008.1	45.8	27.2	73.1	2,081.2	2,851.8	4,933.0	3.5	42.2
1975	1,378.5	2,020.8	93.0	46.6	139.7	2,160.3	2,859.6	5,019.9	6.5	43.0
1976	1,371.3	2,061.5	94.1	42.0	136.1	2,197.6	2,909.8	5,107.4	6.2	43.0
1977	1,411.9	2,128.6	114.8	54.4	169.2	2,297.8	2,904.3	5,202.1	7.4	44.2
1978	1,402.9	2,154.4	126.5	49.6	176.1	2,330.5	3,029.1	5,359.7	7.6	43.5
1979	1,397.2	2,157.4	131.8	48.1	179.9	2,337.4	3,117.0	5,454.4	7.7	42.9
1980	1,477.3	2,298.5	140.7	44.2	184.9	2,483.4	3,071.7	5,555.1	7.4	44.7
1981	1,501.5	2,335.8	135.9	44.2	180.1	2,515.9	3,154.6	5,670.5	7.2	44.4
1982	1,503.4	2,355.0	137.2	52.5	189.7	2,544.7	3,242.8	5,787.5	7.5	44.0
1983	1,486.9	2,337.4	197.9	59.3	257.1	2,594.6	3,299.1	5,893.7	9.9	44.0
1984 r	1,546.3	2,448.1	165.0	57.9	222.8	2,671.0	3,319.9	5,990.9	8.3	44.6
1985 r	1,607.3	2,564.5	162.7	60.9	223.6	2,788.1	3,313.6	6,101.6	8.0	45.7
1986(a) r	1,686.5	2,716.0	170.9	77.5	248.4	2,964.4	3,266.3	6,230.6	8.4	47.6
1987 r	1,711.1	2,815.2	177.8	77.1	255.0	3,070.2	3,291.4	6,361.6	8.3	48.3
1988 r	1,798.1	2,971.3	165.5	67.4	233.0	3,204.2	3,288.6	6,492.9	7.3	49.4
PERSONS										
1968	4,524.8	5,055.6	60.7	20.4	81.1	5,136.8	3,395.5	8,532.3	1.6	60.2
1969	4,610.3	5,183.0	58.3	20.6	78.9	5,261.9	3,481.5	8,743.3	1.5	60.2
1970	4,825.9	5,395.6	57.9	20.3	78.2	5,473.8	3,477.1	8,950.9	1.4	61.2
1971	4,939.6	5,515.7	70.1	22.6	92.7	5,608.4	3,582.7	9,191.1	1.7	61.0
1972	4,988.4	5,609.9	111.1	32.9	144.0	5,753.9	3,625.3	9,379.2	2.5	61.3
1973	5,092.9	5,783.0	67.2	38.6	105.8	5,888.7	3,674.7	9,563.4	1.8	61.6
1974	5,127.8	5,855.2	105.8	35.1	140.9	5,996.1	3,772.3	9,768.4	2.4	61.4
1975	5,046.8	5,841.3	215.5	62.9	278.4	6,119.7	3,816.2	9,935.9	4.6	61.6
1976	5,036.9	5,897.8	236.8	55.9	292.7	6,190.5	3,909.8	10,100.4	4.7	61.3
1977	5,049.6	5,995.4	283.3	76.0	359.3	6,354.7	3,929.2	10,283.9	5.7	61.8
1978	5,045.3	6,005.4	334.4	63.9	398.3	6,403.7	4,166.8	10,570.5	6.2	60.6
1979	5,113.1	6,078.5	315.8	61.7	377.5	6,456.0	4,294.6	10,750.7	5.9	60.1
1980	5,251.1	6,281.4	334.6	59.9	394.5	6,675.9	4,264.9	10,940.7	5.9	61.0
1981	5,337.1	6,393.7	323.7	56.9	380.6	6,774.3	4,391.2	11,165.5	5.6	60.7
1982	5,285.9	6,379.3	387.6	73.8	461.4	6,840.7	4,557.4	11,398.1	6.7	60.0
1983	5,150.3	6,241.1	607.4	79.5	686.8	6,927.9	4,678.3	11,606.2	9.9	59.7
1984 r	5,318.8	6,466.1	523.5	80.5	604.0	7,070.1	4,738.7	11,808.8	8.5	59.9
1985 r	5,464.0	6,675.6	488.0	84.7	572.7	7,248.3	4,783.1	12,031.4	7.9	60.2
1986(a) r	5,608.8	6,918.6	491.8	105.8	597.6	7,516.2	4,775.7	12,291.9	8.0	61.1
1987 r	5,671.1	7,092.3	495.1	107.0	602.0	7,694.4	4,856.8	12,551.2	7.8	61.3
1988 r	5,874.6	7,353.4	445.4	93.3	538.7	7,892.1	4,922.5	12,814.5	6.8	61.6

(a) Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 22 of Appendix C for further information.

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

TABLE 2.3. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER : LABOUR FORCE STATUS, AUGUST 1988

State or Territory	Employed		Unemployed			Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Un-employment rate	Partici-pation rate
	Full-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Total					
MALES										
New South Wales	1,384.8	1,484.8	103.4	9.5	113.0	1,597.7	579.0	2,176.7	7.1	73.4
Victoria	1,067.1	1,142.8	50.8	6.3	57.1	1,199.9	435.0	1,635.0	4.8	73.4
Queensland	669.9	727.0	50.6	4.5	55.1	782.1	261.2	1,043.3	7.0	75.0
South Australia	339.2	364.9	31.9	*1.4	33.3	398.3	148.8	547.1	8.4	72.8
Western Australia	402.3	432.1	26.7	*2.1	28.8	460.8	134.2	595.0	6.2	77.5
Tasmania	107.4	115.2	10.1	*0.5	10.6	125.8	43.0	168.8	8.4	74.5
Northern Territory	38.2	39.8	3.4	*0.3	3.7	43.6	14.2	57.8	8.6	75.4
Australian Capital Territory	67.6	75.4	2.8	*1.3	4.1	79.6	18.4	98.0	5.2	81.2
Australia	4,076.4	4,382.1	279.9	25.8	305.7	4,687.8	1,633.9	6,321.7	6.5	74.2
FEMALES										
New South Wales	639.6	1,011.6	54.2	22.8	77.0	1,088.6	1,159.6	2,248.2	7.1	48.4
Victoria	484.6	787.6	38.8	19.0	57.8	845.4	849.3	1,694.8	6.8	49.9
Queensland	275.6	472.2	30.0	9.5	39.5	511.7	551.3	1,063.0	7.7	48.1
South Australia	140.7	252.9	17.7	6.6	24.3	277.2	287.3	564.5	8.7	49.1
Western Australia	154.7	280.2	16.4	5.4	21.9	302.1	290.5	592.6	7.2	51.0
Tasmania	39.8	73.4	5.3	2.1	7.4	80.9	93.8	174.7	9.2	46.3
Northern Territory	22.3	30.5	*1.4	*0.9	2.4	32.9	19.4	52.3	7.3	62.9
Australian Capital Territory	40.8	62.7	1.7	*1.0	2.8	65.5	37.4	102.8	4.2	63.7
Australia	1,798.1	2,971.3	165.5	67.4	233.0	3,204.2	3,288.6	6,492.9	7.3	49.4
PERSONS										
New South Wales	2,024.4	2,496.4	157.6	32.3	189.9	2,686.3	1,738.6	4,424.9	7.1	60.7
Victoria	1,551.7	1,930.5	89.7	25.2	114.9	2,045.4	1,284.4	3,329.7	5.6	61.4
Queensland	945.5	1,199.3	80.6	14.0	94.6	1,293.9	812.4	2,106.3	7.3	61.4
South Australia	479.9	617.9	49.6	8.0	57.6	675.4	436.1	1,111.6	8.5	60.8
Western Australia	556.9	712.3	43.1	7.5	50.7	763.0	424.6	1,187.6	6.6	64.2
Tasmania	147.3	188.7	15.4	2.6	18.0	206.7	136.8	343.5	8.7	60.2
Northern Territory	60.5	70.3	4.8	*1.3	6.1	76.4	33.7	110.1	8.0	69.4
Australian Capital Territory	108.4	138.1	4.6	2.3	6.9	145.0	55.8	200.8	4.8	72.2
Australia	5,874.6	7,353.4	445.4	93.3	538.7	7,892.1	4,922.5	12,814.5	6.8	61.6

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

TABLE 2.4. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE STATUS : BIRTHPLACE, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1988

Birthplace	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate —per cent—	Partic- ipation rate
	Full-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work —'000—	Total			
Born in Australia	4,298.7	5,461.9	319.2	387.7	5,849.6	6.6	63.3
Born outside Australia	1,575.9	1,891.4	126.2	151.0	2,042.4	7.4	60.9
Africa	67.2	79.6	*2.9	4.6	84.2	5.5	66.0
America	53.3	65.8	5.6	6.9	72.8	9.5	69.0
Asia	285.9	335.8	42.6	50.8	386.6	13.1	61.7
Lebanon	20.1	23.2	6.3	7.1	30.3	23.5	55.3
Vietnam	39.5	42.2	13.1	14.2	56.4	25.2	66.4
Europe	999.3	1,209.1	63.1	74.6	1,283.7	5.8	58.7
Germany	54.1	68.7	3.5	3.6	72.3	5.0	62.0
Greece	68.6	78.9	3.9	4.8	83.7	5.7	55.5
Italy	116.4	136.1	4.8	5.4	141.6	3.8	52.6
Malta	27.5	32.2	*1.6	*2.0	34.3	*6.0	53.4
Netherlands	39.8	50.4	*2.7	3.6	54.0	6.6	57.6
Poland	19.8	23.6	*1.6	*1.8	25.4	*7.1	37.9
UK and Ireland	528.9	651.4	35.2	41.8	693.1	6.0	61.4
Yugoslavia	73.2	82.1	5.3	6.3	88.4	7.1	61.9
Oceania	157.6	185.2	11.1	12.8	198.1	6.5	75.0
New Zealand	128.0	149.0	8.3	9.6	158.6	6.1	77.3

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

**TABLE 2.5. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER : PROPORTION WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE LABOUR FORCE AT SOME TIME DURING THE REFERENCE PERIOD(a) AND AGE, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1982 TO FEBRUARY 1988**  
(per cent)

Survey conducted in February	Age group at the time of the survey								Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
MALES									
1982	76.8	98.0	98.2	97.5	93.2	87.9	56.7	13.6	82.8
1983	75.8	97.6	98.4	97.1	94.0	84.1	59.4	12.9	82.4
1984	73.8	96.3	98.1	97.7	94.3	83.5	54.6	13.3	81.8
1985	72.3	95.9	97.6	96.9	92.7	82.1	53.4	12.3	80.8
1986	73.8	96.6	97.2	96.6	92.2	82.3	50.7	10.7	80.0
1987	71.9	96.1	97.5	96.3	91.9	83.2	52.1	11.5	79.8
1988	70.1	95.6	97.3	96.4	90.8	81.2	54.5	10.9	79.3
FEMALES									
1982	73.7	81.8	65.5	67.9	58.1	34.7	14.8	3.6	54.1
1983	72.4	81.7	66.8	67.7	54.7	36.0	16.7	3.8	54.3
1984	71.1	82.2	65.9	66.7	55.9	34.7	15.9	3.1	53.9
1985	72.0	82.4	68.4	69.3	57.9	33.6	15.6	2.8	54.5
1986	72.6	84.1	70.9	71.6	58.3	36.1	15.8	3.0	55.1
1987	72.0	85.0	71.9	72.6	61.7	36.7	17.4	3.5	56.1
1988	68.5	86.4	73.1	73.8	61.8	35.1	15.9	3.3	56.2
PERSONS									
1982	75.3	89.9	81.7	83.0	76.0	61.4	35.2	7.9	68.3
1983	74.1	89.7	82.5	82.7	74.9	59.9	37.2	7.8	68.2
1984	72.5	89.2	82.0	82.0	75.7	59.3	34.4	7.7	67.7
1985	72.1	89.2	83.0	83.3	75.6	58.0	34.0	6.9	67.5
1986	73.2	90.3	84.0	84.3	75.6	59.4	32.8	6.2	67.4
1987	71.9	90.6	84.7	84.6	77.1	60.1	34.5	6.9	67.8
1988	69.3	91.0	85.2	85.2	76.6	58.3	35.0	6.5	67.5

(a) Persons who participated in the labour force at some time during the reference period as a proportion of the civilian population in each group.

Source: Labour Force Experience, Australia (6206.0).

**TABLE 2.6. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER : LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1988 AND MARITAL STATUS, AUSTRALIA**  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

	Married			Not-married			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Not in the labour force at any time during the year	777.1	1,699.3	2,476.5	512.5	1,109.4	1,621.9	1,289.6	2,808.7	4,098.4
In labour force at some time during the year	3,101.8	2,146.4	5,248.2	1,824.8	1,451.9	3,276.7	4,926.6	3,598.3	8,524.9
Time in the labour force during the year (weeks)—									
1 and under 4	12.8	69.6	82.4	43.1	51.8	94.8	55.9	121.4	177.2
4 and under 13	22.6	109.2	131.8	117.4	135.2	252.6	140.0	244.4	384.4
13 and under 26	35.0	113.9	148.9	69.1	76.7	145.8	104.2	190.5	294.7
26 and under 39	50.1	149.1	199.2	72.6	74.2	146.8	122.7	223.3	346.0
39 and under 49	131.3	228.1	359.5	125.2	105.6	230.8	256.6	33.7	590.3
49 and under 52	131.3	136.8	268.1	83.4	82.4	165.8	214.7	219.2	433.9
52	2,718.6	1,339.7	4,058.3	1,314.0	926.0	2,240.0	4,032.6	2,265.7	6,298.3
Worked at some time during the year	3,017.0	2,031.7	5,048.7	1,676.2	1,302.1	2,978.3	4,693.2	3,333.8	8,027.0
Full-time/part-time status of weeks worked—									
All were full-time	2,818.9	1,048.8	3,867.6	1,369.4	865.3	2,234.8	4,188.3	1,914.1	6,102.4
More full-time than part-time	85.0	95.9	180.9	76.2	67.1	143.3	161.2	163.0	324.2
More part-time than full-time	15.3	57.3	72.6	36.7	39.4	76.1	52.0	96.6	148.7
All were part-time	97.8	829.8	927.6	193.8	330.3	524.1	291.6	1,160.1	1,451.7
Time worked during the year (weeks)—									
1 and under 4	13.8	43.5	57.3	49.4	39.6	88.9	63.2	83.0	146.2
4 and under 13	36.8	96.2	132.9	103.1	106.5	209.6	139.8	202.7	342.5
13 and under 26	56.4	119.2	175.6	85.9	75.6	161.6	142.3	194.8	337.2
26 and under 39	95.4	163.1	258.4	127.7	108.9	236.7	223.1	272.0	495.1
39 and under 49	207.6	235.6	443.2	180.1	146.5	326.6	387.7	382.1	769.8
49 and under 52	139.3	136.4	275.7	86.6	81.9	168.5	225.9	218.2	444.1
52	2,467.7	1,237.9	3,705.6	1,043.3	743.1	1,786.4	3,511.0	1,981.0	5,492.0
Looked for work at some time during the year	343.2	294.1	637.3	496.7	421.9	918.6	839.9	715.9	1,555.8
Number of spells of looking for work—									
One	280.0	239.6	519.7	394.4	349.7	744.1	674.4	589.3	1,263.7
Two	30.1	23.1	53.2	50.6	38.1	88.7	80.7	61.1	141.9
Three	10.5	12.3	22.8	19.7	13.2	33.0	30.3	25.5	55.8
Four or more	22.5	19.1	41.6	31.9	20.9	52.8	54.4	40.0	94.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,878.9</b>	<b>3,845.7</b>	<b>7,724.6</b>	<b>2,337.3</b>	<b>2,561.3</b>	<b>4,898.6</b>	<b>6,216.2</b>	<b>6,407.0</b>	<b>12,623.2</b>

Source: Labour Force Experience, Australia, During the Year Ending February 1988, Summary (6206.0).

TABLE 2.7. PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 : WHETHER ATTENDED AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION AND TYPE OF ATTENDANCE IN PREVIOUS YEAR, WHETHER ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION, LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND AGE, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1983 TO MAY 1988 ('000)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
AGED 15 TO 19						
Attended an educational institution in previous year	897.9	941.3	985.1	1,020.9	1,061.0	1,093.0
Attended full-time in previous year	804.2	848.4	896.2	941.1	973.5	992.1
Attending full-time education in May	595.2	622.5	656.2	691.6	744.8	766.1
Leavers	209.0	225.9	240.0	249.5	228.8	226.0
Employed	140.8	162.1	184.0	187.3	171.3	175.2
Full-time	115.8	140.3	159.4	165.9	143.6	147.1
Part-time	25.0	21.8	24.6	21.4	27.7	28.1
Unemployed	53.5	50.6	45.4	47.7	44.3	37.8
Not in labour force	14.7	13.2	10.7	14.4	13.1	13.0
Attended part-time in previous year	93.6	92.9	89.0	79.8	87.5	100.8
Attending an educational institution in May	61.4	55.7	55.4	47.8	57.0	65.0
Full-time	*2.5	*2.4	*1.4	*3.1	*3.4	4.2
Part-time	58.9	53.3	54.0	44.7	53.5	60.9
Not attending an educational institution in May	32.2	37.2	33.6	32.1	30.5	35.8
Did not attend an educational institution in previous year	364.9	336.6	310.7	308.9	306.4	297.8
Total	1,262.8	1,277.9	1,295.8	1,329.8	1,367.4	1,390.7
AGED 20 TO 24						
Attended an educational institution in previous year	296.1	316.0	319.5	307.4	308.7	330.7
Attended full-time in previous year	136.8	155.3	151.0	147.6	151.4	169.8
Attending full-time education in May	76.6	94.2	87.0	86.7	92.6	104.7
Leavers	60.2	61.1	64.0	60.9	58.8	65.0
Employed	43.8	46.4	46.9	49.7	44.7	56.8
Full-time	37.0	39.3	41.3	40.3	38.4	49.0
Part-time	6.9	7.1	5.6	9.4	6.3	7.8
Unemployed	13.4	12.0	13.2	8.0	9.6	4.8
Not in labour force	*3.0	*2.7	3.9	*3.2	4.5	*3.4
Attended part-time in previous year	159.2	160.7	168.5	159.8	157.2	160.9
Attending an educational institution in May	81.3	83.7	78.4	75.7	76.6	79.6
Full-time	5.7	4.9	5.3	7.0	8.9	8.3
Part-time	75.6	78.8	73.1	68.7	67.8	71.4
Not attending an educational institution in May	77.9	77.0	90.1	84.1	80.6	81.3
Did not attend an educational institution in previous year	1,019.6	1,003.9	978.4	993.8	995.0	973.8
Total	1,315.6	1,319.8	1,297.9	1,301.2	1,303.6	1,304.5
AGED 25 TO 64						
Attended an educational institution in previous year	536.8	570.8	592.6	667.7	653.1	703.2
Attended full-time in previous year	61.8	65.7	67.8	74.7	76.0	92.5
Attending full-time education in May	22.7	24.6	26.5	28.7	34.3	42.5
Leavers	39.1	41.2	41.3	46.0	41.6	50.0
Employed	28.8	28.6	33.2	36.2	31.6	36.5
Full-time	24.2	23.6	27.4	29.7	25.6	26.9
Part-time	4.6	5.1	5.9	6.5	6.1	9.6
Unemployed	4.2	5.3	4.1	4.3	5.1	7.0
Not in labour force	6.2	7.2	4.1	5.5	4.9	6.5
Attended part-time in previous year	475.0	505.1	524.8	593.0	577.1	610.7
Attending an educational institution in May	210.9	220.6	220.7	244.1	246.3	253.3
Full-time	3.9	6.9	9.2	7.8	9.3	7.9
Part-time	207.0	213.6	211.5	236.2	237.0	245.4
Not attending an educational institution in May	264.2	284.5	304.0	348.9	330.8	357.4
Did not attend an educational institution in previous year	6,812.2	6,943.2	7,051.6	7,128.3	7,328.3	7,464.7
Total	7,349.0	7,514.0	7,644.2	7,796.0	7,981.3	8,167.9
TOTAL						
Attended an educational institution in previous year	1,730.7	1,828.1	1,897.1	1,995.9	2,022.7	2,126.8
Attended full-time in previous year	1,002.8	1,069.4	1,114.9	1,163.3	1,200.9	1,254.4
Attending full-time education in May	694.5	741.3	769.6	807.0	871.7	913.3
Leavers	308.3	328.1	345.3	356.3	329.2	341.1
Employed	213.4	237.2	264.1	273.3	247.7	268.5
Full-time	176.9	203.2	228.1	235.9	207.6	223.0
Part-time	36.3	34.0	36.0	37.4	40.1	45.5
Unemployed	71.3	67.8	62.6	60.0	59.1	49.7
Not in labour force	23.8	23.1	18.6	23.1	22.4	22.9
Attended part-time in previous year	727.9	758.7	782.2	832.6	821.8	872.4
Attending an educational institution in May	353.6	359.9	354.4	367.5	379.9	398.0
Full-time	12.2	14.2	15.8	17.8	21.6	20.3
Part-time	341.4	345.7	338.6	349.7	358.3	377.7
Not attending an educational institution in May	374.3	398.8	427.8	465.1	442.0	474.5
Did not attend an educational institution in previous year	8,196.7	8,283.6	8,340.7	8,431.1	8,629.7	8,736.3
Total	9,927.4	10,111.7	10,237.9	10,427.0	10,652.4	10,863.1

Source: Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1988 (6227.0).

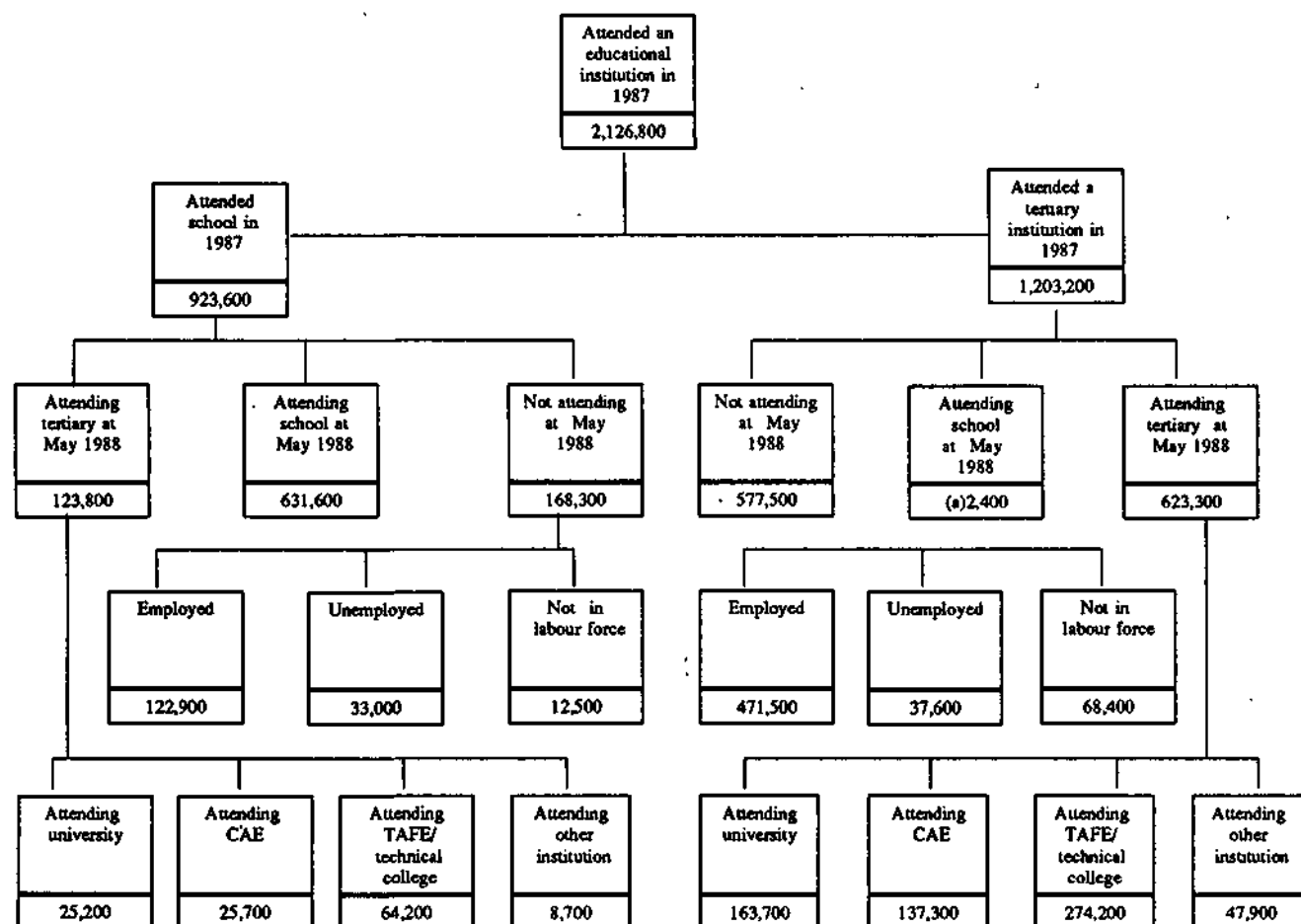
TABLE 2.8. PERSONS AGED 15 TO 19 : AGE, WHETHER ATTENDING AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME, TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ATTENDING, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1983 TO MAY 1988

	Males					Females					Persons					Total
	15	16	17	18	19	15	16	17	18	19	15	16	17	18	19	
ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME																
—'000—																
In May—																
1983	122.1	75.7	38.2	7.8	*1.4	109.5	73.9	41.1	8.8	*1.8	231.6	149.7	79.4	16.6	*3.2	480.4
1984	121.7	86.4	42.0	9.5	*1.9	113.4	85.5	43.7	8.1	*2.6	235.0	171.9	85.7	17.6	4.7	514.8
1985	130.8	89.2	45.9	6.9	*3.1	127.6	85.3	46.8	7.7	*1.7	258.4	174.5	92.7	14.6	4.8	545.0
1986	132.5	93.1	49.5	7.6	*3.2	133.0	84.4	49.0	7.6	*1.7	265.5	177.5	98.5	15.3	4.8	561.6
1987	135.3	99.1	60.3	10.6	*1.6	131.8	110.6	55.4	5.9	*1.6	267.2	209.7	115.7	16.5	*3.2	612.3
1988	135.9	104.5	65.4	9.7	*2.0	125.3	111.6	61.4	6.2	*2.1	261.2	216.1	126.8	15.9	4.1	624.1
ATTENDING TERTIARY FULL-TIME																
—'000—																
In May—																
1983	*1.4	5.9	9.8	20.5	22.4	*2.7	6.9	10.5	23.8	22.4	4.2	12.8	20.3	44.2	44.8	126.3
1984	*2.1	4.2	10.5	17.4	16.3	*1.9	7.4	10.7	25.0	19.8	4.1	11.6	21.2	42.4	36.0	115.4
1985	*1.9	4.8	7.8	19.5	16.8	*1.4	6.0	11.5	27.5	22.7	*3.2	10.8	19.3	47.0	39.5	119.8
1986	*1.1	4.8	11.6	26.4	22.4	*1.5	7.3	14.0	30.6	23.6	*2.6	12.1	25.6	57.0	46.0	143.3
1987	*1.2	6.0	13.1	23.4	22.9	*1.6	7.1	15.0	29.3	27.0	*2.7	13.1	28.1	52.8	49.9	146.6
1988	*1.9	5.5	12.3	28.5	23.2	*1.4	7.2	15.1	30.5	33.8	*3.3	12.7	27.4	59.0	57.0	159.3
NOT ATTENDING AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME																
—'000—																
In May—																
1983	12.3	40.1	79.2	106.1	101.7	11.7	38.7	68.0	97.6	100.6	23.9	78.8	147.2	203.8	202.3	656.0
1984	13.4	46.3	75.1	97.4	104.1	11.4	33.9	67.4	90.9	107.7	24.8	80.3	142.6	188.3	211.8	647.7
1985	13.0	46.0	76.0	94.7	102.6	10.4	35.1	66.2	91.3	95.7	23.5	81.1	142.1	186.0	198.3	631.1
1986	11.9	45.6	75.3	98.3	93.3	10.7	38.1	68.8	90.5	92.4	22.6	83.7	144.1	188.8	185.8	624.9
1987	13.2	46.6	67.7	89.0	103.9	9.5	31.6	63.1	86.3	97.6	22.7	78.2	130.9	175.3	201.5	608.5
1988	12.6	35.3	77.0	96.3	96.3	9.6	29.6	58.4	92.9	99.3	22.2	64.9	135.4	189.3	195.6	607.3
TOTAL																
—'000—																
In May—																
1983	135.8	121.7	127.2	134.4	125.5	123.9	119.6	119.6	130.2	124.8	259.7	241.3	246.8	264.6	250.3	1,262.8
1984	137.2	137.0	127.6	124.3	122.3	126.7	126.8	121.8	124.0	130.1	263.9	263.8	249.5	248.3	252.5	1,277.9
1985	145.7	140.0	129.7	121.1	122.5	139.4	126.4	124.5	126.4	120.1	285.1	266.4	254.2	247.5	242.6	1,295.8
1986	145.5	143.5	136.5	132.3	118.9	145.2	129.8	131.7	128.7	117.7	290.7	273.3	268.2	261.0	236.6	1,329.8
1987	149.7	151.6	141.1	123.1	128.4	142.9	149.4	133.5	121.5	126.2	292.6	301.0	274.6	244.6	254.6	1,367.4
1988	150.3	145.2	154.7	134.6	121.5	136.4	148.4	135.0	129.5	135.2	286.7	293.6	289.7	264.1	256.7	1,390.7
PROPORTION ATTENDING AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME																
—per cent—																
In May—																
1983	91.0	67.1	37.8	21.0	19.0	90.6	67.6	43.1	25.0	19.4	90.8	67.3	40.4	23.0	19.2	48.0
1984	90.2	66.2	41.1	21.7	14.9	91.0	73.2	44.7	26.6	17.2	90.6	69.6	42.9	24.1	16.1	49.3
1985	91.0	67.1	41.4	21.8	16.2	92.5	72.2	46.9	27.8	20.3	91.8	69.5	44.1	24.9	18.2	51.3
1986	91.8	68.2	44.8	25.7	21.5	92.7	70.6	47.8	29.7	21.5	92.2	69.4	46.3	27.7	21.5	53.0
1987	91.2	69.3	52.0	27.7	19.1	93.4	78.8	52.7	29.0	22.7	92.3	74.0	52.3	28.3	20.9	55.5
1988	91.6	75.7	50.2	28.4	20.8	92.9	80.1	56.7	28.3	26.5	92.3	77.9	53.2	28.3	23.8	56.3

Source: Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1988 (6227.0).



**CHART 2.3. PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 WHO ATTENDED AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION IN 1987: TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ATTENDED IN 1987, WHETHER ATTENDING AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ATTENDING AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1988**



(a) Estimate subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

Source : Transition from Education to Work, Australia (6227.0).

**TABLE 2.9. LEAVERS AGED 15 TO 64 : TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ATTENDED FULL-TIME IN PREVIOUS YEAR AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1983 TO MAY 1988**

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
	—'000—					
Attended school full-time in previous year	174.4	188.1	199.1	212.2	194.5	194.6
Labour force	162.1	176.7	190.2	198.8	181.4	183.2
Employed	116.5	133.3	152.2	157.4	141.1	148.6
Unemployed	45.5	43.4	38.0	41.4	40.3	34.7
Not in labour force	12.4	11.4	8.9	13.4	13.2	11.3
	—per cent—					
Unemployment rate	28.1	24.5	20.0	20.8	22.2	18.9
Participation rate	92.9	93.9	95.5	93.7	93.2	94.2
	—'000—					
Attended tertiary full-time in previous year	133.9	140.0	146.1	144.2	134.7	146.5
Labour force	122.5	128.3	136.5	134.5	125.4	134.9
Employed	96.8	103.9	111.9	115.8	106.6	119.9
Unemployed	25.7	24.4	24.5	18.7	18.8	15.0
Not in labour force	11.4	11.7	9.7	9.7	9.3	11.6
	—per cent—					
Unemployment rate	21.0	19.1	18.0	13.9	15.0	11.1
Participation rate	91.5	91.7	93.4	93.3	93.1	92.1
	—'000—					
Total	308.3	328.1	345.3	356.3	329.2	341.1

Source: Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1988 (6227.0).

TABLE 2.10. PERSONS AGED 15 TO 24 WHO ATTENDED SCHOOL IN 1987 BUT WERE NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL IN MAY 1988  
 TYPE OF SCHOOL LAST ATTENDED, LABOUR FORCE STATUS, WHETHER ATTENDING A TERTIARY INSTITUTION AND  
 TYPE OF ATTENDANCE, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1988

Type of school last attended	Employed			Unem- ployed —'000—	Labour force	Not in labour force	Total	Unem- ployment rate —per cent—	Partic- ipation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total						
ATTENDING TERTIARY FULL-TIME									
Males—									
Government/State	*1.3	5.5	6.7	*2.2	8.9	17.6	26.5	*24.2	33.6
Non-government	*0.3	*3.0	*3.3	*0.9	4.3	9.7	14.0	*21.2	30.4
Total	*1.6	8.5	10.1	*3.1	13.2	27.3	40.5	*23.3	32.5
Females—									
Government/State	*0.4	7.4	7.8	*3.8	11.5	15.4	26.9	*32.6	42.9
Non-government	*0.4	4.4	4.7	*2.2	7.0	8.8	15.8	*32.1	44.2
Total	*0.8	11.8	12.5	6.0	18.5	24.2	42.7	32.4	43.4
Persons—									
Government/State	*1.7	12.8	14.5	5.9	20.4	33.0	53.4	28.9	38.3
Non-government	*0.7	7.4	8.1	*3.2	11.2	18.6	29.8	*28.0	37.7
Total	*2.4	20.2	22.6	9.1	31.7	51.5	83.2	28.6	38.1
ATTENDING TERTIARY PART-TIME									
Males—									
Government/State	14.9	*1.9	16.8	*0.5	17.3	*0.7	18.1	*2.8	95.9
Non-government	4.5	*0.7	5.2	*0.4	5.6	*0.0	5.6	*6.5	100.0
Total	19.4	*2.6	22.0	*0.8	22.9	*0.7	23.6	*3.7	96.9
Females—									
Government/State	7.1	*2.3	9.4	*1.0	10.3	*0.5	10.8	*9.2	95.2
Non-government	*2.5	*1.3	*3.8	*0.2	4.0	*0.0	4.0	*5.2	100.0
Total	9.6	*3.6	13.2	*1.2	14.3	*0.5	14.9	*8.1	96.5
Persons—									
Government/State	22.0	4.2	26.2	*1.4	27.6	*1.3	28.9	*5.2	95.7
Non-government	7.0	*2.0	9.0	*0.6	9.6	*0.0	9.6	*5.9	100.0
Total	29.0	6.2	35.2	*2.0	37.2	*1.3	38.5	*5.4	96.7
NOT ATTENDING TERTIARY									
Males—									
Government/State	42.4	5.5	47.9	18.2	66.1	*3.6	69.7	27.6	94.9
Non-government	10.0	*2.6	12.6	*2.4	15.0	*1.0	16.0	*16.3	93.6
Total	52.4	8.1	60.4	20.6	81.1	4.6	85.7	25.5	94.6
Females—									
Government/State	36.1	8.7	44.8	10.3	55.1	4.3	59.4	18.7	92.8
Non-government	10.8	*1.7	12.4	*1.6	14.0	*1.4	15.4	*11.3	91.1
Total	46.8	10.4	57.2	11.9	69.1	5.7	74.8	17.2	92.4
Persons—									
Government/State	78.5	14.2	92.7	28.5	121.2	7.9	129.0	23.5	93.9
Non-government	20.7	4.2	25.0	4.0	29.0	*2.4	31.4	13.9	92.4
Total	99.2	18.4	117.6	32.5	150.2	10.3	160.4	21.7	93.6
TOTAL									
Males—									
Government/State	58.6	12.9	71.5	20.8	92.3	21.9	114.2	22.6	80.8
Non-government	14.8	6.3	21.1	*3.7	24.8	10.7	35.6	*14.9	69.8
Total	73.4	19.2	92.6	24.6	117.1	32.7	149.8	21.0	78.2
Females—									
Government/State	43.6	18.3	61.9	15.0	76.9	20.2	97.1	19.5	79.2
Non-government	13.6	7.4	21.0	4.0	25.0	10.2	35.2	16.2	71.0
Total	57.2	25.7	82.9	19.0	101.9	30.4	132.3	18.7	77.0
Persons—									
Government/State	102.1	31.2	133.4	35.8	169.2	42.1	211.3	21.2	80.1
Non-government	28.5	13.7	42.1	7.7	49.9	21.0	70.8	15.5	70.4
Total	130.6	44.9	175.5	43.6	219.1	63.0	282.1	19.9	77.7

Source: Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1988 (6227.0).

TABLE 2.11. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1988

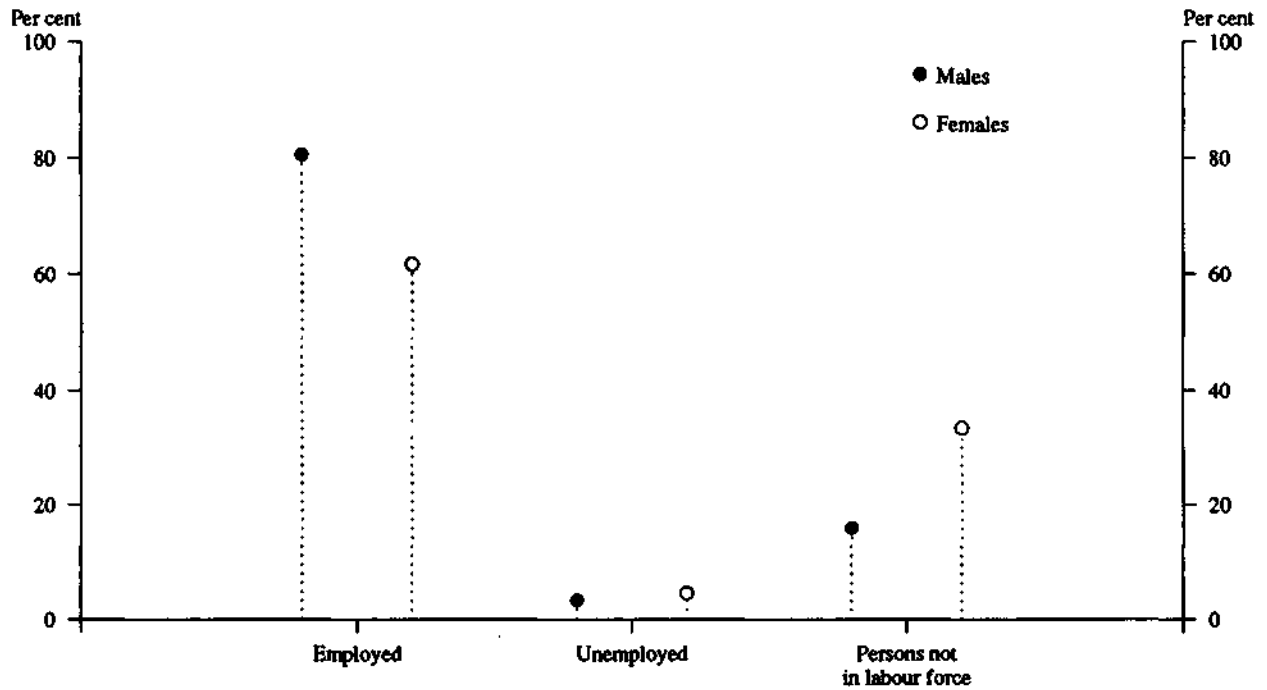
Educational attainment	Employed			Unem- ployed —'000—	Labour force	Not in labour force	Total	Unem- ployment rate —per cent—	Partici- pation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total						
MALES									
With post-school qualifications	2,082.7	87.6	2,170.3	92.3	2,262.6	430.7	2,693.3	4.1	84.0
Degree	471.6	22.4	494.0	13.1	507.1	57.9	565.0	2.6	89.8
Trade qualification or apprenticeship	1,107.7	41.1	1,148.9	55.3	1,204.2	273.2	1,477.3	4.6	81.5
Certificate or diploma	497.5	23.1	520.6	22.5	543.1	98.7	641.7	4.1	84.6
Other	5.8	*1.0	6.9	*1.3	8.2	*1.0	9.2	*16.0	88.9
Without post-school qualifications(a)	1,966.5	146.8	2,113.4	238.9	2,352.2	807.6	3,159.9	10.2	74.4
Attended highest level of secondary school available	486.6	59.0	545.6	50.0	595.6	123.2	718.9	8.4	82.9
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	1,460.6	85.3	1,546.0	186.1	1,732.1	669.8	2,401.9	10.7	72.1
Left at age—									
18 and over	24.7	*1.7	26.3	*4.0	30.4	7.0	37.4	*13.3	81.2
16 or 17	543.2	29.8	573.0	72.5	645.5	95.9	741.4	11.2	87.1
14 or 15	755.4	43.8	799.3	95.0	894.2	404.0	1,298.3	10.6	68.9
13 and under	137.4	10.1	147.4	14.6	162.0	162.9	324.9	9.0	49.9
Never attended school	5.9	*1.2	7.1	*1.5	8.6	12.0	20.6	*17.3	41.7
Still at school	*2.3	47.5	49.8	18.6	68.4	219.3	287.6	27.2	23.8
Total	4,051.5	281.9	4,333.5	349.7	4,683.2	1,457.6	6,140.8	7.5	76.3
FEMALES									
With post-school qualifications	794.4	400.0	1,194.4	89.7	1,284.1	653.4	1,937.5	7.0	66.3
Degree	190.0	54.9	244.9	14.1	259.0	73.0	332.0	5.4	78.0
Trade qualification or apprenticeship	51.5	30.5	82.0	6.6	88.6	89.6	178.2	7.5	49.7
Certificate or diploma	545.9	309.3	855.2	67.0	922.2	476.2	1,398.4	7.3	65.9
Other	7.0	5.3	12.3	*2.0	14.3	14.6	28.9	*13.8	49.4
Without post-school qualifications(a)	990.0	610.7	1,600.7	172.4	1,773.1	2,245.5	4,018.6	9.7	44.1
Attended highest level of secondary school available	260.4	125.6	386.0	47.5	433.5	270.4	703.9	10.9	61.6
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	721.6	478.5	1,200.1	122.2	1,322.3	1,943.3	3,265.6	9.2	40.5
Left at age—									
18 and over	13.6	*4.0	17.6	*1.7	19.3	15.4	34.8	*9.0	55.6
16 or 17	315.3	169.6	484.9	51.8	536.7	400.3	937.0	9.7	57.3
14 or 15	346.4	276.1	622.6	63.9	686.5	1,214.0	1,900.5	9.3	36.1
13 and under	46.2	28.8	75.0	*4.8	79.8	313.5	393.3	*6.0	20.3
Never attended school	*2.5	*1.7	*4.2	*1.7	5.9	25.1	31.0	*28.3	19.0
Still at school	*0.8	69.7	70.5	21.7	92.2	206.7	298.9	23.6	30.9
Total	1,785.3	1,080.3	2,865.6	283.8	3,149.4	3,105.5	6,255.0	9.0	50.4
PERSONS									
With post-school qualifications	2,877.1	487.6	3,364.7	182.0	3,546.7	1,084.1	4,630.8	5.1	76.6
Degree	661.6	77.2	738.9	27.2	766.1	130.9	897.0	3.6	85.4
Trade qualification or apprenticeship	1,159.3	71.6	1,230.9	61.9	1,292.8	362.8	1,655.6	4.8	78.1
Certificate or diploma	1,043.4	332.4	1,375.8	89.5	1,465.3	574.8	2,040.1	6.1	71.8
Other	12.9	6.3	19.2	*3.3	22.5	15.6	38.1	*14.6	59.0
Without post-school qualifications(a)	2,956.6	757.5	3,714.1	411.3	4,125.3	3,053.1	7,178.4	10.0	57.5
Attended highest level of secondary school available	747.0	184.7	931.7	97.5	1,029.2	393.6	1,422.8	9.5	72.3
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	2,182.2	563.9	2,746.1	308.4	3,054.4	2,613.1	5,667.5	10.1	53.9
Left at age—									
18 and over	38.3	5.7	43.9	5.8	49.7	22.5	72.2	11.6	68.9
16 or 17	858.5	199.3	1,057.8	124.3	1,182.2	496.2	1,678.4	10.5	70.4
14 or 15	1,101.9	320.0	1,421.8	158.9	1,580.7	1,618.1	3,198.8	10.1	49.4
13 and under	183.6	38.9	222.4	19.4	241.8	476.4	718.2	8.0	33.7
Never attended school	8.4	*2.9	11.3	*3.2	14.5	37.1	51.6	*21.8	28.1
Still at school	*3.2	117.1	120.3	40.3	160.6	425.9	586.5	25.1	27.4
Total	5,836.8	1,362.2	7,199.1	633.6	7,832.6	4,563.1	12,395.7	8.1	63.2

(a) Includes persons for whom secondary school qualifications could not be determined.

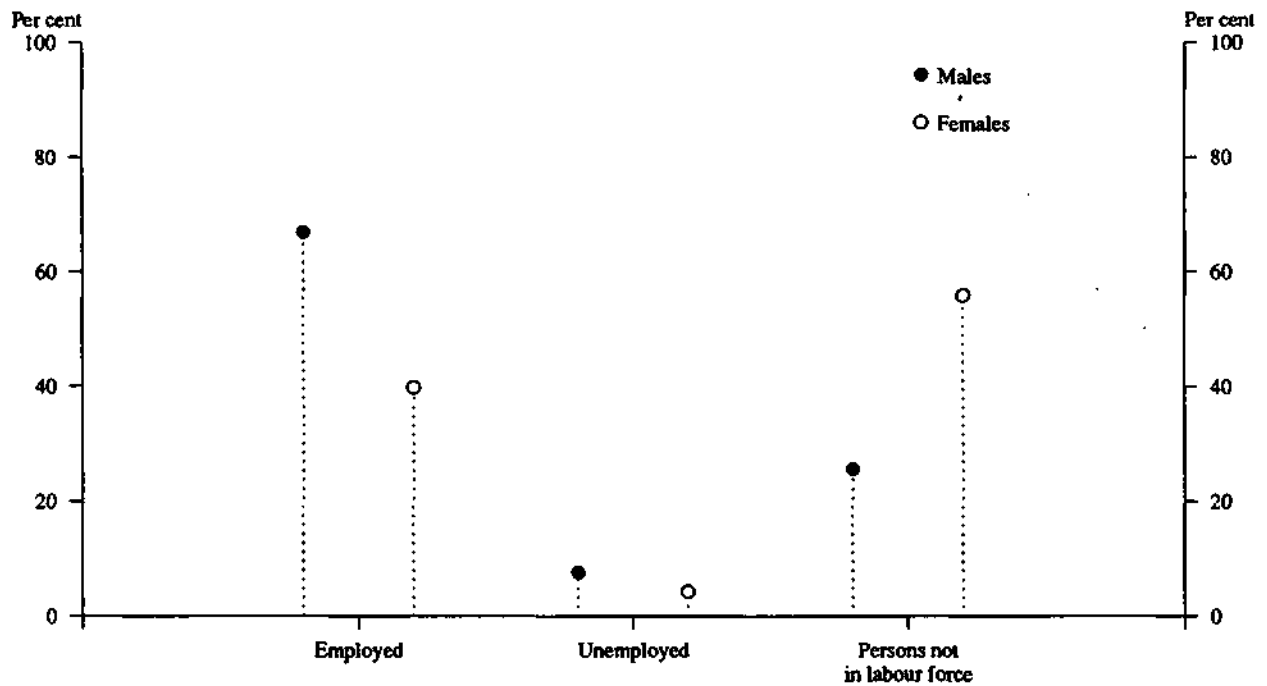
Source: Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia, (6235.0).

**CHART 2.4. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:  
LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(a)  
AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1988**

WITH POST-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS



WITHOUT POST-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS

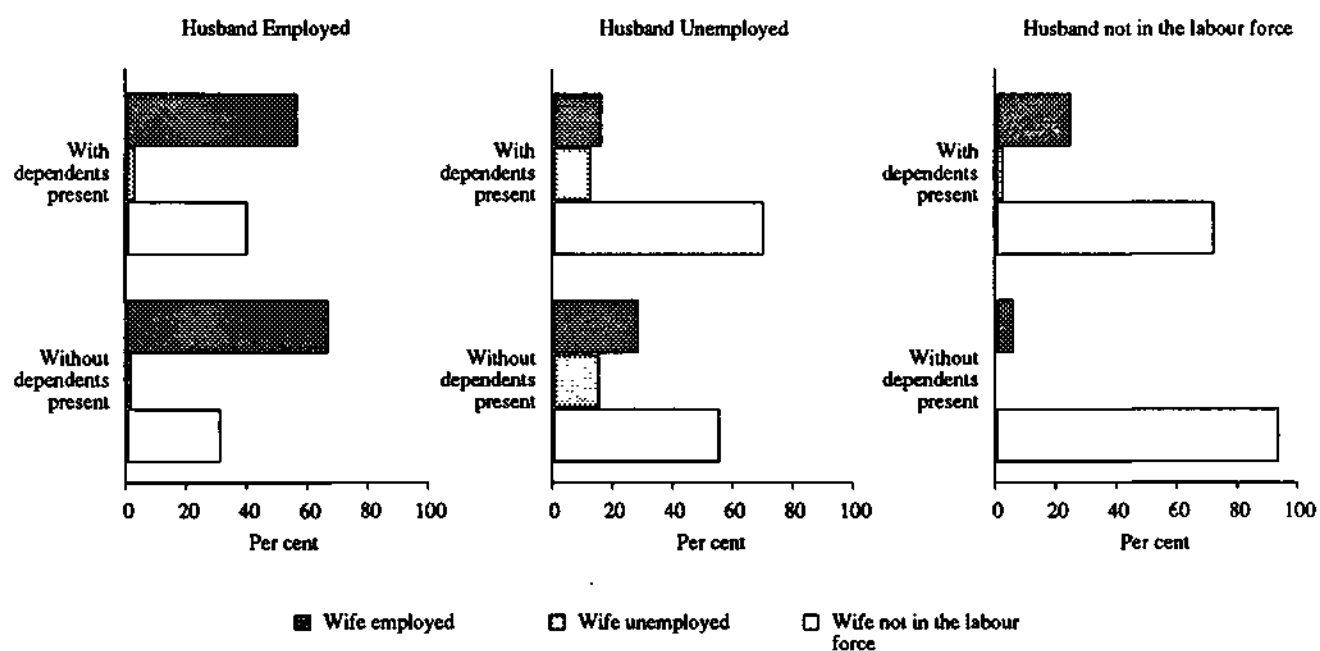


(a) Excludes persons in institutions and boarding school pupils from whom details of educational attainment were not obtained and persons aged 15 to 20 still at school.

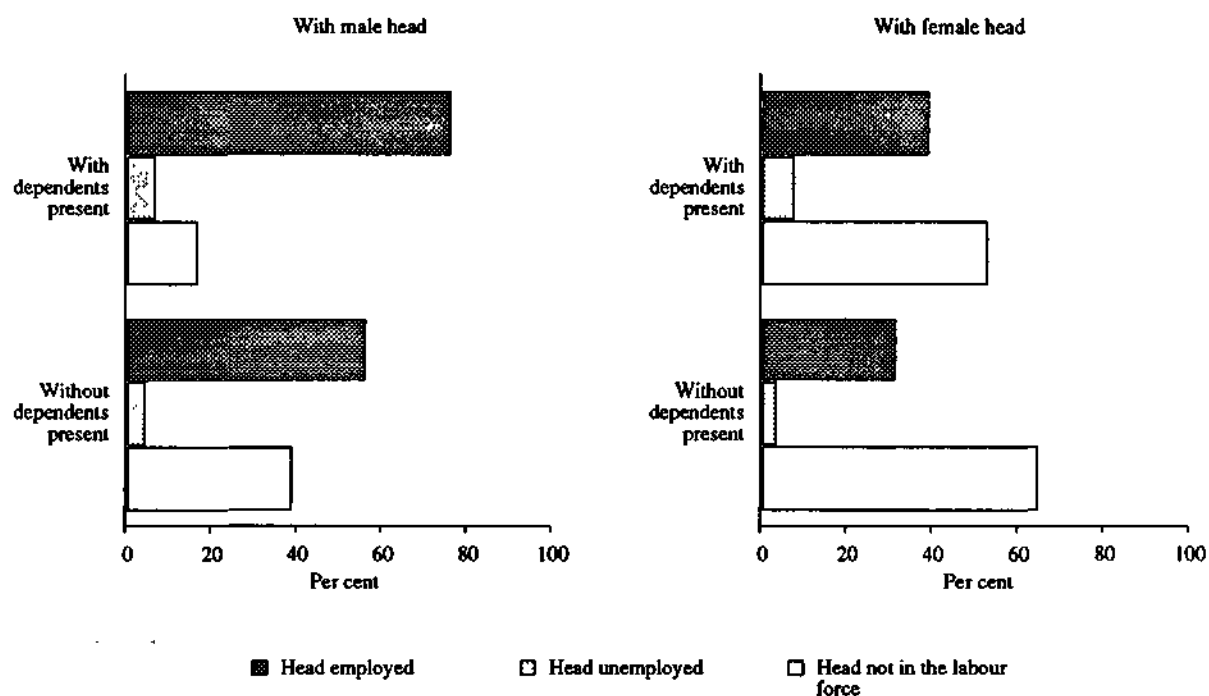
Source: *Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia* (6235.0).

CHART 2.5. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF HUSBAND, WIFE OR FAMILY HEAD, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1988

## MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES



## OTHER FAMILIES



Source: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, June 1988 (6224.0).

TABLE 2.12. FAMILY STATUS AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER(a), AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1988

	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate —per cent—	Participation rate	
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work Total —'000—						
MALES										
Member of a family	3,366.2	249.6	3,615.7	218.2	241.7	3,857.4	1,160.4	5,017.8	6.3	76.9
Husband	2,668.4	117.3	2,785.7	120.8	124.8	2,910.5	791.5	3,702.0	4.3	78.6
With dependents present	1,721.2	46.1	1,767.3	82.0	83.5	1,850.8	112.6	1,963.5	4.5	94.3
Without dependents present	947.2	71.1	1,018.4	38.8	41.3	1,059.7	678.9	1,738.5	3.9	61.0
Other family head	65.3	4.0	69.4	5.2	5.9	75.3	32.3	107.6	7.9	70.0
With dependents present	29.0	*1.8	30.9	*2.3	*2.8	33.6	7.2	40.8	*8.2	82.4
Without dependents present	36.3	*2.2	38.5	*2.9	*3.2	41.7	25.1	66.8	*7.6	62.4
Full-time student aged 15-24(b)	4.7	88.2	92.9	5.3	22.0	114.8	258.8	373.6	19.1	30.7
Other child(c) of married couple or family head	576.9	36.5	613.3	78.2	80.0	693.4	49.5	742.9	11.5	93.3
Other relative of married couple or family head	50.9	*3.6	54.5	8.8	8.9	63.4	28.3	91.7	14.1	69.1
Not a member of a family	542.2	46.8	589.0	46.9	50.5	639.5	207.3	846.8	7.9	75.5
Living alone	258.4	20.8	279.2	22.4	23.7	302.9	156.2	459.1	7.8	66.0
Not living alone	283.8	26.0	309.8	24.5	26.8	336.6	51.1	387.7	8.0	86.8
Total	3,908.4	296.4	4,204.7	265.2	292.2	4,496.9	1,367.7	5,864.7	6.5	76.7
FEMALES										
Member of a family	1,383.1	1,051.3	2,434.4	130.5	202.1	2,636.6	2,444.9	5,081.5	7.7	51.9
Wife	909.7	822.7	1,732.4	55.4	95.6	1,828.0	1,805.9	3,633.8	5.2	50.3
With dependents present	422.0	590.9	1,012.9	33.0	67.4	1,080.2	828.2	1,908.4	6.2	56.6
Without dependents present	487.7	231.8	719.5	22.3	28.2	747.7	977.7	1,725.4	3.8	43.3
Other family head	106.4	64.6	170.9	20.2	29.2	200.2	267.1	467.3	14.6	42.8
With dependents present	67.7	49.4	117.1	14.2	22.9	140.0	157.5	297.6	16.4	47.1
Without dependents present	38.6	15.2	53.8	5.9	6.3	60.1	109.6	169.7	10.5	35.4
Full-time student aged 15-24(b)	*2.5	108.1	110.6	4.4	22.8	133.5	240.8	374.2	17.1	35.7
Other child(c) of married couple or family head	338.8	50.9	389.7	43.8	47.0	436.8	39.6	476.3	10.8	91.7
Other relative of married couple or family head	25.7	5.1	30.7	6.7	7.5	38.2	91.5	129.7	19.6	29.4
Not a member of a family	303.8	67.8	371.6	29.9	34.4	406.0	502.3	908.3	8.5	44.7
Living alone	126.0	30.2	156.2	10.8	12.6	168.8	454.5	623.3	7.5	27.1
Not living alone	177.8	37.6	215.4	19.1	21.8	237.2	47.8	285.0	9.2	83.2
Total	1,686.8	1,119.2	2,806.0	160.3	236.5	3,042.5	2,947.2	5,989.8	7.8	50.8
PERSONS										
Member of a family	4,749.2	1,300.9	6,050.1	348.7	443.8	6,494.0	3,605.3	10,099.3	6.8	64.3
Husband or wife	3,578.1	940.0	4,518.0	176.2	220.4	4,738.4	2,597.4	7,335.8	4.7	64.6
With dependents present	2,143.1	637.0	2,780.2	115.0	150.9	2,931.1	940.8	3,871.9	5.1	75.7
Without dependents present	1,434.9	303.0	1,737.9	61.1	69.5	1,807.4	1,656.5	3,463.9	3.8	52.2
Other family head	171.7	68.6	240.3	25.3	35.2	275.4	299.4	574.9	12.8	47.9
With dependents present	96.8	51.2	148.0	16.5	25.7	173.7	164.7	338.4	14.8	51.3
Without dependents present	74.9	17.4	92.3	8.9	9.5	101.8	134.7	236.5	9.3	43.0
Full-time student aged 15-24(b)	7.2	196.3	203.5	9.7	44.8	248.3	499.6	747.9	18.0	33.2
Other child(c) of married couple or family head	915.7	87.4	1,003.1	122.0	127.0	1,130.1	89.1	1,219.3	11.2	92.7
Other relative of married couple or family head	76.6	8.7	85.2	15.5	16.4	101.6	119.8	221.5	16.1	45.9
Not a member of a family	846.0	114.6	960.6	76.8	84.9	1,045.5	709.6	1,755.1	8.1	59.6
Living alone	384.4	51.0	435.4	33.3	36.3	471.7	610.7	1,082.5	7.7	43.6
Not living alone	461.6	63.6	525.2	43.5	48.6	573.8	98.9	672.7	8.5	85.3
Total	5,595.2	1,415.5	7,010.7	425.5	528.7	7,539.5	4,315.0	11,854.4	7.0	63.6

(a) Civilians who were residents of private dwellings where family status was determined. (b) Excludes persons age 20 to 24 attending school. (c) Aged 15 and over.

Source: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, June 1988 (622A.0).

TABLE 2.13. FAMILY STATUS OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1988 ('000)

	Full-time workers	Part-time workers				Average weekly hours worked			
		Weekly hours worked				Total workers	By	By	Total
		0(a)	1-14	15-34	Total		full-time workers	part-time workers	
MALES									
Member of a family	3,366.2	14.9	124.8	109.9	249.6	3,615.7	42.5	13.9	40.5
Husband	2,668.4	7.2	42.1	68.0	117.3	2,785.7	43.2	16.7	42.1
With dependents present	1,721.2	*1.9	13.2	31.0	46.1	1,767.3	44.0	18.6	43.3
Without dependents present	947.2	5.3	28.8	37.0	71.1	1,018.4	41.9	15.6	40.0
Other family head	65.3	*0.1	*2.0	*1.9	4.0	69.4	41.5	15.0	40.0
With dependents present	29.0	*0.1	*0.7	*1.1	*1.8	30.9	41.7	*16.5	40.2
Without dependents present	36.3	*0.0	*1.4	*0.8	*2.2	38.5	41.4	13.8	39.8
Full-time student aged 15-24(b)	4.7	4.8	70.0	13.3	88.2	92.9	30.5	8.0	9.1
Other child(c) of married couple or family head	576.9	*2.2	9.4	24.8	36.5	613.3	39.4	18.8	38.1
Other relative of married couple or family head	50.9	*0.6	*1.2	*1.8	*3.6	54.5	39.8	15.0	38.2
Not a member of a family	542.2	4.0	15.9	26.9	46.8	589.0	41.3	16.3	39.3
Living alone	258.4	*2.3	6.7	11.7	20.8	279.2	41.3	16.0	39.4
Not living alone	283.8	*1.7	9.2	15.1	26.0	309.8	41.3	16.5	39.2
Total	3,908.4	18.9	140.7	136.7	296.4	4,204.7	42.3	14.3	40.3
FEMALES									
Member of a family	1,383.1	51.2	462.7	537.5	1,051.3	2,434.4	38.2	15.2	28.3
Wife	909.7	41.3	328.4	453.0	822.7	1,732.4	38.5	15.8	27.7
With dependents present	422.0	24.1	240.8	325.9	590.9	1,012.9	38.5	15.7	25.2
Without dependents present	487.7	17.2	87.6	127.1	231.8	719.5	38.4	15.9	31.1
Other family head	106.4	*2.6	25.7	36.2	64.6	170.9	38.4	16.7	30.2
With dependents present	67.7	*1.6	20.1	27.6	49.4	117.1	38.5	16.3	29.2
Without dependents present	38.6	*1.0	5.6	8.6	15.2	53.8	38.0	17.9	32.3
Full-time student aged 15-24(b)	*2.5	5.6	91.5	11.0	108.1	110.6	43.2	7.7	8.5
Other child(c) of married couple or family head	338.8	*1.6	15.0	34.2	50.9	389.7	37.4	19.0	35.0
Other relative of married couple or family head	25.7	*0.1	*1.9	*3.0	5.1	30.7	38.4	16.5	34.8
Not a member of a family	303.8	*3.9	21.4	42.5	67.8	371.6	38.6	17.3	34.7
Living alone	126.0	*2.3	10.9	17.0	30.2	156.2	38.1	16.1	33.8
Not living alone	177.8	*1.6	10.5	25.5	37.6	215.4	38.9	18.3	35.3
Total	1,686.8	55.1	484.1	580.0	1,119.2	2,806.0	38.3	15.3	29.1
PERSONS									
Member of a family	4,749.2	66.1	587.4	647.3	1,300.9	6,050.1	41.2	14.9	35.6
Husband or wife	3,578.1	48.5	370.5	521.0	940.0	4,518.0	42.0	15.9	36.6
With dependents present	2,143.1	26.0	254.1	356.9	637.0	2,780.2	42.9	15.9	36.7
Without dependents present	1,434.9	22.5	116.4	164.1	303.0	1,737.9	40.7	15.8	36.4
Other family head	171.7	*2.7	27.7	38.1	68.6	240.3	39.6	16.6	33.0
With dependents present	96.8	*1.7	20.8	28.7	51.2	148.0	39.5	16.3	31.5
Without dependents present	74.9	*1.0	6.9	9.4	17.4	92.3	39.6	17.4	35.5
Full-time student aged 15-24(b)	7.2	10.4	161.6	24.3	196.3	203.5	35.0	7.9	8.8
Other child(c) of married couple or family head	915.7	*3.8	24.5	59.1	87.4	1,003.1	38.7	18.9	36.9
Other relative of married couple or family head	76.6	*0.7	*3.1	4.8	8.7	85.2	39.4	15.9	37.0
Not a member of a family	846.0	7.9	37.3	69.3	114.6	960.6	40.3	16.9	37.5
Living alone	384.4	4.6	17.7	28.7	51.0	435.4	40.2	16.0	37.4
Not living alone	461.6	*3.3	19.7	40.7	63.6	525.2	40.4	17.6	37.6
Total	5,595.2	74.1	624.8	716.7	1,415.5	7,010.7	41.1	15.1	35.8

(a) Persons who had a job in which they usually worked part-time, i.e. less than 35 hours per week, but were not at work during the survey week. (b) Excludes persons aged 20-24 attending school. (c) Aged 15 and over.

Source: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, June 1988 (622A.0).

TABLE 2.14. ALL FAMILIES : TYPE OF FAMILY, NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS PRESENT, AND NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS EMPLOYED(a), AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1987 AND JUNE 1988  
(\*000)

Number of dependents present	None employed		One employed		Two or more employed		Total	
	June 1987	June 1988	June 1987	June 1988	June 1987	June 1988	June 1987	June 1988
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES								
None	564.8	583.2	353.5	346.9	758.9	796.0	1,677.3	1,726.1
One or more	129.3	120.5	680.7	703.4	1,077.1	1,110.2	1,887.0	1,934.2
One	46.8	38.2	198.1	213.5	371.5	392.1	616.4	643.8
Two	39.4	42.0	293.4	300.2	451.1	465.3	783.9	807.5
Three	26.2	20.6	139.0	136.8	195.8	186.8	361.0	354.2
Four or more	16.9	19.8	50.2	53.0	58.7	55.9	125.7	128.7
Total	694.1	703.7	1,034.2	1,050.4	1,836.0	1,906.2	3,564.3	3,660.2
OTHER FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD								
None	12.8	11.8	22.3	19.8	31.6	33.7	66.8	65.3
One or more	10.0	9.2	24.9	25.8	6.7	7.5	41.6	42.6
One	6.4	5.5	16.0	16.0	4.8	6.1	27.3	27.7
Two	*2.5	*3.1	7.2	7.4	*1.6	*0.6	11.2	11.2
Three	*0.7	*0.3	*1.1	*2.0	*0.3	*0.7	*2.2	*2.9
Four or more	*0.4	*0.3	*0.5	*0.4	*0.0	*0.1	*0.9	*0.8
Total	22.9	21.0	47.2	45.6	38.3	41.2	108.3	107.8
OTHER FAMILIES WITH A FEMALE HEAD								
None	46.1	42.1	69.4	67.9	50.7	57.8	166.1	167.8
One or more	163.3	158.9	113.5	110.5	29.9	30.5	306.7	300.0
One	80.5	83.9	65.1	62.7	19.6	17.6	165.2	164.2
Two	52.2	48.0	34.7	34.6	6.9	10.6	93.9	93.1
Three	21.3	17.1	11.1	10.3	*2.5	*1.8	34.9	29.2
Four or more	9.3	9.9	*2.6	*2.9	*0.9	*0.5	12.7	13.4
Total	209.4	200.9	182.9	178.4	80.6	88.4	472.8	467.8
OTHER FAMILIES : TOTAL								
None	58.9	53.8	91.7	87.7	82.3	91.5	232.9	233.1
One or more	173.4	168.1	138.4	136.4	36.6	38.1	348.3	342.5
One	87.0	89.4	81.1	78.7	24.4	23.7	192.5	191.9
Two	54.6	51.1	41.9	42.0	8.5	11.2	105.1	104.3
Three	22.0	17.4	12.2	12.3	*2.8	*2.5	37.1	32.1
Four or more	9.7	10.2	*3.1	*3.4	*0.9	*0.6	13.6	14.2
Total	232.3	221.9	230.0	224.1	118.9	129.6	581.2	575.6
ALL FAMILIES								
None	623.7	637.0	445.2	434.6	841.2	887.5	1,910.2	1,959.1
One or more	302.6	288.6	819.0	839.8	1,113.6	1,148.3	2,235.3	2,276.7
One	133.8	127.6	279.2	292.2	395.9	415.9	808.9	835.7
Two	94.1	93.1	335.3	342.2	459.6	476.5	889.0	911.8
Three	48.2	37.9	151.2	149.0	198.6	199.3	398.0	386.3
Four or more	26.7	30.0	53.3	56.4	59.5	56.6	139.4	142.9
Total	926.4	925.6	1,264.2	1,274.5	1,954.8	2,035.8	4,145.5	4,235.8

(a) Employment status refers to persons aged 15 and over only.

Source: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, June 1988 (6224.0).



TABLE 2.15. MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES : LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF HUSBAND AND WIFE, AND AGE OF YOUNGEST DEPENDENT PRESENT, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1988  
(<sup>'000</sup> families)

	Wife employed			Wife unemployed	Wife in the labour force	Wife not in the labour force	Total
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
HUSBAND EMPLOYED FULL-TIME							
Families with dependents present	392.3	568.2	960.6	53.1	1,013.7	679.3	1,692.9
Age of youngest dependent—							
0-4	97.2	219.0	316.2	25.4	341.7	388.7	730.2
5-9	105.3	157.8	263.1	14.2	277.3	125.1	402.4
10-14	119.7	127.7	247.5	11.3	258.8	97.8	356.6
15-24	70.1	63.6	133.8	*2.2	136.0	67.7	203.8
Families without dependents present	443.4	191.3	634.6	180.0	652.6	282.1	934.7
Total	835.7	759.5	1,595.2	71.1	1,666.3	961.4	2,627.7
HUSBAND EMPLOYED : TOTAL							
Families with dependents present	402.8	581.4	984.1	54.7	1,038.8	699.5	1,738.3
Age of youngest dependent—							
0-4	99.9	224.5	324.3	26.2	350.5	399.1	749.6
5-9	107.6	161.2	268.7	14.5	283.3	127.3	410.5
10-14	123.6	129.3	252.9	11.8	264.7	101.1	365.8
15-24	71.7	66.5	138.2	*2.2	140.4	72.0	212.4
Families without dependents present	458.2	212.5	670.7	19.5	690.2	314.9	1,005.0
Total	861.0	793.9	1,654.8	74.2	1,729.0	1,014.3	2,743.3
HUSBAND IN THE LABOUR FORCE							
Families with dependents present	409.9	587.9	997.8	65.2	1,063.0	757.6	1,820.6
Age of youngest dependent—							
0-4	101.1	227.9	329.0	31.0	360.0	434.2	794.2
5-9	110.0	162.9	272.9	17.0	289.0	138.7	428.5
10-14	126.5	130.2	256.7	12.8	270.5	108.3	378.9
15-24	72.2	66.9	139.2	*3.4	142.6	76.3	218.9
Families without dependents present	465.7	216.6	682.2	25.8	708.0	337.4	1,045.4
Total	875.6	804.4	1,680.0	91.0	1,771.0	1,094.9	2,866.0
TOTAL							
Families with dependents present	427.7	598.6	1,026.4	68.3	1,094.7	839.5	1,934.2
Age of youngest dependent—							
0-4	106.3	229.8	336.1	32.5	368.5	456.2	824.8
5-9	112.0	164.9	277.0	17.8	294.7	154.5	449.3
10-14	132.1	132.1	264.2	14.2	278.5	126.0	404.5
15-24	77.3	71.7	149.1	*3.8	152.9	102.7	255.6
Families without dependents present	489.7	233.5	723.2	28.1	751.3	374.8	1,126.1
Total	917.5	832.1	1,749.6	96.4	1,845.9	1,214.3	3,060.2

Source: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, June 1988 (6224.0).

TABLE 2.16. OTHER FAMILIES: LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF FAMILY HEAD AND AGE OF YOUNGEST DEPENDENT PRESENT, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1988  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

	Family head employed			Family head unemployed	Family head in the labour force	Family head not in the labour force	Total
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
<i>Families with dependents present</i>	98.4	51.8	150.2	26.4	176.6	166.0	342.5
Age of youngest dependent—							
0-4	515.2	11.8	27.0	10.0	36.9	77.0	113.9
5-9	26.0	14.4	40.5	5.4	45.9	36.2	82.1
10-14	27.8	17.9	45.7	6.1	51.8	35.4	87.2
15-24	29.4	7.7	37.1	4.9	42.0	17.3	59.3
<i>Families without dependents present</i>	73.2	16.7	89.9	9.1	99.0	134.1	233.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>171.7</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>240.1</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>275.6</b>	<b>300.0</b>	<b>575.6</b>

Source: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, June 1988 (6224.0).

**TABLE 2.17. PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER : SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY AND WHETHER HAD RE-ENTERED THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1985 AND MAY 1987**  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Summary of labour force activity and whether had re-entered the labour force	May 1985			May 1987		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Persons aged 15 and over	5,871.3	6,056.1	11,927.4	6,127.6	6,313.3	12,440.9
Not in labour force in May	1,402.2	3,205.6	4,607.8	1,482.0	3,160.4	4,642.4
In labour force in May	4,469.1	2,850.5	7,319.5	4,645.6	3,152.9	7,798.6
In labour force twelve months ago	}	}	}	4,467.9	2,832.2	7,300.1
Not in labour force twelve months ago				177.7	320.7	498.5
Had never worked continuously for a period of twelve months or more				137.2	160.7	297.9
Had never worked before				120.7	134.2	254.9
Had worked at some earlier time				16.5	26.4	42.9
Had worked continuously for a period of twelve months or more at some earlier time				40.5	160.1	200.6
Not in labour force for less than twelve months				16.5	29.3	45.9
Working in May	}	}	}	14.8	26.3	41.1
Looking for work in May				*	*	4.8
Persons who had re-entered the labour force	20.3	136.5	156.8	24.0	130.8	154.8
Working in May	14.6	97.3	111.8	17.0	95.4	112.4
Looking for work in May	5.7	39.3	45.0	7.0	35.4	42.4

Source: Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force, Australia, May 1987 (6264.0).

**TABLE 2.18. PERSONS WHO HAD RE-ENTERED THE LABOUR FORCE : AGE, BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL, SELECTED DETAILS OF PREVIOUS JOB AND WHETHER WORKING OR LOOKING FOR WORK, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1985 AND MAY 1987**  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

	May 1985			May 1987		
	Working	Looking for work	Total	Working	Looking for work	Total
<b>Age group—</b>						
15-24	9.6	4.6	14.2	13.0	4.2	17.2
25-34	57.1	23.5	80.6	54.1	18.8	72.9
35-44	32.1	11.8	43.9	27.4	13.1	40.5
45-54	8.8	} 5.1	{ 12.2	11.4	4.6	16.0
55 and over	4.2			6.5	*	8.0
<b>Birthplace and period of arrival—</b>						
Born in Australia	84.0	32.1	116.0	91.4	28.8	120.2
Born outside Australia	27.9	12.9	40.8	21.0	13.5	34.6
Arrived before 1971	16.6	8.2	24.8	13.7	7.4	21.1
Arrived 1971 — survey date	11.3	4.7	16.0	7.3	6.2	13.5
Born in main English speaking countries(a)	16.3	7.5	23.8	10.7	5.1	15.8
Born in other countries	11.6	5.5	17.0	10.3	8.5	18.8
<b>Full-time or part-time worker in previous job—</b>						
Previous job less than 20 years ago(b)	107.4	43.5	150.9	107.2	40.9	148.0
Full-time workers	88.1	38.8	126.9	82.7	34.8	117.5
Part-time workers	17.2	4.5	21.7	23.1	4.6	27.7
Previous job 20 or more years ago	4.4	*	5.9	5.2	*	6.7
<b>Time in previous job (years)—</b>						
1-2	32.5	12.9	45.3	32.7	14.5	47.2
3-9	57.5	25.1	82.6	59.3	20.9	80.2
3-4	22.3	8.6	31.0	21.3	9.6	30.9
5-9	35.2	16.4	51.6	37.9	11.3	49.3
10 or more	21.9	7.1	29.0	20.4	6.9	27.4
10-19	18.9	5.5	24.4	15.5	4.8	20.3
20 or more	*	*	4.6	4.9	*	7.1
<b>Time since previous job (years)—</b>						
1-2	37.6	12.9	50.5	38.8	10.4	49.2
3-9	52.1	21.8	73.9	48.0	20.8	68.8
3-4	25.4	6.4	31.8	19.7	8.8	28.6
5-9	26.7	15.4	42.1	28.3	12.0	40.2
10 or more	22.2	10.3	32.4	25.6	11.2	36.8
10-19	17.7	8.8	26.5	20.3	9.7	30.1
20 or more	4.4	*	5.9	5.2	*	6.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>156.8</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>154.8</b>

(a) Comprises UK, Ireland, Canada, South Africa, USA and New Zealand. (b) Includes varied/did not know.

Source: Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force, Australia, May 1987 (6264.0).

TABLE 2.19. PERSONS WHO HAD RE-ENTERED THE LABOUR FORCE : AGE, FAMILY STATUS, SELECTED DETAILS OF PREVIOUS JOB AND WHETHER WORKING OR LOOKING FOR WORK, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1987 ('000)

	Whether working or looking for work								
	Working			Looking for work			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Age group—</i>									
15-24	3.9	9.1	13.0	4.2	{ 16.4 11.9 4.3 *	4.2	5.7	11.5	17.2
25-34	6.6	47.5	54.1			18.8	9.0	63.9	72.9
35-44	*	26.2	27.4			13.1	4.5	38.0	40.5
45-54	*	9.7	11.4			4.6		14.0	16.0
55 and over	3.5	*	6.5	*	*	*	4.7	*	8.0
<i>Family status—</i>									
Member of a family(a)	13.1	85.2	98.3	5.8	32.0	37.7	18.9	117.1	136.0
Husband or wife	8.8	73.8	82.6	3.5	26.3	29.8	12.3	100.0	112.3
With dependents present	3.5	63.2	66.7	*	24.1	25.9	5.3	87.3	92.6
Without dependents present	5.3	10.6	15.8	*	*	3.8	7.0	12.7	19.7
Not-married family head	*	9.7	10.2	*	5.3	5.8	*	15.1	16.0
Not a member of a family	*	4.1	7.0	*	*	*	4.0	5.9	9.9
Family status not determined	*	6.1	7.1	*	*	*	*	7.8	8.9
<i>Occupation in previous job—</i>									
Previous job less than 20 years ago	17.0	90.2	107.2	7.0	33.9	40.9	24.0	124.1	148.0
Managers and administrators	*	*	3.9	*	*	*	*	*	4.4
Professionals	*	12.1	15.2	*	*	*	3.7	14.5	18.2
Para-professionals	*	8.6	10.2	*	*	*	*	10.9	13.0
Tradespersons	3.7	3.5	7.3	*	*	*	4.9	4.4	9.3
Clerks	*	28.2	30.3	*	15.1	16.2	*	43.2	46.5
Salespersons and personal service workers	*	22.8	23.7	*	7.1	7.7	*	29.8	31.4
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	*	4.6	5.9	*	*	*	*	6.3	8.6
Labourers and related workers	*	8.7	10.8	*	4.1	5.9	3.9	12.7	16.7
Previous job 20 or more years ago	*	5.2	5.2	*	*	*	*	6.7	6.7
<i>Status of worker in previous job—</i>									
Previous job less than 20 years ago(b)	17.0	90.2	107.2	7.0	33.9	40.9	24.0	124.1	148.0
Self-employed	*	*	4.0	*	*	*	*	*	4.4
Wage and salary earners	14.1	86.5	100.6	6.8	33.0	39.7	20.9	119.5	140.3
Previous job 20 or more years ago	*	5.2	5.2	*	*	*	*	6.7	6.7
<i>Reason for ceasing previous job—</i>									
Job loser(c)	4.0	7.1	11.1	3.8	5.1	8.9	7.8	12.1	19.9
Retrenched	*	*	4.4	*	*	*	*	5.5	7.8
Own ill health or injury	*	*	4.6	*	*	4.6	4.8	4.4	9.2
Job leaver	13.0	88.4	101.3	*	30.3	33.5	16.2	118.7	134.8
Unsatisfactory work arrangements	*	4.6	5.6	*	*	*	*	5.8	7.1
Retired/didn't want to work any longer	*	4.4	7.2	*	*	*	*	5.4	8.3
Returned to studies	3.7	*	6.7	*	*	*	4.4	*	7.4
To get married	*	9.7	9.7	*	3.7	3.7	*	13.0	13.0
Pregnancy/to have children	*	48.0	48.1	*	17.3	17.3	*	65.3	65.4
To look after family, house or someone else	*	4.5	4.9	*	*	*	*	6.2	6.9
To have holiday/to move house/spouse transferred	*	10.8	13.9	*	4.5	5.1	3.6	15.3	18.9
Other	*	3.5	5.3	*	*	*	*	4.7	7.7
<i>Educational attainment when ceased previous job—</i>									
With post-school qualifications(d)	7.7	34.0	41.7	*	12.1	14.8	10.4	46.2	56.5
Degree	*	6.2	8.2	*	*	*	*	7.9	10.3
Trade qualification or apprenticeship	3.6	*	6.7	*	*	*	4.7	4.0	8.7
Certificate or diploma	*	24.5	26.6	*	9.5	10.7	*	34.0	37.3
Without post-school qualifications(e)	9.3	61.4	70.7	4.3	23.3	27.6	13.6	84.6	98.3
Attended highest level of secondary school available	5.0	13.6	18.6	*	*	4.2	5.9	16.9	22.8
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	4.3	47.8	52.1	*	19.9	23.4	7.7	67.7	75.4
Left at age—									
16 or over	*	18.8	20.3	*	6.7	7.9	*	25.6	28.2
15 or under	*	28.9	31.8	*	13.2	15.2	4.9	42.1	47.0
Still at school	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>130.8</b>	<b>154.8</b>

(a) Includes full-time students aged 15 to 24; other child of family head; and other relative of family head. (b) Includes employers and unpaid family helpers. (c) Includes job was temporary or seasonal and did not leave to return to studies; and business closed down for economic reasons. (d) Includes persons with other post-school qualifications. (e) Includes persons who never attended school.

Source: Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force, Australia, May 1987 (6264.0).

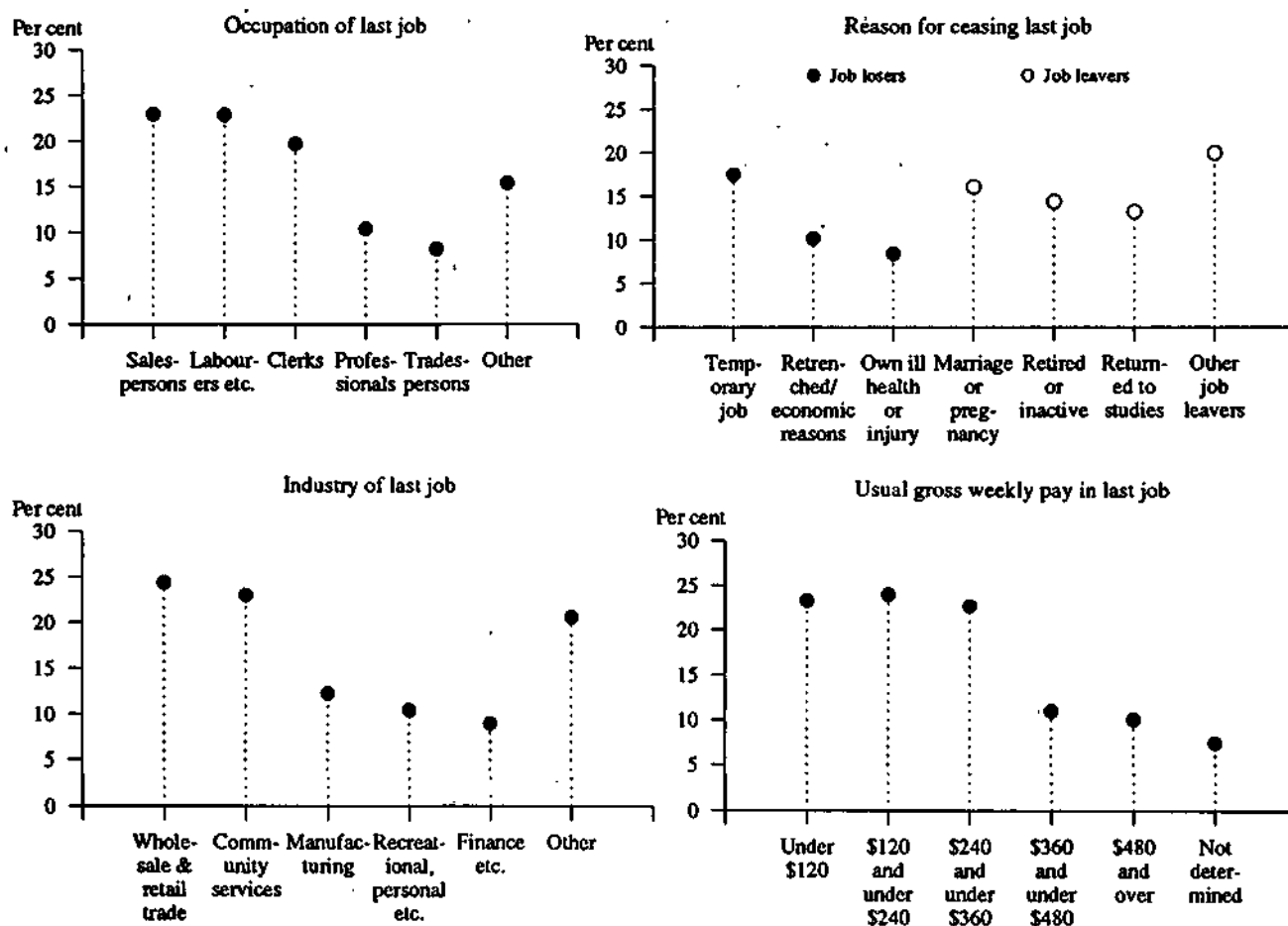
**TABLE 2.20. PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE : DURATION OF CONTINUOUS PERIOD IN THE LABOUR FORCE BEFORE LEAVING AND WHETHER INTENDED TO RETURN TO THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1985 AND APRIL 1988 ('000)**

Whether intended to return to the labour force	November 1985			April 1988		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>CONTINUOUS PERIOD OF LESS THAN TWELVE MONTHS IN THE LABOUR FORCE BEFORE LEAVING</b>						
Intended to return	45.3	99.1	144.4	62.4	120.1	182.4
Did not intend to return	8.7	41.8	50.5	8.9	24.9	33.8
Undecided	5.8	29.5	35.3	4.8	13.9	18.8
Not asked	..	..	..	7.0	12.7	19.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>170.3</b>	<b>230.2</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>171.6</b>	<b>254.6</b>
<b>CONTINUOUS PERIOD OF AT LEAST TWELVE MONTHS IN THE LABOUR FORCE BEFORE LEAVING</b>						
Intended to return	31.1	67.8	98.9	40.6	107.8	148.4
Did not intend to return	34.7	57.5	92.2	28.4	45.7	74.1
Undecided	12.2	27.8	40.0	9.2	29.2	38.4
Not asked	..	..	..	*1.9	8.1	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>231.1</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>190.8</b>	<b>270.9</b>
<b>TOTAL(a)</b>						
Intended to return	76.4	166.8	243.3	103.0	227.9	330.9
Did not intend to return	43.5	99.2	142.7	37.3	70.6	107.8
Undecided	18.0	57.3	75.3	14.0	43.1	57.1
Not asked	..	..	..	11.3	22.5	33.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>137.9</b>	<b>323.4</b>	<b>461.3</b>	<b>165.5</b>	<b>364.1</b>	<b>529.6</b>

(a) Includes persons whose duration of continuous period in the labour force could not be determined.

Source: *Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force, Australia, April 1988* (6267.0).

**CHART 2.6. PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE WITHIN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS AND WHOSE LAST LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY WAS WORKING: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1988**



Source: *Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force, Australia, April 1988* (6267.0).

TABLE 2.21. PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE : SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS, AUSTRALIA, .  
NOVEMBER 1985 AND APRIL 1988  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

	November 1985			April 1988		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Age-group—</i>						
15-24	47.6	83.9	131.5	66.8	102.3	169.1
25-44	31.0	177.3	208.2	38.3	194.5	232.7
45-59	21.9	46.2	68.2	29.9	56.0	85.9
60 and over	37.4	16.0	53.4	30.6	11.4	41.9
<i>Birthplace—</i>						
Born in Australia	99.7	246.3	346.0	122.2	275.9	398.0
Born outside Australia	38.2	77.0	115.3	43.4	88.2	131.6
<i>Married status—</i>						
Married	64.6	233.1	297.6	68.9	245.3	314.2
Non-married	73.4	90.3	163.6	96.7	118.7	215.4
<i>Main source of income—</i>						
Investments/savings ..	26.2	18.9	45.1	26.1	15.5	41.6
Superannuation	10.4	*3.2	13.7	13.3	*3.3	16.6
TEAS/AUSTUDY	10.7	6.7	17.4	17.7	15.7	33.4
Unemployment/sickness benefit	20.1	13.8	33.9	22.6	16.0	38.6
Invalid/age/supporting parent's/widow's pension	17.4	37.9	55.3	15.9	36.0	51.9
War disability/repatriation/service/war widow's pension	6.3	*2.7	8.9	*3.3	*1.3	4.5
Dependent on someone else's income	32.7	229.4	262.1	44.1	246.7	290.8
Other(a)	14.2	10.8	24.9	11.4	7.1	18.5
Not asked	..	..	..	11.3	22.5	33.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>137.9</b>	<b>323.4</b>	<b>461.3</b>	<b>165.5</b>	<b>364.1</b>	<b>529.6</b>

(a) Includes life assurance, other retirement schemes; and persons permanently unable to work who were not asked their main source of income.

Source: *Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force, Australia, April 1988* (6267.0).

TABLE 2.22. PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE : SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS,  
AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1985 AND APRIL 1988  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

	November 1985			April 1988		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Duration of continuous period in the labour force before leaving (years)—</i>						
Under 1	59.9	170.3	230.2	83.0	171.6	254.6
1 and under 3	15.5	46.8	62.4	20.4	84.4	104.8
3 and under 5	8.7	24.8	33.5	8.5	30.2	38.8
5 and under 10	8.3	38.4	46.7	8.9	36.9	45.8
10 and under 20	10.6	32.8	43.4	10.1	28.0	38.1
20 and over	34.9	10.2	45.0	32.1	11.2	43.3
Not determined	..	..	..	*2.4	*1.7	*4.1
<i>Time since left the labour force (weeks)—</i>						
1 and under 4	16.1	38.8	54.9	38.7	92.3	131.0
4 and under 8	15.3	41.6	56.9	27.2	51.8	79.0
8 and under 13	18.0	43.2	61.2	38.4	58.4	96.8
13 and under 26	29.2	69.8	99.0	36.5	92.3	128.8
26 and under 39	26.3	59.9	86.2	13.5	45.3	58.8
39 and under 52	33.0	70.1	103.1	11.3	24.1	35.3
<i>Whether intended to return to the labour force—</i>						
Intended to return	76.4	166.8	243.3	103.0	227.9	330.9
Under 1 year	53.0	108.2	161.3	61.7	114.9	176.7
Under 3 months	43.4	70.2	113.7	32.4	59.2	91.6
3 and under 6 months	6.1	26.5	32.6	7.2	20.3	27.5
6 and under 12 months	*3.5	11.5	15.0	22.1	35.4	57.6
1 and under 3 years	6.0	23.6	29.6	9.0	27.8	36.8
3 and under 5 years	*1.2	5.1	6.4	*1.6	7.6	9.2
5 years and over	*0.2	*4.2	4.5	*0.7	*2.1	*2.9
Did not know	16.0	25.6	41.6	30.0	75.4	105.4
Did not intend to return	43.5	99.2	142.7	37.3	70.6	107.8
Undecided	18.0	57.3	75.3	14.0	43.1	57.1
Not asked	..	..	..	11.3	22.5	33.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>137.9</b>	<b>323.4</b>	<b>461.3</b>	<b>165.5</b>	<b>364.1</b>	<b>529.6</b>

Source: *Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force, Australia, April 1988* (6267.0).

**TABLE 2.23. PERSONS AGED 45 AND OVER : AGE AT NOVEMBER 1986 AND WHETHER HAD RETIRED OR INTENDED TO RETIRE FROM FULL-TIME WORK, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1986**  
('000)

Age at November 1986	Whether had retired or intended to retire from full-time work				Total
	Had retired	Intended to retire	Did not intend to retire	Had never had a full-time job and did not intend to work full-time	
45-49	212.4	543.1	42.2	41.9	839.5
50-54	233.6	419.7	34.9	45.8	734.0
55-59	313.3	332.8	32.3	51.4	729.7
60-64	452.9	157.0	23.2	77.2	710.3
65-69	451.6	18.8	13.8	79.6	563.8
70 and over	731.3	5.5	13.3	193.5	943.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,395.0</b>	<b>1,476.9</b>	<b>159.7</b>	<b>489.4</b>	<b>4,521.1</b>
<b>Males</b>	<b>936.6</b>	<b>1,099.5</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>2,175.9</b>
<b>Females</b>	<b>1,458.4</b>	<b>377.5</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>472.0</b>	<b>2,345.1</b>

Source: Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia, November 1986 (6238.0).

**TABLE 2.24. PERSONS WHO HAD RETIRED FROM FULL-TIME WORK : AGE AT RETIREMENT AND AGE AT NOVEMBER 1986, AUSTRALIA**  
('000)

	Age at November 1986						
Age at retirement	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70 and over	Total
MALES							
Less than 45	16.8	13.7	7.9	4.8	*	*	49.0
45-49	7.3	12.6	8.7	4.1	*	*	36.7
50-54	..	12.2	25.3	22.1	6.7	6.7	73.0
55-59	..	..	33.7	71.1	36.2	20.0	160.9
60-64	..	..	..	84.7	119.4	114.9	319.1
65-69	..	..	..	..	62.1	199.8	261.9
70 and over	..	..	..	..	..	36.0	36.0
Total	24.1	38.5	75.7	186.8	229.4	382.1	936.6
FEMALES							
Less than 45	169.6	138.8	140.2	136.2	108.3	185.5	878.6
45-49	18.7	34.1	24.9	17.6	13.8	9.7	118.9
50-54	..	22.1	47.2	38.4	22.4	22.0	152.1
55-59	..	..	25.2	47.0	31.4	28.1	131.8
60-64	..	..	..	26.9	38.4	64.1	129.3
65-69	..	..	..	..	7.9	29.9	37.7
70 and over	..	..	..	..	..	9.9	9.9
Total	188.3	195.1	237.5	266.1	222.2	349.2	1,458.4
PERSONS							
Less than 45	186.4	152.5	148.2	141.0	111.2	188.3	927.6
45-49	26.0	46.7	33.6	21.7	15.9	11.6	155.6
50-54	..	34.3	72.5	60.5	29.1	28.7	225.1
55-59	..	..	58.9	118.1	67.6	48.1	292.8
60-64	..	..	..	111.6	157.8	179.0	448.4
65-69	..	..	..	..	70.0	229.6	299.6
70 and over	..	..	..	..	..	45.9	45.9
Total	212.4	233.6	313.3	452.9	451.6	731.3	2,395.0

Source: Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia, November 1986 (6238.0).

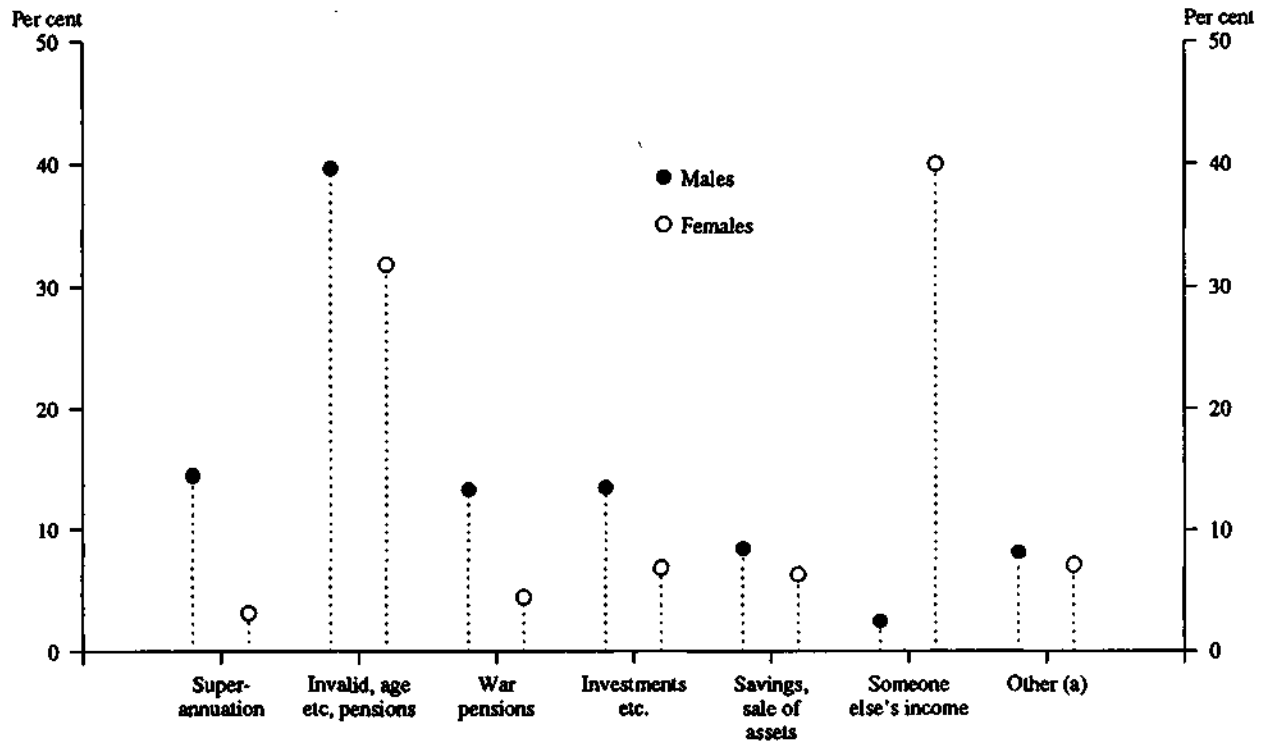
TABLE 2.25. PERSONS WHO HAD RETIRED FROM FULL-TIME WORK AT AGE 45 OR MORE : SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1986

	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Person
	—'000—			—per cent—		
<i>Reason for ceasing last full-time job—</i>						
Job loser	287.2	164.0	451.2	32.4	28.3	30.7
Retrenched	48.5	46.5	95.0	5.5	8.0	6.5
Job was temporary or seasonal and did not leave to return to studies	*	4.8	6.3	*	0.8	0.4
Own ill health or injury	224.8	98.1	322.8	25.3	16.9	22.0
Business closed down for economic reasons	12.5	14.7	27.1	1.4	2.5	1.8
Job leaver	600.4	415.8	1,016.2	67.6	71.7	69.3
Unsatisfactory work arrangements	5.4	13.9	19.3	0.6	2.4	1.3
Retired	489.9	152.1	642.0	55.2	26.2	43.8
Did not want to work any longer	22.6	82.1	104.7	2.5	14.2	7.1
Too old	26.8	18.7	45.5	3.0	3.2	3.1
Reached compulsory retirement age		26.7	7.8	34.5	3.0	1.8
To get married	*	12.0	12.2	*	2.1	0.8
To look after family, house or someone else	5.9	57.9	63.8	0.7	10.0	4.3
To have holiday/to move house/spouse transferred	4.6	30.7	35.3	0.5	5.3	2.4
Business closed down or sold for other reasons	11.9	19.5	31.4	1.3	3.4	2.1
Other(a)	6.4	21.1	27.5	0.7	3.6	1.9
<i>Retirement scheme membership—</i>						
Belonged to a retirement scheme	448.4	123.2	571.6	50.5	21.2	39.0
Had superannuation cover	404.7	108.8	513.5	45.6	18.8	35.0
In last full-time job	396.7	103.1	499.8	44.7	17.8	34.1
In some previous job	8.0	5.7	13.7	0.9	1.0	0.9
Had life assurance or other schemes(b)	43.7	14.4	58.1	4.9	2.5	4.0
Did not belong to a retirement scheme	439.2	456.6	895.8	49.5	78.8	61.0
<i>Type of payment from retirement scheme—</i>						
Belonged to a retirement scheme	448.4	123.2	571.6	50.5	21.2	39.0
Lump sum only	260.7	78.7	339.4	29.4	13.6	23.1
Regular payments only	80.6	17.9	98.5	9.1	3.1	6.7
Lump sum and regular payments	81.5	15.7	97.1	9.2	2.7	6.6
No lump sum or regular payments	17.0	7.0	23.9	1.9	1.2	1.6
Did not know type of payments	8.7	3.9	12.6	1.0	0.7	0.9
Did not belong to a retirement scheme	439.2	456.6	895.8	49.5	78.8	61.0
<i>Main source of income at retirement—</i>						
Superannuation	128.8	18.8	147.6	14.5	3.2	10.1
Life assurance, other retirement schemes	4.9	*	6.1	0.5	*	0.4
Invalid/age/supporting parent's/widow's pension	352.3	184.8	537.0	39.7	31.9	36.6
War disability/repatriation/service/war widow's pension	117.8	26.1	144.0	13.3	4.5	9.8
Investments/interest/stocks/debentures, etc.	119.9	40.0	159.9	13.5	6.9	10.9
Savings/sale of assets	75.1	36.9	112.1	8.5	6.4	7.6
Part-time work	29.5	26.9	56.3	3.3	4.6	3.8
Someone else's income	21.8	232.0	253.8	2.5	40.0	17.3
Other	37.5	13.0	50.5	4.2	2.2	3.4
<i>Main source of income at November 1986—</i>						
Superannuation	104.3	19.0	123.3	11.7	3.3	8.4
Life assurance, other retirement schemes	*	*	*	*	*	*
Invalid/age/supporting parent's/widow's pension	462.6	316.8	779.4	52.1	54.6	53.1
War disability/repatriation/service/war widow's pension	145.2	44.8	190.0	16.4	7.7	12.9
Investments/interest/stocks/debentures, etc.	121.0	48.0	169.0	13.6	8.3	11.5
Savings/sales of assets	12.6	6.6	19.2	1.4	1.1	1.3
Part-time work	16.3	23.4	39.7	1.8	4.0	2.7
Someone else's income	12.2	113.4	125.5	1.4	19.6	8.6
Other	11.7	7.0	18.8	1.3	1.2	1.3
<i>Labour force status and hours worked—</i>						
Employed part-time	43.9	50.4	94.3	4.9	8.7	6.4
Worked less than 16 hours	21.3	18.9	40.2	2.4	3.3	2.7
Worked 16-34 hours	19.5	27.9	47.4	2.2	4.8	3.2
Not at work	*	*	6.7	*	*	0.5
Unemployed and looking for part-time work	3.6	*	5.9	0.4	*	0.4
Not in the labour force	840.1	527.1	1,367.2	94.7	90.9	93.2
<i>Time since retirement(years)—</i>						
Less than 2	103.4	57.2	160.7	11.7	9.9	10.9
2 and less than 5	212.1	112.6	324.7	23.9	19.4	22.1
5 and less than 10	294.5	163.6	458.1	33.2	28.2	31.2
10 and less than 15	179.5	129.9	309.5	20.2	22.4	21.1
15 and less than 20	57.2	58.5	115.7	6.4	10.1	7.9
20 or more	40.8	57.9	98.8	4.6	10.0	6.7
Total	887.6	579.8	1,467.4	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes returned to studies, pregnancy/to have children; and job was temporary or seasonal and left to return to studies. (b) Excludes persons who had superannuation cover.

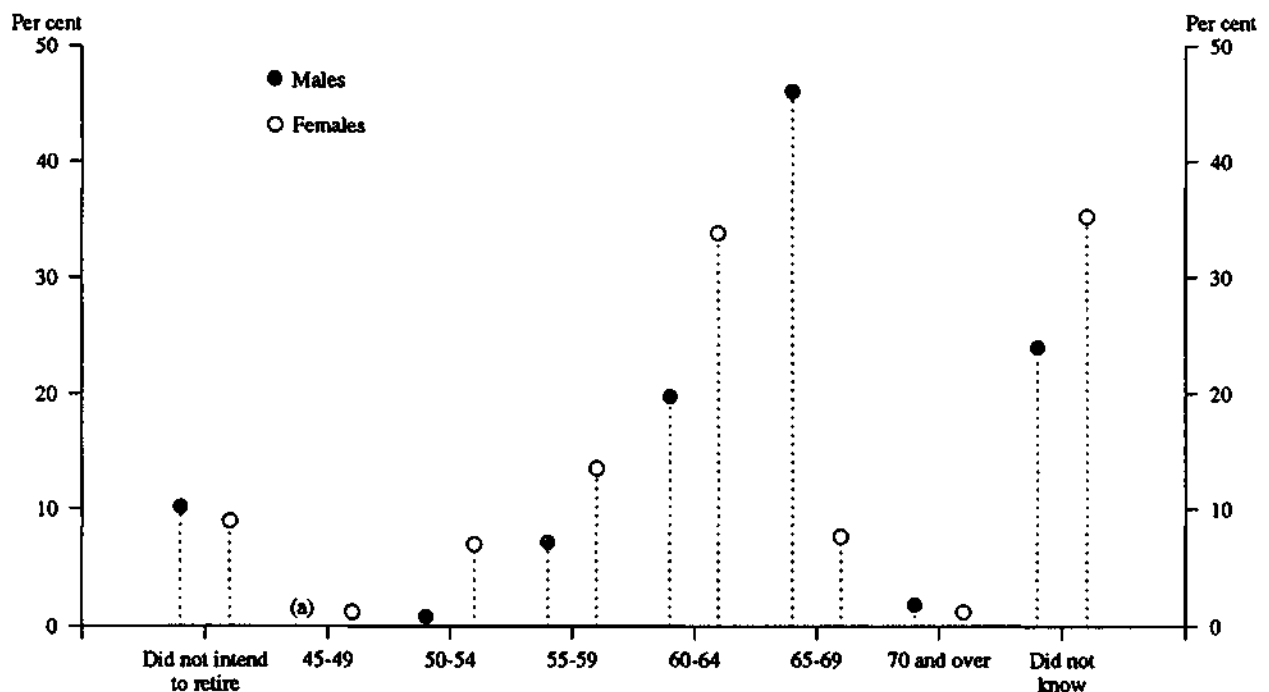
Source: Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia, November 1986 (6238.0).

**CHART 2.7. PERSONS WHO HAD RETIRED FROM FULL-TIME WORK AT AGE 45 OR MORE:  
MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME AT RETIREMENT, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1986**



Source: *Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia, November 1986* (6338.0).

**CHART 2.8. PERSONS AGED 45 AND OVER: WHETHER INTENDED TO RETIRE FROM  
FULL-TIME WORK AND AGE INTENDED TO RETIRE, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1986**



Source: *Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia, November 1986* (6238.0).



TABLE 2.26. PERSONS AGED 45 AND OVER WHO INTENDED TO RETIRE FROM FULL-TIME WORK : SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS AND AGE INTENDED TO RETIRE, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1986 ('000)

	Age intended to retire						
	Males			Females			
	45-64	65 and over	Total(a)	45-59	60 and over	Total(a)	Persons (a)
<b>Expected time until retirement (years)—</b>							
Less than 2	34.6	16.1	50.7	15.7	9.6	25.3	76.0
2 and less than 5	65.4	55.5	120.9	27.7	19.8	47.4	168.3
5 and less than 10	104.9	134.2	239.1	32.9	54.1	87.0	326.0
10 and less than 15	87.1	133.0	220.1	6.4	53.5	59.9	279.9
15 and less than 20	16.7	153.3	170.0	*	22.5	22.5	192.5
20 or more	*	35.2	35.2	*	*	*	37.4
Did not know	*	*	263.6	*	*	133.3	396.8
<b>Retirement scheme membership—</b>							
Belonged to a retirement scheme	259.4	351.9	755.9	44.0	80.0	167.9	923.8
Had superannuation cover	239.3	297.9	651.0	39.5	70.8	144.1	795.1
In job at November 1986	230.8	278.9	616.1	38.7	66.9	138.8	754.8
In some previous job	8.5	19.0	35.0	*	4.0	5.4	40.3
Had life assurance or other schemes(b)	20.1	54.0	104.9	4.5	9.2	23.8	128.7
Did not belong to a retirement scheme	49.3	175.3	343.6	38.5	81.6	209.5	553.1
<b>Expected type of payment from retirement scheme—</b>							
Belonged to a retirement scheme	259.4	351.9	755.9	44.0	80.0	167.9	923.8
Lump sum only	123.1	184.5	370.0	26.4	39.7	88.0	458.0
Regular payments only	30.3	42.5	84.5	5.0	8.7	16.7	101.2
Lump sum and regular payments	44.6	34.8	94.2	4.5	9.6	18.3	112.5
No lump sum or regular payments	*	*	6.9	*	*	*	8.0
Did not know type of payment	59.2	87.8	200.3	7.9	21.7	43.8	244.1
Did not belong to a retirement scheme	49.3	175.3	343.6	38.5	81.6	209.5	553.1
<b>Expected main source of income at retirement—</b>							
Superannuation	121.2	107.4	269.3	11.7	27.4	48.4	317.7
Life assurance, other retirement schemes	6.6	9.3	20.5	*	*	*	23.8
Invalid/age/supporting parent's/widow's pension	40.8	298.7	427.3	10.1	75.7	128.9	556.2
War disability/repatriation/service/war widow's pension	10.4	9.0	22.9	*	*	4.2	27.1
Investments interest/stocks/debentures, etc.	67.4	42.1	148.8	11.2	15.9	38.4	187.2
Savings/sale of assets	20.7	17.7	59.0	4.1	5.1	16.3	75.3
Part-time work	15.5	10.6	33.4	*	*	5.1	38.5
Someone else's income	*	*	6.8	39.7	23.9	95.9	102.7
Other	7.6	*	14.9	*	*	4.6	19.5
Did not know	15.5	26.5	96.6	*	7.2	32.4	128.9
<b>Intended disbursement of lump sum payment from retirement scheme—</b>							
Belonged to a retirement scheme	259.4	351.9	755.9	44.0	80.0	167.9	923.8
Expected to receive a lump sum payment	167.7	219.3	464.2	30.9	49.2	106.3	570.5
Purchase an annuity	*	*	5.9	*	*	*	6.7
Invest in an approved deposit fund/deferred annuity	24.9	16.9	47.3	*	3.9	8.7	56.0
Invest the money	80.6	83.8	186.6	13.3	20.0	41.0	227.6
Pay off home/pay for home improvements	11.3	23.2	38.5	*	6.2	10.7	49.2
Clear other outstanding debts	*	4.3	9.5	*	*	*	12.4
Pay for a holiday	9.7	17.3	30.9	4.4	4.3	10.8	41.7
Other	9.1	13.5	27.4	*	*	5.3	32.7
Did not know	26.7	58.2	118.0	5.5	9.9	26.1	144.1
Did not expect to receive a lump sum payment	82.6	119.0	264.1	11.3	28.4	56.5	320.6
Did not know	9.1	13.6	27.6	*	*	5.2	32.7
Did not belong to a retirement scheme	49.3	175.3	343.6	38.5	81.6	209.5	553.1
<b>Housing arrangements at November 1986—</b>							
Owned home	152.5	264.7	563.9	41.5	76.9	183.5	747.3
Paying off home	121.1	164.5	361.1	36.1	48.7	130.7	491.8
Renting	28.6	77.7	140.0	4.0	29.0	49.7	189.7
From Housing Commission	5.5	16.7	28.1	*	5.7	10.7	38.8
From other	23.1	61.0	111.9	*	23.3	39.0	151.0
Rent free	4.5	14.0	23.5	*	4.7	8.8	32.4
Other	*	6.4	11.0	*	*	4.7	15.7
<b>Expected housing arrangements at retirement—</b>							
Own home	246.7	397.9	839.4	62.5	113.8	262.3	1,101.6
Paying off home	31.8	43.1	90.8	14.8	17.5	46.9	137.7
Renting	12.3	45.1	71.0	*	14.6	25.3	96.2
From Housing Commission	4.1	15.1	24.0	*	4.7	8.4	32.4
From other	8.2	29.9	47.0	*	9.8	16.9	63.9
Rent free	*	6.6	11.2	*	*	5.2	16.4
Other	*	3.9	7.2	*	*	*	10.1
Did not know	12.6	30.6	80.0	*	11.3	34.9	114.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>308.7</b>	<b>527.2</b>	<b>1,099.5</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>161.6</b>	<b>377.5</b>	<b>1,476.9</b>

(a) Includes persons who did not know at what age they intended to retire. (b) Excludes persons who had superannuation cover.

Source: Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia, November 1986 (6238.0).

## CHAPTER 3

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT

This chapter provides a statistical summary of employment in Australia. Data on employment is obtained from two main sources — the ABS Monthly Labour Force Survey (and its supplementaries) and surveys of employers. The principal publication for employment data for the first-mentioned survey is *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0), and the principal publication for data on employed wage and salary earners from the surveys of employers is *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0), data for which is derived from the Survey of Employment and Earnings.

The Monthly Labour Force Survey collects information, using personal interviews, from civilian persons aged 15 and over in a sample of private and non-private (hotels, motels, institutions) dwellings. The scope of the survey includes all employed persons, comprising employers, self-employed persons, unpaid helpers in family businesses and employees in private households, as well as wage and salary earners.

For the Labour Force Survey a person is defined as employed if he or she does any paid work at all during a specific week (called reference week), regardless of the number of hours worked. In addition, a person is defined as employed if he or she works for one hour or more in a family business or on a farm. In this chapter, Labour Force Survey employment is analysed according to such criteria as the demographic characteristics of employed persons, the industry in which they work, their occupation and status of worker (i.e. whether they are wage and salary earners, employers, etc.), the weekly hours they work and whether they are employed full-time or part-time. Multiple jobholding, the job-changing behaviour of the population and the educational attainments of employed persons are also highlighted.

The Survey of Employment and Earnings is based on the ABS business register and has two components. One is a sample survey of about 20,000 private employers in industries other than agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; the other is a sample of Government agencies. In contrast to the Monthly Labour Force Survey, the Survey of Employment and Earnings is conducted by mail and, as in all ABS employer surveys, covers only wage and salary earners, defined as persons who receive pay for any part of the survey reference period. Employed wage and salary earner data from the Survey of Employment and Earnings and other employer surveys are presented in this chapter and analysed according to private/public sector, industry and size of employer.

The last part of this chapter summarises the characteristics of underemployed persons. The ABS defines two categories of underemployed persons: (i) part-time workers who indicate that they would prefer to work more hours; and (ii) full-time workers who did not work full-time hours (i.e. did not work 35 hours or more) in the survey week for economic reasons. Economic reasons comprise stood down, on short time and insufficient work. The underemployment rate is defined as the number who are underemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force. Labour underutilisation, which is also touched on in this part of the chapter, consists of the unemployed plus the underemployed. The labour underutilisation rate is the percentage of the labour force underutilised.

### SELECTED FEATURES

#### All Employed Persons (Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0))

Total employment in Australia in August 1988 was 7,353,400 comprising 4,382,100 males and 2,971,300 females.

Part-time employment has made a significant contribution to growth in total employment in the ten years to August 1988. Females employed part-time comprised 16.0 per cent of total employment in August 1988, up from 12.5 per cent ten years earlier. Similarly, males employed part-time increased from 3.5 per cent to 4.2 per cent over the period. While female full-time employment also increased, the contribution of male full-time employment decreased from 60.7 per cent of total employment in August 1978 to 55.4 per cent in August 1988.

While the employment/population ratio for persons increased from 56.8 per cent in August 1978 to 57.4 per cent in August 1988, for females the ratio increased from 40.2 per cent to 45.8 per cent.

#### Multiple Jobholders

The incidence of multiple jobholding has increased over the last ten years from 2.7 per cent of the labour force in August 1977 to 3.4 per cent of the labour force in August 1987.

The proportions of multiple jobholders in the labour force have particularly increased over the decade for those whose main job was in Community services (1.6 percentage points) or Public administration and defence (1.5 percentage points). In contrast, persons whose main job was in the Transport industry were less likely to have a second job in August 1987 (a drop of 0.9 percentage points over the ten year period).

There were 261,200 multiple jobholders in August 1987 of whom 55.5 per cent were male. About two thirds of multiple jobholders were married. Close to half (46.5 per cent) of married multiple jobholders were either self-employed or employers in one of their jobs while 74.9 percent of not-married multiple jobholders were employees in both jobs.

In the Recreation, personal and other services industry, 12.1 per cent of all jobs were second jobs of multiple jobholders. A high figure (8.3 per cent) was also recorded in Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.

About thirty per cent of multiple jobholders worked in the same industry division in both their main and second job. Some 27.7 per cent of multiple jobholders were employed in Community services in their main job.

Some 28.4 per cent of female multiple jobholders worked as clerks in their main job compared with 9.5 per cent of male multiple jobholders in this occupation group. The Professional occupations were the main job for 24.4 per cent of male multiple jobholders.

In their second job, close to one in four male multiple jobholders worked in a Professional occupation and one in five worked as Labourers or related workers. About thirty per cent of female multiple jobholders worked as salespersons or Personal services workers in their second job and one in five worked as Professionals (20.6 per cent) or Clerks (20.7 per cent).

#### **Underemployed Workers**

In May 1988 there were 7,326,100 employed persons aged 15 and over. Of these, 96.4 per cent (7,065,000) were fully employed and 3.6 per cent (261,100) were underemployed.

Most of these underemployed workers (90.5 per cent) were part-time workers who indicated that they would prefer to work more hours. The remaining 9.5 per cent were full-time workers who did not work full-time hours in the reference week due to economic reasons.

#### **Labour Mobility**

The proportion of persons who were job mobile during the year ending February has increased over the last four years from 13.8 per cent in 1984, to 18.2 per cent in February 1988. This increase during this period has occurred for both males and females, with males maintaining a higher rate of job mobility than females. In February 1988 the job mobility rates were 18.8 per cent for males and 17.3 per cent for females. Persons aged 20 to 24 were the most job mobile (27.7 per cent), while those aged 55 and over were the least job mobile (5.6 per cent).

#### **Employed Wage and Salary Earners (Source: *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0))**

In the year to June 1988, the number of wage and salary earners increased by 191,200 (3.3 per cent) to 5,938,700. Growth in the private sector continued with a 5.2 per cent increase while the downward trend in the public sector continued with a decrease of 1.0 per cent.

During this period the Wholesale and retail trade industry displayed the strongest growth of 8.5 per cent (95,700) to 1,226,100 while the Manufacturing industry showed the largest fall of 0.9 per cent (9,200) to 1,047,800.

In the year to May 1988 an increase of 200,500 wage and salary earners consisted of 104,600 part-time persons (52.1 per cent of the total increase) and 96,000 full-time persons. The greatest increase for part-time persons occurred in the retail trade industry (38,200 or 36.5 per cent) and for full-time persons also in the Retail trade industry (36,600 or 38.1 per cent). The total number of female wage and salary earners increased by 4.5 per cent to 2,575,200 during this period while the total number of males increased by 2.7 per cent to 3,379,300.

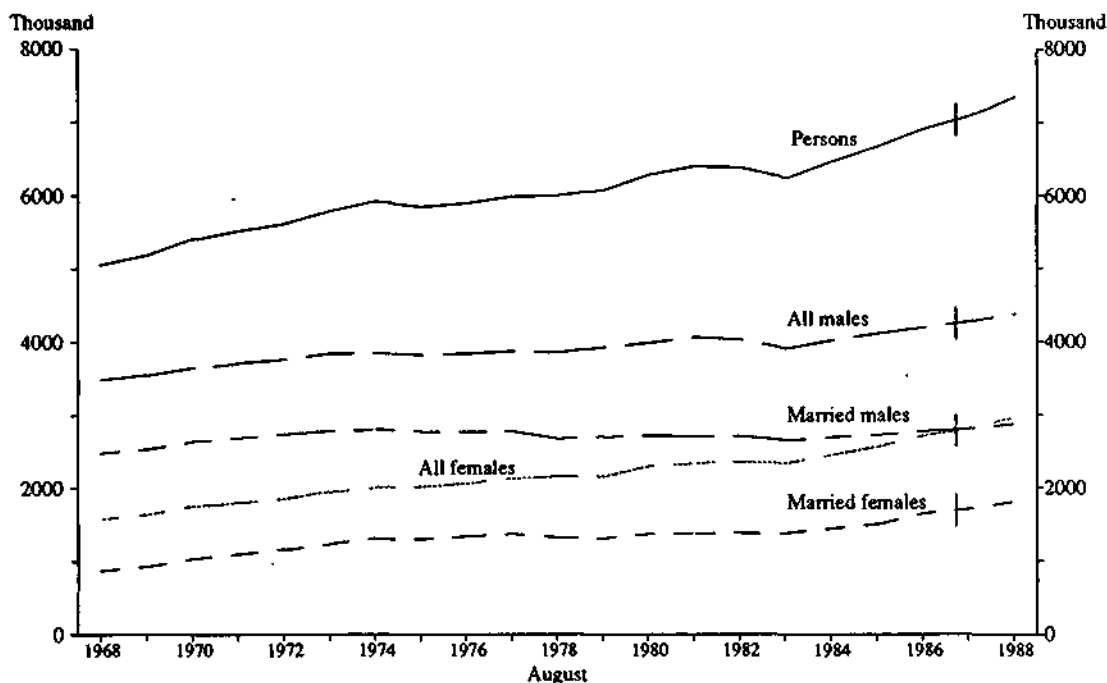
TABLE 3.1. EMPLOYED PERSONS : STATUS OF WORKER, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1978 TO AUGUST 1988  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

August	Employers	Self-employed	Wage and salary earners	Unpaid family helpers	Total
MALES					
1978	235.2	431.4	3,173.9	10.5	3,850.9
1979	243.8	448.9	3,218.6	9.8	3,921.1
1980	261.5	460.4	3,249.2	11.7	3,982.8
1981	247.3	455.1	3,344.8	10.7	4,057.9
1982	250.3	462.2	3,301.2	10.7	4,024.3
1983	224.2	466.8	3,202.4	10.3	3,903.6
1984r	241.9	489.3	3,276.6	10.3	4,018.0
1985r	244.5	503.8	3,352.8	10.0	4,111.1
1986(a)r	240.5	521.8	3,414.6	25.8	4,202.6
1987r	251.3	513.6	3,487.9	24.3	4,277.1
1988r	265.7	509.0	3,583.7	23.7	4,382.1
FEMALES					
1978	91.9	164.2	1,882.9	15.4	2,154.4
1979	95.2	169.3	1,878.2	14.7	2,157.4
1980	105.1	188.0	1,992.3	13.1	2,298.5
1981	98.0	188.0	2,033.9	16.0	2,335.8
1982	103.0	184.8	2,053.0	14.2	2,355.0
1983	96.9	186.3	2,040.1	14.2	2,337.4
1984r	94.3	193.9	2,149.1	10.8	2,448.1
1985r	107.4	209.7	2,229.8	17.6	2,564.5
1986(a)r	105.5	228.0	2,342.3	40.2	2,716.0
1987r	112.0	218.6	2,449.8	34.8	2,815.2
1988r	114.2	236.2	2,578.2	42.8	2,971.3

(a) Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 22 of Appendix C for further information.

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

CHART 3.1. EMPLOYED PERSONS: MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, AUSTRALIA



Indicates break in series. Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See Appendix C for further information.

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

TABLE 3.2. EMPLOYED PERSONS : FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1978 TO AUGUST 1988

August	Males				Females				Persons		
	Married		Total		Married		Total				
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Total
NUMBER ('000)											
1978	2,584.1	90.4	3,642.5	208.5	739.1	579.5	1,402.9	751.6	5,045.3	960.0	6,005.4
1979	2,617.9	87.5	3,715.9	205.2	726.7	581.0	1,397.2	760.2	5,113.1	965.4	6,078.5
1980	2,634.5	85.3	3,773.8	209.0	743.4	626.9	1,477.3	821.2	5,251.1	1,030.3	6,281.4
1981	2,615.7	95.6	3,835.6	222.3	746.4	629.9	1,501.5	834.3	5,337.1	1,056.6	6,393.7
1982	2,610.7	99.8	3,782.5	241.9	749.6	631.6	1,503.4	851.6	5,285.9	1,093.4	6,379.3
1983	2,547.1	107.0	3,663.4	240.2	753.3	630.7	1,486.9	850.5	5,150.3	1,090.7	6,241.1
1984 r	2,593.9	105.8	3,772.5	245.5	786.6	659.3	1,546.3	901.8	5,318.8	1,147.3	6,466.1
1985 r	2,624.6	102.3	3,856.7	254.4	804.8	703.9	1,607.3	957.2	5,464.0	1,211.6	6,675.6
1986(a) r	2,664.2	112.8	3,922.3	280.3	884.5	773.4	1,686.5	1,029.5	5,608.8	1,309.8	6,918.6
1987 r	2,688.4	123.8	3,960.0	317.1	910.7	809.4	1,711.1	1,104.1	5,671.1	1,421.2	7,092.3
1988 r	2,760.4	116.8	4,076.4	305.7	958.8	861.9	1,798.1	1,173.1	5,874.6	1,478.8	7,353.4
PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS (per cent)											
1978	43.0	1.5	60.7	3.5	12.3	9.6	23.4	12.5	84.0	16.0	100.0
1979	43.1	1.4	61.1	3.4	12.0	9.6	23.0	12.5	84.1	15.9	100.0
1980	41.9	1.4	60.0	3.3	11.8	10.0	23.5	13.1	83.6	16.4	100.0
1981	40.9	1.5	60.0	3.5	11.7	9.9	23.5	13.0	83.5	16.5	100.0
1982	40.9	1.6	59.3	3.8	11.8	9.9	23.6	13.3	82.9	17.1	100.0
1983	40.8	1.7	58.7	3.8	12.1	10.1	23.8	13.6	82.5	17.5	100.0
1984 r	40.1	1.6	58.3	3.8	12.2	10.2	23.9	13.9	82.3	17.7	100.0
1985 r	39.3	1.5	57.8	3.8	12.1	10.5	24.1	14.3	81.9	18.1	100.0
1986(a) r	38.5	1.6	56.7	4.1	12.8	11.2	24.4	14.9	81.1	18.9	100.0
1987 r	37.9	1.7	55.8	4.5	12.8	11.4	24.1	15.6	80.0	20.0	100.0
1988 r	37.5	1.6	55.4	4.2	13.0	11.7	24.5	16.0	79.9	20.1	100.0

(a) Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 22 of Appendix C for further information.

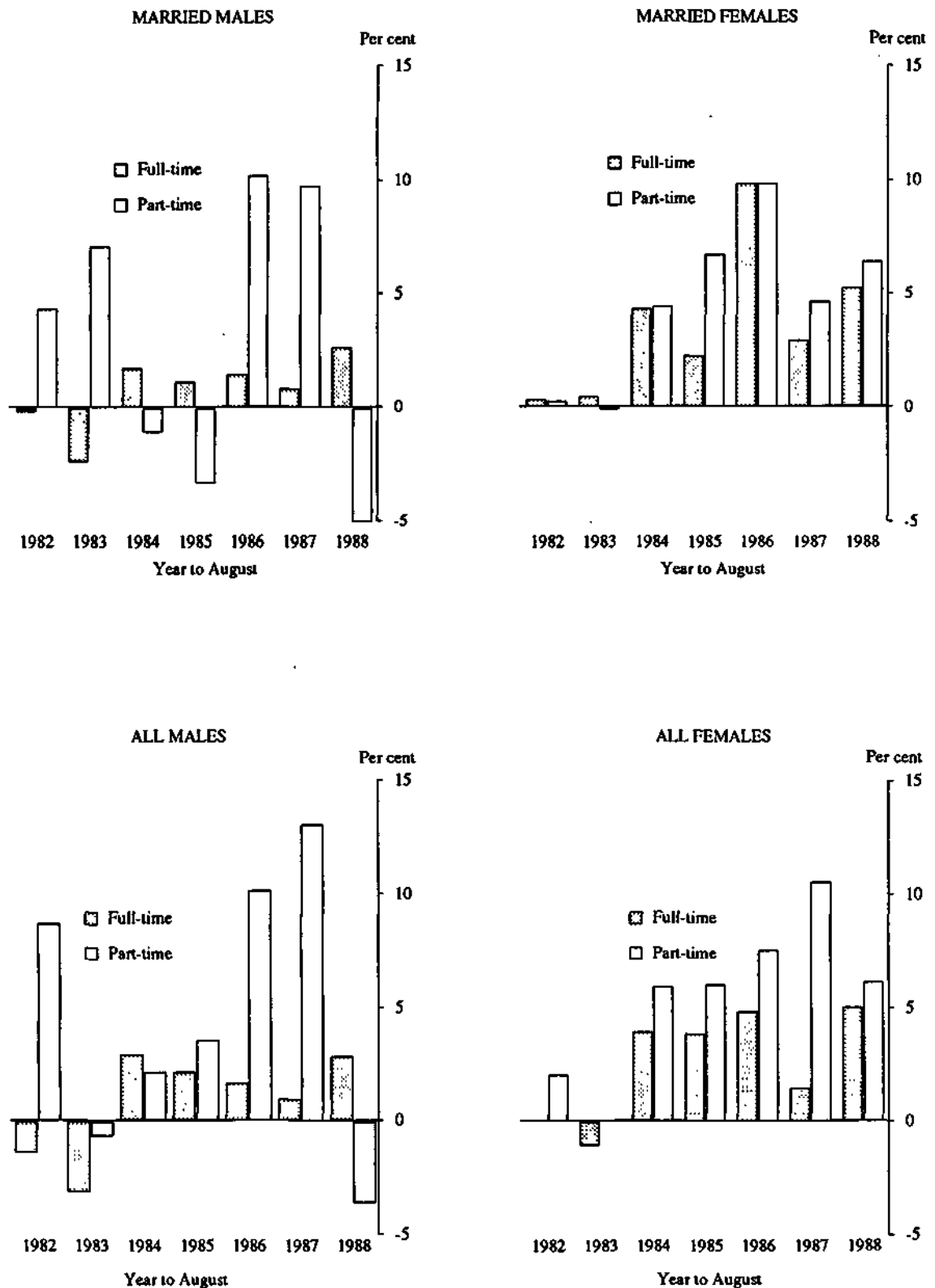
Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

TABLE 3.3. EMPLOYED PERSONS : FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS BY AGE, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1988 ('000)

	Age group (years)								
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total
MARRIED MALES									
Full-time	4.1	93.5	774.2	928.9	600.3	211.2	113.1	35.1	2,760.4
Part-time	*	*2.4	16.9	23.5	21.6	15.6	20.0	16.8	116.8
Total	4.1	95.8	791.0	952.4	622.0	226.8	133.1	51.9	2,877.2
ALL MALES									
Full-time	238.7	488.0	1,158.2	1,085.9	690.1	239.3	132.9	43.4	4,076.4
Part-time	103.4	41.1	40.2	32.4	26.9	18.4	22.8	20.5	305.7
Total	342.1	529.1	1,198.4	1,118.3	716.9	257.7	155.7	63.8	4,382.1
MARRIED FEMALES									
Full-time	6.6	99.5	279.4	317.8	189.5	42.9	16.3	6.8	958.8
Part-time	*2.6	31.7	253.4	333.3	171.3	43.5	17.9	8.3	861.9
Total	9.2	131.1	532.8	651.1	360.7	86.4	34.2	15.0	1,820.7
ALL FEMALES									
Full-time	180.8	356.5	490.6	418.1	254.0	60.2	27.0	11.0	1,798.1
Part-time	143.5	81.2	295.4	368.6	194.5	50.2	24.5	15.1	1,173.1
Total	324.3	437.7	786.0	786.8	448.4	110.5	51.5	26.1	2,971.3
PERSONS									
Full-time	419.4	844.5	1,648.8	1,504.1	944.0	299.6	159.9	54.4	5,874.6
Part-time	247.0	122.3	335.6	401.0	221.3	68.6	47.4	35.6	1,478.8
Total	666.4	966.8	1,984.4	1,905.1	1,165.3	368.2	207.2	89.9	7,353.4

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

CHART 3.2. ANNUAL CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, AUSTRALIA



NOTE: Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See Appendix C for further information.

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

TABLE 3.4. EMPLOYED PERSONS : ANNUAL CHANGE BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1982 TO AUGUST 1988  
(per cent)

August	Males			Females			Persons		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total
MARRIED									
1982	-0.2	4.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.8	0.1
1983	-2.4	7.2	-2.1	0.5	-0.1	0.2	-1.8	0.9	-1.3
1984 r	1.8	-1.1	1.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	2.4	3.7	2.7
1985 r	1.2	-3.3	1.0	2.3	6.8	4.3	1.4	5.4	2.2
1986(a) r	1.5	10.3	1.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	3.5	9.9	4.7
1987 r	0.9	9.8	1.3	3.0	4.7	3.8	1.4	5.3	2.2
1988 r	2.7	-5.7	2.3	5.3	6.5	5.8	3.3	4.9	3.7
NOT MARRIED									
1982	-3.9	12.1	-2.4	-0.2	7.6	1.5	-2.5	9.3	-0.8
1983	-4.7	-6.2	-4.9	-2.7	-0.1	-2.1	-3.9	-2.5	-3.7
1984 r	5.6	4.9	5.5	3.6	10.3	5.1	4.8	8.2	5.3
1985 r	4.5	8.9	5.0	5.6	4.5	5.3	5.0	5.8	5.1
1986(a) r	2.1	10.2	3.0	-0.1	1.1	0.2	1.3	4.7	1.8
1987 r	1.1	15.3	2.8	-0.2	15.1	3.5	0.6	15.2	3.1
1988 r	3.5	-2.3	2.7	4.9	5.6	5.1	4.0	2.5	3.7
TOTAL									
1982	-1.4	8.8	-0.8	0.1	2.1	0.8	-1.0	3.5	-0.2
1983	-3.1	-0.7	-3.0	-1.1	-0.1	-0.8	-2.6	-0.2	-2.2
1984 r	3.0	2.2	2.9	4.0	6.0	4.7	3.3	5.2	3.6
1985 r	2.2	3.6	2.3	3.9	6.1	4.8	2.7	5.6	3.2
1986(a) r	1.7	10.2	2.2	4.9	7.6	5.9	2.7	8.1	3.6
1987 r	1.0	13.1	1.8	1.5	10.6	3.7	1.1	8.5	2.5
1988 r	2.9	-3.6	2.5	5.1	6.2	5.5	3.6	4.1	3.7

(a) Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 22 of Appendix C for further information.

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

TABLE 3.5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS(a), AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1978 TO AUGUST 1988  
(per cent)

	Age group (years)								
August	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total
MALES									
1978	51.0	81.7	92.2	92.5	88.6	78.9	57.8	11.7	73.9
1979	52.4	82.6	92.3	93.3	89.0	79.5	52.1	11.3	74.0
1980	53.6	82.8	91.7	93.6	88.8	81.3	47.8	11.0	74.0
1981	54.9	83.7	91.5	92.9	88.7	78.3	49.1	10.4	73.8
1982	52.3	79.3	89.7	91.7	86.7	76.6	45.5	9.1	71.7
1983	44.9	74.1	86.8	89.3	85.0	73.0	39.8	8.3	68.3
1984 r	46.0	76.6	87.8	89.9	84.9	72.6	39.9	8.8	69.1
1985 r	46.6	78.6	87.7	90.6	85.7	71.1	39.3	8.6	69.3
1986(b) r	47.6	78.1	88.4	90.0	85.1	71.2	42.3	8.3	69.3
1987 r	47.1	78.2	88.0	90.0	85.7	70.2	41.6	8.4	69.1
1988 r	47.9	80.3	88.5	90.6	83.4	68.9	43.3	8.3	69.3
FEMALES									
1978	47.6	60.5	47.8	54.3	45.5	29.2	13.7	2.8	40.2
1979	43.8	63.6	47.0	54.7	45.0	25.4	13.0	2.4	39.6
1980	48.1	64.6	49.8	56.2	46.0	28.3	13.2	2.9	41.4
1981	47.4	64.5	49.6	55.5	47.5	29.0	11.7	2.5	41.2
1982	46.6	63.8	50.0	55.2	47.7	25.0	9.6	2.5	40.7
1983	44.4	62.7	47.8	54.1	46.2	27.3	11.9	2.1	39.7
1984 r	44.7	64.4	51.0	55.4	47.8	26.6	11.4	2.5	40.9
1985 r	46.4	65.9	53.3	58.2	48.0	26.1	11.1	1.9	42.0
1986(b) r	45.5	67.3	55.5	60.8	52.0	27.5	12.5	1.9	43.6
1987 r	43.2	67.7	57.2	61.8	52.8	29.5	13.1	2.6	44.3
1988 r	47.1	67.6	58.0	65.0	54.8	30.5	14.0	2.5	45.8
PERSONS									
1978	49.3	71.1	70.1	73.8	67.5	53.8	34.9	6.5	56.8
1979	48.2	73.1	69.7	74.3	67.5	52.3	31.7	6.2	56.5
1980	50.9	73.7	70.8	75.2	67.9	54.6	29.7	6.3	57.4
1981	51.2	74.1	70.6	74.5	68.5	53.6	29.5	5.8	57.3
1982	49.5	71.6	69.8	73.8	67.6	50.8	26.8	5.3	56.0
1983	44.6	68.4	67.3	71.9	66.0	50.3	25.3	4.7	53.8
1984 r	45.3	70.5	69.4	72.9	66.8	49.9	25.2	5.1	54.8
1985 r	46.5	72.3	70.5	74.7	67.3	48.9	24.8	4.8	55.5
1986(b) r	46.6	72.7	71.9	75.6	69.0	49.7	27.1	4.6	56.3
1987 r	45.2	73.0	72.6	76.0	69.7	50.2	27.1	5.0	56.5
1988 r	47.5	74.0	73.2	77.9	69.5	50.0	28.4	5.0	57.4

(a) Employment/population ratio for any group is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group. (b) Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 22 of Appendix C for further information.

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

TABLE 3.6. EMPLOYED PERSONS : INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1978 TO AUGUST 1988 ('000)

Industry	August										
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984r	1985r	1986(a)r	1987r	1988r
MALES											
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	293.0	315.2	311.5	307.0	306.0	314.3	302.6	303.9	299.3	294.7	304.7
Mining	73.5	76.8	77.1	90.0	82.0	87.4	83.9	92.0	88.0	88.9	87.3
Manufacturing	880.5	919.0	937.4	927.9	900.6	849.7	849.4	812.6	826.5	850.3	887.0
Electricity, gas and water	106.6	109.6	119.8	111.6	119.2	124.8	134.4	127.5	123.1	106.1	102.6
Construction	442.5	423.8	437.4	425.6	422.9	346.4	380.4	412.9	427.2	427.9	462.0
Wholesale and retail trade	733.6	710.4	725.2	729.0	707.2	689.4	722.7	755.2	781.5	796.0	839.6
Transport and storage	280.8	296.9	290.8	297.4	314.9	310.3	297.4	318.7	327.2	308.2	305.6
Communication	100.4	97.5	85.4	97.8	96.9	104.4	99.9	113.0	107.4	104.1	99.3
Finance, property and business services	249.5	270.1	286.7	306.7	314.7	300.3	325.5	359.8	363.8	410.5	404.5
Public administration and defence	195.1	187.6	186.0	200.1	196.3	211.0	214.7	203.4	210.0	222.7	201.0
Community services	346.9	360.1	365.5	387.4	391.3	400.0	411.6	425.9	446.4	452.3	463.4
Recreation, personal and other services	148.4	153.9	160.0	177.6	172.2	165.5	194.5	186.3	202.1	215.3	225.1
Total	3,850.9	3,921.1	3,982.8	4,057.9	4,024.3	3,903.6	4,018.0	4,111.1	4,202.6	4,277.1	4,382.1
FEMALES											
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	81.8	83.8	95.9	108.8	104.1	97.3	97.1	111.2	116.2	107.7	123.6
Mining	5.5	4.9	7.0	9.2	9.1	6.9	8.4	9.6	7.4	9.7	8.0
Manufacturing	313.8	309.4	302.6	308.1	295.6	282.3	292.8	300.6	305.1	304.2	316.6
Electricity, gas and water	8.5	9.0	9.1	13.3	9.6	11.3	13.6	11.2	14.5	13.5	11.4
Construction	44.4	44.9	48.4	49.0	43.8	41.5	43.1	58.3	66.2	60.1	67.2
Wholesale and retail trade	514.3	522.3	549.1	545.0	541.3	527.7	548.4	569.5	609.2	615.6	662.5
Transport and storage	47.9	49.0	52.1	53.3	60.4	54.9	57.5	58.7	69.1	67.1	73.5
Communication	29.6	29.5	31.0	33.1	32.7	35.9	32.0	36.2	41.7	35.3	35.5
Finance, property and business services	220.8	218.0	228.3	252.6	272.2	274.2	294.8	308.2	339.4	360.6	401.0
Public administration and defence	90.0	83.3	96.3	99.2	90.3	103.0	107.9	121.9	115.8	129.3	121.7
Community services	578.1	587.2	649.1	641.8	665.5	677.3	727.7	734.5	775.8	831.4	845.2
Recreation, personal and other services	219.7	216.0	229.6	222.2	230.3	225.3	225.1	244.6	255.6	281.0	305.0
Total	2,154.4	2,157.4	2,298.5	2,335.8	2,355.0	2,337.4	2,448.1	2,564.5	2,716.0	2,815.2	2,971.3
PERSONS											
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	374.9	399.0	407.4	415.9	410.2	411.7	399.6	415.1	415.5	402.4	428.2
Mining	79.0	81.7	84.1	99.1	91.2	94.3	92.2	101.6	95.5	98.5	95.3
Manufacturing	1,194.2	1,228.5	1,240.0	1,236.0	1,196.3	1,132.0	1,142.2	1,113.2	1,131.6	1,154.4	1,203.6
Electricity, gas and water	115.0	118.6	128.9	125.0	128.8	136.0	148.0	138.7	137.5	119.6	113.9
Construction	486.9	468.7	485.8	474.6	466.7	388.0	423.5	471.2	493.4	487.9	529.2
Wholesale and retail trade	1,248.0	1,232.7	1,274.3	1,273.9	1,248.5	1,217.1	1,271.2	1,324.7	1,390.7	1,411.6	1,502.2
Transport and storage	328.7	345.9	342.9	350.7	375.2	365.2	354.9	377.4	396.4	375.3	379.1
Communication	130.0	127.1	116.4	130.9	129.6	140.3	131.9	149.2	149.1	139.5	134.8
Finance, property and business services	470.3	488.1	515.0	559.4	587.0	574.5	620.3	668.0	703.2	771.1	805.5
Public administration and defence	285.1	270.9	282.3	299.2	286.6	314.0	322.5	325.3	325.9	352.0	322.7
Community services	925.0	947.4	1,014.6	1,029.2	1,056.8	1,077.3	1,139.3	1,160.4	1,222.2	1,283.7	1,308.6
Recreation, personal and other services	368.1	369.9	389.6	399.8	402.5	390.8	420.6	430.9	457.7	496.3	530.2
Total	6,005.4	6,078.5	6,281.4	6,393.7	6,379.3	6,241.1	6,466.1	6,675.6	6,918.6	7,092.3	7,353.4

(a) Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 22 of Appendix C for further information.

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).



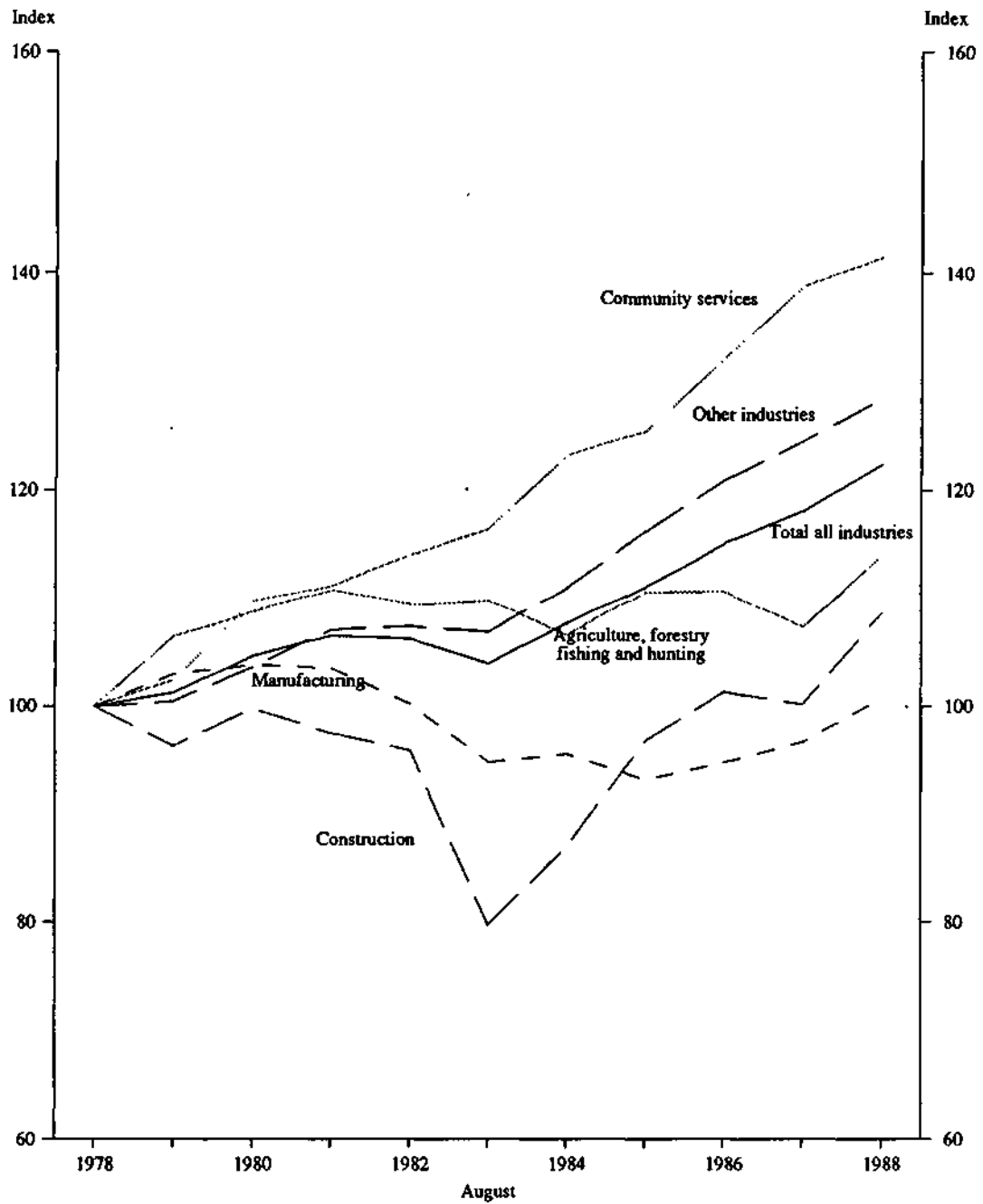
TABLE 3.7. EMPLOYED PERSONS : PROPORTIONS BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1978 TO AUGUST 1988  
(per cent)

	August										
Industry	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984r	1985r	1986(a)r	1987r	1988r
MALES											
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	7.6	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.6	8.1	7.5	7.4	7.1	6.9	7.0
Mining	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0
Manufacturing	22.9	23.4	23.5	22.9	22.4	21.8	21.1	19.8	19.7	19.9	20.2
Electricity, gas and water	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.3
Construction	11.5	10.8	11.0	10.5	10.5	8.9	9.5	10.0	10.2	10.0	10.5
Wholesale and retail trade	19.1	18.1	18.2	18.0	17.6	17.7	18.0	18.4	18.6	18.6	19.2
Transport and storage	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.8	7.9	7.4	7.8	7.8	7.2	7.0
Communication	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3
Finance, property and business services	6.5	6.9	7.2	7.6	7.8	7.7	8.1	8.8	8.7	9.6	9.2
Public administration and defence	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.6
Community services	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.7	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.6
Recreation, personal and other services	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.9	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES											
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.3	3.8	4.2
Mining	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing	14.6	14.3	13.1	13.2	12.6	12.1	12.0	11.7	11.2	10.8	10.7
Electricity, gas and water	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Construction	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3
Wholesale and retail trade	23.9	24.2	23.9	23.3	23.0	22.6	22.4	22.2	22.4	21.9	22.3
Transport and storage	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5
Communication	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2
Finance, property and business services	10.2	10.1	9.9	10.8	11.6	11.7	12.0	12.0	12.5	12.8	13.5
Public administration and defence	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.1
Community services	26.8	27.2	28.2	27.5	28.3	29.0	29.7	28.6	28.6	29.5	28.4
Recreation, personal and other services	10.2	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.8	9.6	9.2	9.5	9.4	10.0	10.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERSONS											
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.8
Mining	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Manufacturing	19.9	20.2	19.7	19.3	18.8	18.1	17.7	16.7	16.4	16.3	16.4
Electricity, gas and water	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.5
Construction	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.3	6.2	6.5	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.2
Wholesale and retail trade	20.7	20.3	20.3	19.9	19.6	19.5	19.7	19.8	20.1	19.9	20.4
Transport and storage	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.2
Communication	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8
Finance, property and business services	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.7	9.2	9.2	9.6	10.0	10.2	10.9	11.0
Public administration and defence	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.5	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.4
Community services	15.4	15.6	16.2	16.1	16.6	17.3	17.6	17.4	17.7	18.1	17.8
Recreation, personal and other services	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.6	7.0	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 22 of Appendix C for further information.

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

**CHART 3.3. EMPLOYED PERSONS: SELECTED INDUSTRY INDEXES, AUSTRALIA**  
(Base: August 1978 = 100.0)



Note: Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See Appendix C for further information.

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

TABLE 3.8. EMPLOYED PERSONS : MAJOR AND MINOR OCCUPATION GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1988  
(\*000)

Occupation major and minor group(a)	Males	Females		Persons
		Married	Total	
Managers and administrators	627.3	163.1	196.2	823.5
Legislators and government appointed officials	*1.3	*	*	*1.3
General managers	29.8	*2.5	*3.0	32.7
Specialist managers	146.5	14.4	23.2	169.7
Farmers and farm managers	183.4	72.7	78.2	261.6
Managing supervisors (sales and service)	168.0	66.8	83.6	251.6
Managing supervisors (other business)	98.3	6.7	8.3	106.5
Professionals	547.6	224.3	361.5	909.1
Natural scientists	29.6	*3.4	6.5	36.1
Building professionals and engineers	104.7	*0.4	*1.5	106.2
Health diagnosis and treatment practitioners	54.5	23.1	35.5	90.0
School teachers	85.1	105.3	154.3	239.4
Other teachers and instructors	41.6	29.8	48.0	89.6
Social professionals	38.3	11.8	17.6	55.9
Business professionals	138.7	26.7	52.3	191.0
Artists and related professionals	36.1	10.6	24.2	60.3
Miscellaneous professionals	19.1	13.2	21.7	40.8
Para-professionals	258.1	107.4	188.8	446.8
Medical and science technical officers and technicians	12.7	5.0	9.2	21.9
Engineering and building associates and technicians	92.4	*2.6	5.8	98.3
Air and sea transport technical workers	18.6	*	*	18.6
Registered nurses	13.1	79.0	131.4	144.5
Police	31.6	*0.4	*3.1	34.6
Miscellaneous para-professionals	89.7	20.4	39.2	129.0
Tradespersons	1,068.7	59.4	105.7	1,174.4
Metal fitting and machining tradespersons	120.3	*0.5	*0.5	120.7
Other metal tradespersons	112.8	*2.3	*2.5	115.3
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	185.5	*0.6	*1.5	187.0
Building tradespersons	245.6	*0.6	*2.0	247.7
Printing tradespersons	33.2	5.2	7.5	40.7
Vehicle tradespersons	137.9	*0.1	*1.0	138.9
Food tradespersons	78.0	14.8	23.2	101.2
Amenity horticultural tradespersons	44.4	3.9	5.5	49.9
Miscellaneous tradespersons	111.1	31.4	62.0	173.1
Clerks	288.9	601.2	971.2	1,260.1
Stenographers and typists	4.3	172.6	285.2	289.5
Data processing and business machine operators	18.3	41.0	77.5	95.8
Numerical clerks	111.2	206.6	294.0	405.2
Filing, sorting and copying clerks	22.2	19.9	43.5	65.7
Material recording and despatching clerks	52.3	16.3	26.1	78.4
Receptionists, telephonists and messengers	20.9	79.6	144.3	165.1
Miscellaneous clerks	59.7	65.2	100.6	160.3
Salespersons and personal service workers	367.0	332.8	662.4	1,029.4
Investment, insurance and real estate salespersons	65.7	12.1	18.8	84.5
Sales representatives	77.9	11.2	19.3	97.2
Sales assistants	132.5	142.4	302.4	434.5
Tellers, cashiers and ticket salespersons	22.5	40.0	99.7	122.2
Miscellaneous salespersons	53.0	52.2	99.7	152.7
Personal service workers	15.5	74.9	122.6	138.0
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	483.0	70.3	101.8	584.8
Road and rail transport drivers	224.0	11.3	15.9	239.9
Mobile plant operators (except transport)	104.4	*	*0.3	104.8
Stationary plant operators	64.5	*0.3	*0.3	64.8
Machine operators	90.0	58.8	85.3	175.3
Labourers and related workers	741.6	262.2	383.6	1,125.2
Trades assistants and factory hands	181.9	55.2	82.9	264.8
Agricultural labourers and related workers	98.5	20.14	35.2	133.7
Cleaners	63.4	100.3	129.3	192.8
Construction and mining labourers	124.9	*1.8	*2.7	127.6
Miscellaneous labourers and related workers	272.9	84.9	133.4	406.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,382.1</b>	<b>1,820.7</b>	<b>2,971.3</b>	<b>7,353.4</b>

(a) Classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, ASCO 1986.

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

**TABLE 3.9. FULL-TIME WORKERS WHO WORKED LESS THAN 35 HOURS : REASONS, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1978 TO AUGUST 1988**  
(\*000)

Reasons for working less than 35 hours	August										
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984r	1985r	1986(a)r	1987r	1988r
<b>MALES</b>											
Leave, holiday or flextime	203.9	214.3	303.4	320.7	348.2	284.1	267.4	349.7	335.6	336.3	288.8
Own illness or injury	160.8	154.9	160.1	163.6	180.3	152.7	145.2	175.2	142.9	145.5	166.4
Bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.	20.5	10.5	10.7	26.3	7.2	11.6	28.2	27.4	51.9	21.6	13.4
Began or left job in the survey week	11.8	12.3	9.3	11.6	8.5	11.0	8.4	9.1	10.9	9.3	9.8
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	35.7	33.0	35.9	31.8	44.8	39.8	29.1	28.2	32.8	33.2	29.6
Shift work, standard work arrangements	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58.5	60.6	70.2	79.2	74.6	85.2
Other reasons	44.9	46.5	42.5	36.8	36.3	18.3	19.2	20.9	18.8	22.9	23.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>477.6</b>	<b>471.4</b>	<b>561.8</b>	<b>590.8</b>	<b>625.3</b>	<b>576.1</b>	<b>558.2</b>	<b>680.7</b>	<b>672.2</b>	<b>643.4</b>	<b>616.3</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>											
Leave, holiday or flextime	98.9	97.6	147.4	154.4	153.5	134.2	127.8	165.3	181.9	183.9	154.2
Own illness or injury	85.7	79.1	82.2	80.8	97.6	85.6	81.9	106.9	88.7	93.4	98.3
Bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*2.9	*1.7	10.0	*1.6	*2.3
Began or left job in the survey week	5.9	4.3	5.8	6.0	6.4	3.6	4.8	4.3	6.4	4.1	6.3
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	12.0	8.5	8.7	6.5	13.2	10.2	8.4	8.3	10.6	11.5	10.3
Shift work, standard work arrangements	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17.0	23.9	23.3	27.9	24.3	40.8
Other reasons	10.6	14.2	12.2	10.4	12.0	4.2	5.0	4.9	7.2	8.1	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>214.1</b>	<b>203.8</b>	<b>256.8</b>	<b>259.9</b>	<b>283.3</b>	<b>255.6</b>	<b>254.8</b>	<b>314.8</b>	<b>332.6</b>	<b>327.0</b>	<b>320.1</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>											
Leave, holiday or flextime	302.8	311.9	450.7	475.2	501.8	418.3	395.2	514.9	517.5	520.2	443.1
Own illness or injury	246.5	234.0	242.3	244.4	277.9	238.3	227.2	282.2	231.6	239.0	264.7
Bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.	21.5	10.5	11.2	28.2	7.9	12.5	31.1	29.1	61.9	23.2	15.7
Began or left job in the survey week	17.6	16.6	15.1	17.5	14.9	14.6	13.3	13.4	17.3	13.5	16.1
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	47.7	41.5	44.6	38.3	57.9	50.0	37.5	36.5	43.4	44.7	39.9
Shift work, standard work arrangements	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	75.5	84.5	93.5	107.1	98.8	126.0
Other reasons	55.5	60.7	54.7	47.2	48.2	22.5	24.2	25.9	26.0	31.1	31.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>691.7</b>	<b>675.2</b>	<b>818.6</b>	<b>850.7</b>	<b>908.7</b>	<b>831.8</b>	<b>813.0</b>	<b>995.5</b>	<b>1,004.8</b>	<b>970.4</b>	<b>936.4</b>

(a) Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 22 of Appendix C for further information.

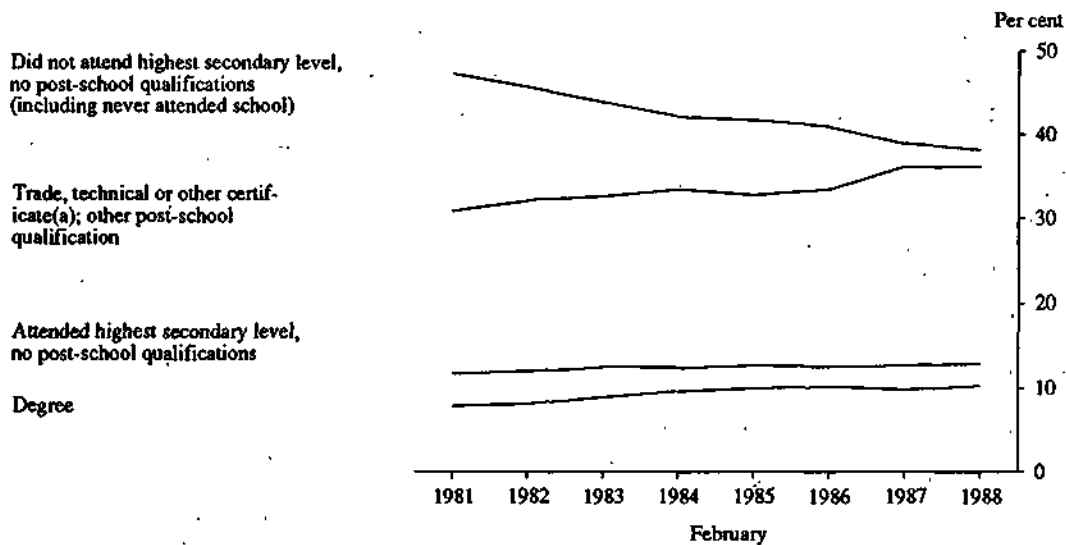
Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

**TABLE 3.10. PART-TIME WORKERS : WHETHER PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS, BY AGE, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1988**  
(\*000)

	Age group (years)						
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	Total
MALES							
Total	103.4	41.1	10.2	32.4	26.9	61.7	305.7
Preferred not to work more hours	81.4	26.4	24.8	22.3	19.1	55.4	229.3
Preferred to work more hours	22.1	14.7	15.4	10.1	7.8	6.2	76.3
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	10.0	8.5	8.8	4.0	*2.8	*2.8	36.9
FEMALES							
Total	143.5	81.2	295.4	368.6	194.5	89.9	1,173.1
Preferred not to work more hours	112.2	60.4	254.5	324.5	170.6	85.6	1,007.9
Preferred to work more hours	31.3	20.8	40.9	44.1	23.8	4.3	165.3
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	13.2	11.5	10.8	8.1	4.8	*0.5	48.9
PERSONS							
Total	247.0	122.3	335.6	401.0	221.3	151.5	1,478.8
Preferred not to work more hours	193.6	86.8	279.3	346.8	189.7	141.0	1,237.2
Preferred to work more hours	53.4	35.5	56.4	54.2	31.6	10.5	241.6
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	23.2	20.0	19.6	12.1	7.6	*3.3	85.8

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

CHART 3.4. EMPLOYED PERSONS: SELECTED EDUCATIONAL LEVELS ATTAINED, AUSTRALIA



(a) Comprises the categories 'Trade qualifications or apprenticeship' and 'Certificate or Diploma', which were published separately for the first time in the 1987 publication.

Source: Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment (6235.0).

TABLE 3.11. EMPLOYED PERSONS : EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1980 TO FEBRUARY 1988 ('000)

February	With post-school qualifications			Without post-school qualifications				Total (c)
	Degree	Trade; tech- nical or other certificate	Total (a)	Attended highest secondary level	Did not attend highest level of secondary school and left at age		Total (b)	
					16 and over	15 and under		
MALES								
1980	310.3	1,266.3	1,601.1	452.3	564.1	1,287.3	2,317.2	3,950.8
1981	353.4	1,322.0	1,703.1	474.4	555.1	1,283.7	2,321.5	4,057.1
1982	363.7	1,399.2	1,789.1	483.3	570.5	1,198.1	2,259.9	4,082.9
1983	386.9	1,368.6	1,789.6	487.0	542.4	1,108.9	2,144.1	3,959.2
1984	425.1	1,424.9	1,881.2	454.3	544.5	1,074.4	2,081.3	4,000.3
1985	435.6	1,410.0	1,894.1	505.4	573.4	1,058.3	2,142.7	4,072.5
1986	454.2	1,478.6	1,976.9	499.5	587.1	1,041.9	2,133.9	4,150.9
1987	456.7	1,620.7	2,087.3	514.9	590.9	958.6	2,077.5	4,217.5
1988	494.0	1,669.4	2,170.3	545.6	599.3	946.7	2,113.4	4,333.5
FEMALES								
1980	119.4	586.2	727.8	258.2	414.5	789.8	1,466.0	2,228.7
1981	145.1	632.8	801.9	272.2	399.6	753.5	1,430.5	2,270.5
1982	153.9	655.5	833.0	283.7	410.0	741.9	1,440.4	2,314.6
1983	170.8	667.5	864.6	292.7	389.6	707.2	1,393.4	2,295.8
1984	184.3	704.1	918.8	333.3	387.0	674.5	1,399.2	2,365.7
1985	227.2	742.8	1,011.8	327.9	426.8	686.5	1,442.3	2,503.7
1986	236.4	785.7	1,066.5	351.2	464.6	682.0	1,501.5	2,629.1
1987	230.1	898.4	1,143.8	369.0	465.1	698.0	1,546.2	2,755.7
1988	244.9	937.2	1,194.4	386.0	502.5	697.6	1,600.7	2,865.6
PERSONS								
1980	429.7	1,852.5	2,329.0	710.5	978.5	2,077.1	3,783.3	6,179.5
1981	498.5	1,954.8	2,505.0	746.6	954.9	2,037.1	3,752.0	6,327.6
1982	517.6	2,054.8	2,622.1	766.9	980.5	1,940.0	3,700.3	6,397.5
1983	557.6	2,036.1	2,654.2	779.8	932.0	1,816.1	3,537.4	6,255.0
1984	609.5	2,129.0	2,799.9	787.6	931.5	1,748.9	3,480.5	6,366.0
1985	662.8	2,152.8	2,906.0	833.3	1,000.2	1,744.8	3,585.0	6,576.3
1986	690.6	2,264.3	3,043.4	850.6	1,051.7	1,723.9	3,635.4	6,780.0
1987	686.8	2,519.1	3,231.2	883.9	1,056.0	1,656.6	3,623.8	6,973.2
1988	738.9	2,606.6	3,364.7	931.7	1,101.8	1,644.3	3,714.1	7,199.1

(a) Includes persons with other post-school qualifications. (b) Includes persons who never attended school. (c) Includes persons aged 15 to 20 still at school.

Source: Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia (6235.0).

TABLE 3.12. PERSONS WHO WORKED AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1988 : NUMBER OF JOBS HELD DURING THE YEAR(a), AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, AUSTRALIA ('000)

Number of jobs held during the year	Age group						Married	Not- married	Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over			
MALES									
One	327.9	425.3	948.1	945.1	655.7	509.4	2,533.0	1,278.5	3,811.5
Two	68.3	108.1	227.0	149.8	67.2	24.8	364.0	280.3	645.2
Three	17.5	31.8	49.7	26.9	7.1	5.1	72.9	65.3	138.1
Four or more	10.3	28.4	35.9	13.7	6.2	*	46.1	52.1	98.2
Total	424.1	593.7	1,260.7	1,135.5	736.1	543.1	3,017.0	1,676.2	4,693.2
FEMALES									
One	297.4	383.6	732.8	710.1	429.9	204.1	1,744.6	1,013.2	2,757.8
Two	69.0	99.9	129.8	92.5	35.5	6.8	227.6	205.9	433.4
Three	17.5	26.7	28.0	13.0	5.9	*	38.9	53.3	92.2
Four or more	9.5	15.5	15.1	7.6	*	*	20.7	29.8	50.5
Total	393.3	525.6	905.7	823.2	473.4	212.6	2,031.7	1,302.1	3,333.8
PERSONS									
One	625.2	808.9	1,680.9	1,655.2	1,085.6	713.5	4,277.6	2,291.7	6,569.3
Two	137.3	208.0	356.9	245.3	102.7	31.5	592.5	486.2	1,078.7
Three	35.0	58.5	77.7	39.9	13.0	6.1	111.8	118.5	230.3
Four or more	19.8	43.9	51.0	21.3	8.2	*	66.8	81.9	148.7
Total	817.4	1,119.4	2,166.4	1,958.7	1,209.5	755.7	5,048.7	2,978.3	8,027.0

(a) Excludes second jobs of multiple job holders.

Source: Labour Force Experience, Australia, During the Year Ending February 1988, Summary (6205.0).

TABLE 3.13. PERSONS WHO HAD A JOB AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY : DURATION OF CURRENT JOB, AUSTRALIA FEBRUARY 1980 TO FEBRUARY 1988

	Survey conducted in February—									
Duration of current job	1980(a)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988(b)	
	—per cent—									('000)
MALES										
Under 3 months	6.6	9.2	8.7	7.6	8.6	9.0	9.4	9.4	9.8	427.0
3 and under 6 months	5.3	5.6	5.8	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.9	257.4
6 and under 12 months	8.6	8.3	8.4	7.2	6.4	7.3	7.6	8.1	8.6	374.0
Total under 1 year	20.5	23.1	23.0	18.8	19.4	20.8	21.8	22.7	24.3	1,058.3
1 and under 2 years	12.5	12.6	12.2	13.0	10.1	11.6	12.7	10.6	10.2	446.2
2 and under 3 years	8.8	8.7	9.2	12.0	11.3	9.4	9.1	8.2	8.7	380.2
3 and under 5 years	14.2	14.1	14.1	16.0	16.2	15.7	13.7	11.3	12.2	532.1
5 years and over	43.9	41.6	41.5	40.3	43.0	42.5	42.7	47.0	44.6	1,942.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	4,359.2
FEMALES										
Under 3 months	7.8	11.3	10.7	9.0	10.2	11.2	11.7	11.7	11.3	331.7
3 and under 6 months	6.2	6.7	7.2	5.3	5.6	6.5	7.0	6.8	7.1	208.2
6 and under 12 months	11.4	10.8	10.0	9.0	8.6	8.9	10.0	10.2	10.0	294.2
Total under 1 year	25.3	28.8	28.0	23.3	24.5	26.5	28.6	28.7	28.5	834.1
1 and under 2 years	15.8	16.0	15.2	15.8	13.9	14.5	15.3	14.1	14.1	413.5
2 and under 3 years	11.2	9.6	10.7	14.4	12.7	10.8	10.7	10.6	11.3	331.3
3 and under 5 years	17.1	15.8	15.1	16.7	17.0	17.3	13.9	12.9	14.0	410.0
5 years and over	30.5	29.9	31.1	29.8	31.9	30.9	31.5	33.4	32.1	940.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2,929.4
PERSONS										
Under 3 months	7.0	9.9	9.5	8.1	9.2	9.8	10.3	10.3	10.4	758.7
3 and under 6 months	5.6	6.0	6.3	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.7	5.9	6.4	465.6
6 and under 12 months	9.6	9.2	9.0	7.9	7.3	7.9	8.5	8.9	9.2	668.2
Total under 1 year	22.3	25.1	24.8	20.5	21.3	22.9	24.5	25.1	26.0	1,892.5
1 and under 2 years	13.7	13.8	13.3	14.0	11.6	12.7	13.7	12.0	11.8	859.7
2 and under 3 years	9.7	9.0	9.8	12.9	11.8	10.0	9.8	9.2	9.8	711.3
3 and under 5 years	15.3	14.7	14.4	16.2	16.5	16.4	13.7	11.9	12.9	942.1
5 years and over	39.0	37.3	37.6	36.4	38.8	38.1	38.3	41.6	39.5	2,883.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	7,288.6

(a) For persons in the survey who were working at the end of the previous calendar year, time in job held at end of previous calendar year. (b) Totals include persons whose duration of current job could not be determined.

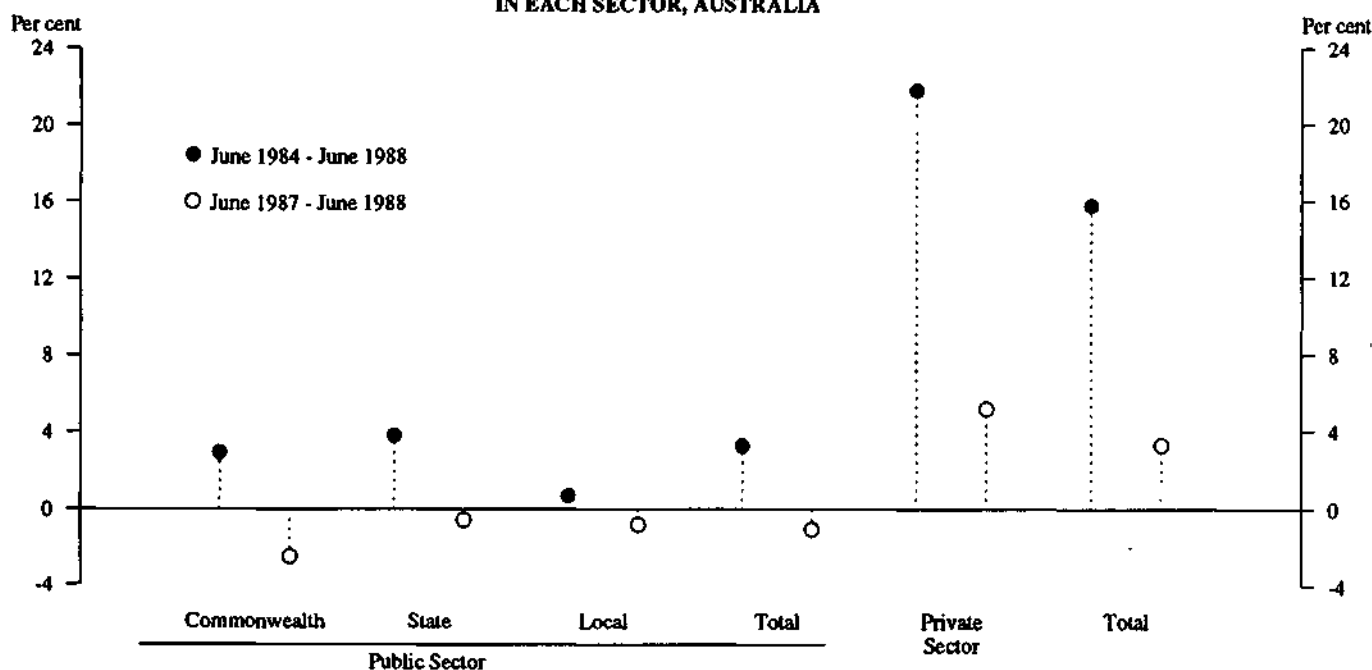
Source: Labour Mobility, Australia, During the Year Ending February 1988, Summary (6208.0).

TABLE 3.14. PERSONS WHO CEASED A JOB DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1988:  
DURATION OF LAST JOB AND REASON FOR CEASING LAST JOB, AUSTRALIA  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Duration of last job	Reason for ceasing last job										
	Job Loser				Job Leaver						
					Ceased a job with employer/business						
	Retire- nched	Job was tempor- ary or seasonal and did not leave to return to studies	Own ill health or injury	Total	Unsatis- factory work conditi- ons	Job was tempor- ary or seasonal and left to return to studies	Other	Total	Changed locality but not employer	Total	Total
MALES											
Under 1 year	119.1	82.3	15.1	216.5	44.6	31.1	128.0	203.8	115.9	319.7	536.2
Under 3 months	54.4	58.1	7.2	119.8	17.5	23.1	42.6	83.3	56.2	139.4	259.2
3 and under 6 months	28.5	13.6	*	46.1	9.8	*	34.3	46.7	21.9	68.6	114.7
6 and under 12 months	36.1	10.6	*	50.6	17.4	5.3	51.1	73.8	37.8	111.6	162.2
1 and under 2 years	29.6	*	*	38.4	11.7	*	61.5	75.3	41.5	116.7	155.2
2 and under 3 years	19.7	*	*	28.4	8.6	*	42.1	53.0	27.5	80.6	109.0
3 and under 5 years	19.0	*	*	25.6	6.6	*	58.7	67.8	30.9	98.8	124.4
5 and under 10 years	17.9	*	6.0	26.2	6.0	*	49.5	56.7	28.7	85.4	111.6
10 years and over	17.6	*	10.3	29.0	*	*	45.4	49.9	20.5	70.5	99.4
10 and under 20 years	12.5	*	5.5	18.6	*	*	26.8	30.7	16.9	47.6	66.2
20 years and over	5.2	*	*	10.4	*	*	18.6	19.3	*	22.9	33.2
Total	222.9	97.7	43.5	364.1	81.9	39.5	385.2	506.6	265.1	771.6	1,135.8
FEMALES											
Under 1 year	83.7	96.7	20.1	200.5	40.8	24.0	151.1	216.0	62.9	278.9	479.4
Under 3 months	39.6	68.2	6.8	114.6	14.5	18.9	50.3	83.7	29.0	112.7	227.3
3 and under 6 months	18.8	16.9	*	40.1	11.3	*	39.8	52.9	13.8	66.7	106.8
6 and under 12 months	25.4	11.6	8.9	45.9	14.9	*	61.1	79.4	20.1	99.5	145.3
1 and under 2 years	14.6	5.4	6.1	26.1	10.5	*	60.9	75.4	20.9	96.3	122.4
2 and under 3 years	9.4	*	*	16.9	9.3	*	45.8	57.0	13.3	70.3	87.2
3 and under 5 years	11.9	*	*	17.7	7.5	*	45.2	53.2	16.9	70.2	87.8
5 and under 10 years	6.7	*	6.4	17.1	*	*	43.1	47.3	15.7	63.0	80.2
10 years and over	5.4	*	*	11.9	*	*	30.1	31.3	*	35.7	47.6
10 and under 20 years	*	*	*	10.7	*	*	24.0	25.2	*	28.6	39.3
20 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.1	6.1	*	7.0	8.3
Total	131.6	115.3	43.4	290.3	72.5	31.4	376.3	480.2	134.1	614.3	904.6
PERSONS											
Under 1 year	202.8	179.1	35.2	417.0	85.4	55.1	279.2	419.8	178.8	598.5	1,015.6
Under 3 months	94.0	126.4	14.0	234.4	32.1	42.0	92.9	167.0	85.1	252.1	486.5
3 and under 6 months	47.3	30.6	8.3	86.2	21.1	*	74.1	99.6	35.7	135.3	221.5
6 and under 12 months	61.5	22.1	12.8	96.5	32.3	8.7	112.2	153.2	57.9	211.1	307.6
1 and under 2 years	44.2	9.4	11.0	64.6	22.3	6.0	122.4	150.6	62.4	213.0	277.6
2 and under 3 years	29.0	7.6	8.7	45.4	17.9	*	87.9	110.1	40.8	150.9	196.3
3 and under 5 years	30.9	6.6	5.8	43.3	14.0	*	103.9	121.1	47.9	168.9	212.2
5 and under 10 years	24.6	6.3	12.4	43.3	9.2	*	92.6	104.1	44.4	148.4	191.7
10 years and over	23.0	*	13.9	40.9	5.5	*	75.5	81.2	24.9	106.1	147.0
10 and under 20 years	17.3	*	8.8	29.3	*	*	50.9	55.9	20.3	76.2	105.5
20 years and over	5.7	*	5.1	11.6	*	*	24.7	25.3	*	29.9	41.5
Total	354.5	213.0	86.9	654.4	154.4	70.9	761.5	986.8	399.1	1,385.9	2,040.3

Source: Labour Mobility, Australia, During the Year Ending February 1988, Summary (6208.0).

CHART 3.5. EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS: PERCENTAGE GROWTH  
IN EACH SECTOR, AUSTRALIA



Source: *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0).

TABLE 3.15. EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS : SECTOR, AUSTRALIA  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

June	Public sector					Private sector	Total
	Commonwealth	State	Northern Territory(a)	Local	Total(b)		
1978	402.2	968.3	..	127.0	1,497.3	3,424.6	4,921.8
1979	396.9	981.9	9.9	127.6	1,515.2	3,465.9	4,981.0
1980	396.6	991.4	14.1	129.9	1,531.8	}	(c)
1981	402.9	1,000.3	14.3	130.3	1,547.6		
1982	402.2	1,009.9	14.2	133.5	1,559.6		
1983(d)	409.3	1,020.7	14.3	138.3	1,582.3		
1983(d)	408.3	1,067.8	14.4	143.2	1,633.8	..	..
1984	419.6	r1,110.4	..	154.4	r1,684.2	3,446.2	r5,130.4
1985	434.4	r1,129.0	..	154.8	r1,717.9	3,661.4	r5,379.4
1986(e)	482.2	r1,151.3	..	157.2	r1,790.5	3,845.7	r5,636.2
1987	442.6	r1,158.8	..	156.7	r1,757.9	3,989.7	r5,747.5
1988	431.7	1,152.6	..	155.5	1,739.8	4,198.9	5,938.7

(a) The Northern Territory attained self-government on 1 July 1978. Employees of the Public Service of the Northern Territory are included in the category Commonwealth Government for periods prior to this date. From July 1983 Northern Territory Government employees are included in State Government estimates. (b) Excludes members of permanent defence forces and employees of overseas embassies, consulates, etc. (c) The private employment series based on payroll tax data was suspended after April 1980 pending the introduction of the quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings in the September quarter 1983. (d) Public sector employment was derived from various administrative sources up until the introduction of the quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings. Data for June 1983 are provided on old and new bases for comparison. (e) Includes temporary Population Census employees.

Source: *Civilian Employees, Australia, June 1966 to June 1979* (6214.0); *Civilian Employees, Australia* (6213.0); *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0)



TABLE 3.16. EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS : FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME, INDUSTRY AND SECTOR, AUSTRALIA

Industry/Sector	Number of employees ('000)					
	May 1987			May 1988		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>FULL-TIME</b>						
<i>Industry—</i>						
Mining	75.3	6.5	81.8	75.6	7.0	82.5
Manufacturing	744.3	227.7	972.0	738.7	225.9	964.6
Electricity, gas and water	119.6	12.3	131.9	114.1	12.4	126.5
Construction	212.4	25.7	238.2	232.7	29.0	261.6
Wholesale trade	249.0	88.7	337.7	256.4	89.8	346.2
Retail trade	255.5	177.8	433.3	284.5	185.4	469.9
Transport and storage	220.5	40.8	261.2	216.7	43.3	260.0
Communication	102.6	28.6	131.2	97.8	26.8	124.6
Finance, property and business services	289.0	255.9	544.9	301.9	270.5	572.4
Public administration and defence(a)	189.1	94.8	283.9	188.6	96.6	285.2
Community services	366.3	454.6	820.9	366.5	467.3	833.8
Recreation, personal and other services(b)	101.4	80.7	182.1	101.5	86.9	188.4
<b>Total all Industries(c)</b>	<b>2,932.0</b>	<b>1,495.3</b>	<b>4,427.3</b>	<b>2,981.3</b>	<b>1,542.0</b>	<b>4,523.3</b>
<i>Sector—</i>						
Private	1,959.7	970.0	2,929.8	2,034.5	1,010.2	3,044.7
Public(c)	972.3	525.3	1,497.5	946.7	531.8	1,478.5
<b>PART-TIME</b>						
<i>Industry—</i>						
Mining	1.3	1.0	2.2	1.8	1.4	3.2
Manufacturing	30.1	58.3	88.5	29.3	59.4	88.7
Electricity, gas and water	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.5	1.4	1.8
Construction	8.5	12.2	20.6	14.9	13.3	28.3
Wholesale trade	16.0	31.8	47.8	17.7	33.3	51.1
Retail trade	86.7	232.8	319.5	102.3	255.4	357.7
Transport and storage	18.0	10.7	28.7	19.7	10.3	30.0
Communication	2.0	4.0	6.1	2.4	4.3	6.7
Finance, property and business services	35.6	111.0	146.6	45.1	117.2	162.2
Public administration and defence(a)	6.8	25.1	31.9	7.0	27.1	34.0
Community services	66.0	329.4	395.4	69.7	346.4	416.1
Recreation, personal and other services(b)	87.1	150.2	237.3	87.4	163.4	250.8
<b>Total all Industries(c)</b>	<b>358.6</b>	<b>968.0</b>	<b>1,326.6</b>	<b>398.0</b>	<b>1,033.2</b>	<b>1,431.2</b>
<i>Sector—</i>						
Private	302.0	772.0	1,073.9	339.0	826.1	1,165.2
Public(c)	56.7	196.1	252.7	59.0	207.1	266.0

(a) Excludes members of permanent defence forces and employees of overseas embassies, consulates, etc. (b) Excludes private households employing staff. (c) Includes employees of government agencies classified to agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.

Source: *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia, June Quarter 1987* (6248.0).

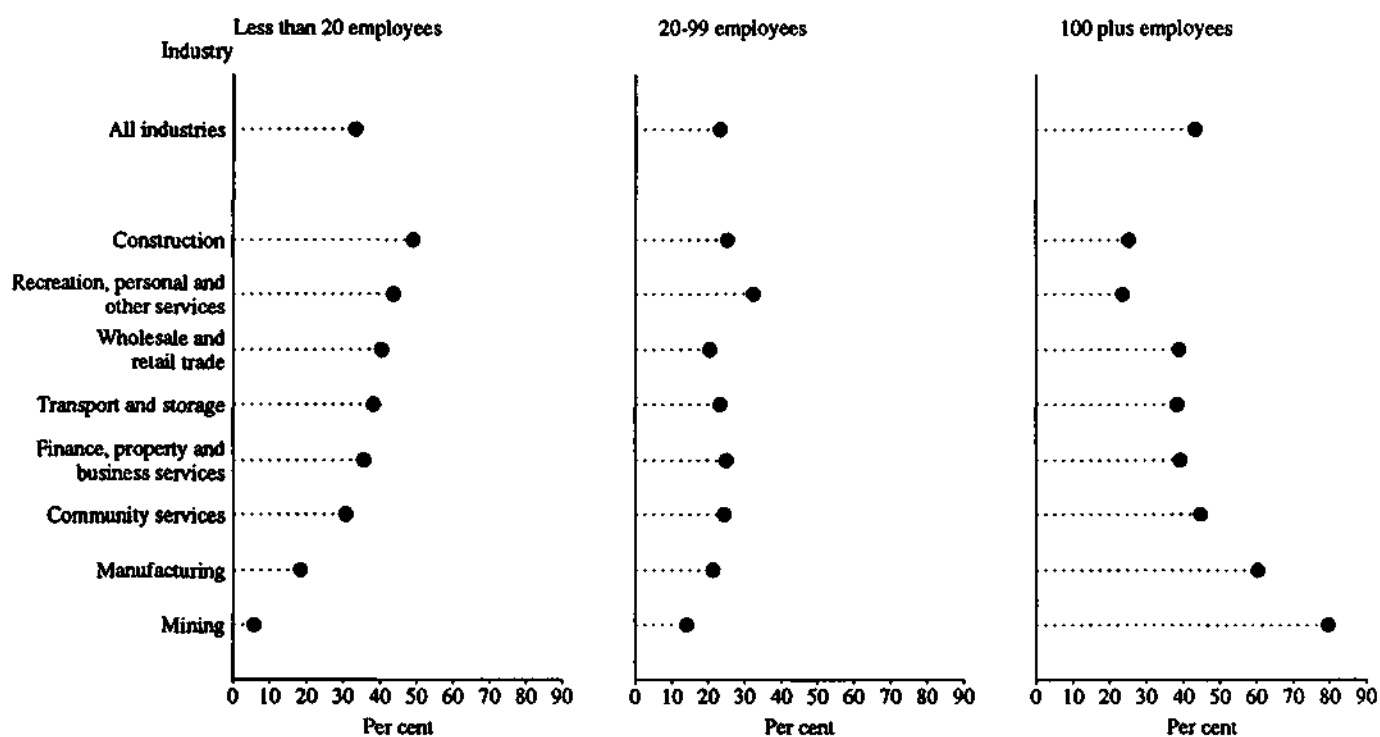
TABLE 3.17. EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS : FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME(a)

State/Territory	Number of employees ('000)					
	May 1987			May 1988		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>FULL-TIME</b>						
New South Wales	1,019.5	530.5	1,550.1	1,054.5	560.2	1,614.7
Victoria	808.9	432.5	1,241.4	826.1	441.7	1,267.8
Queensland	426.1	203.5	629.6	430.7	212.7	643.4
South Australia	241.8	110.0	351.7	247.7	108.6	356.4
Western Australia	267.2	127.3	394.5	264.4	129.1	393.5
Tasmania	80.0	35.8	115.8	74.8	33.5	108.3
Northern Territory	29.7	17.5	47.2	25.9	16.8	42.7
Australian Capital Territory	58.8	38.1	97.0	57.1	39.5	96.6
<b>Australia</b>	<b>2,932.0</b>	<b>1,495.3</b>	<b>4,427.3</b>	<b>2,981.3</b>	<b>1,542.0</b>	<b>4,523.3</b>
<b>PART-TIME</b>						
New South Wales	124.7	314.8	439.6	153.1	347.9	501.0
Victoria	97.9	264.6	362.6	99.1	285.5	384.6
Queensland	57.5	135.2	192.7	60.3	139.5	199.7
South Australia	29.5	96.3	125.8	34.4	101.9	136.3
Western Australia	30.7	100.0	130.6	29.9	98.4	128.3
Tasmania	9.3	30.8	40.1	9.9	31.4	41.3
Northern Territory	3.1	5.7	8.8	3.2	7.1	10.3
Australian Capital Territory	5.8	20.6	26.4	8.2	21.6	29.8
<b>Australia</b>	<b>358.6</b>	<b>968.0</b>	<b>1,326.6</b>	<b>398.0</b>	<b>1,033.2</b>	<b>1,431.2</b>

(a) Includes employees of government agencies classified to agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting

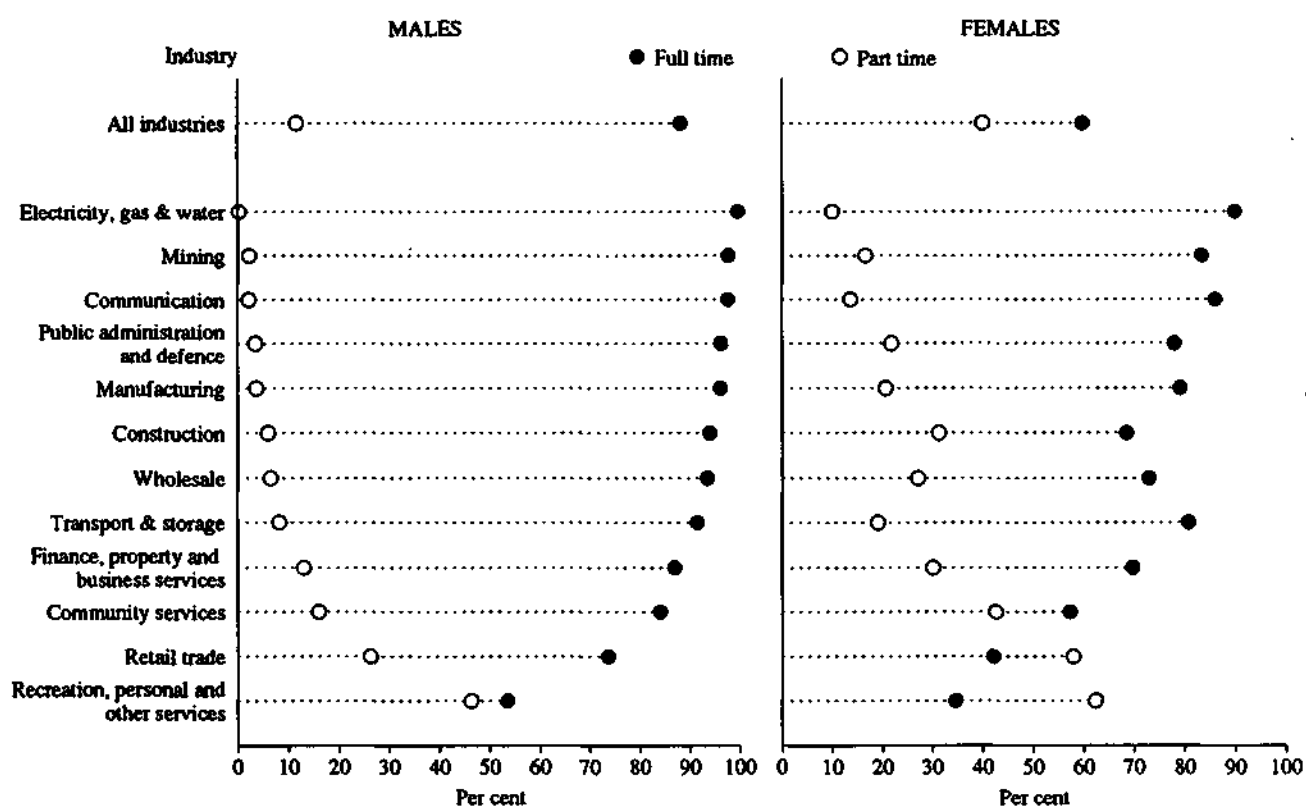
Source: *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0)

**CHART 3.6 EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS: PROPORTION OF EMPLOYEES BY EMPLOYER UNIT SIZE, PRIVATE SECTOR, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1988**



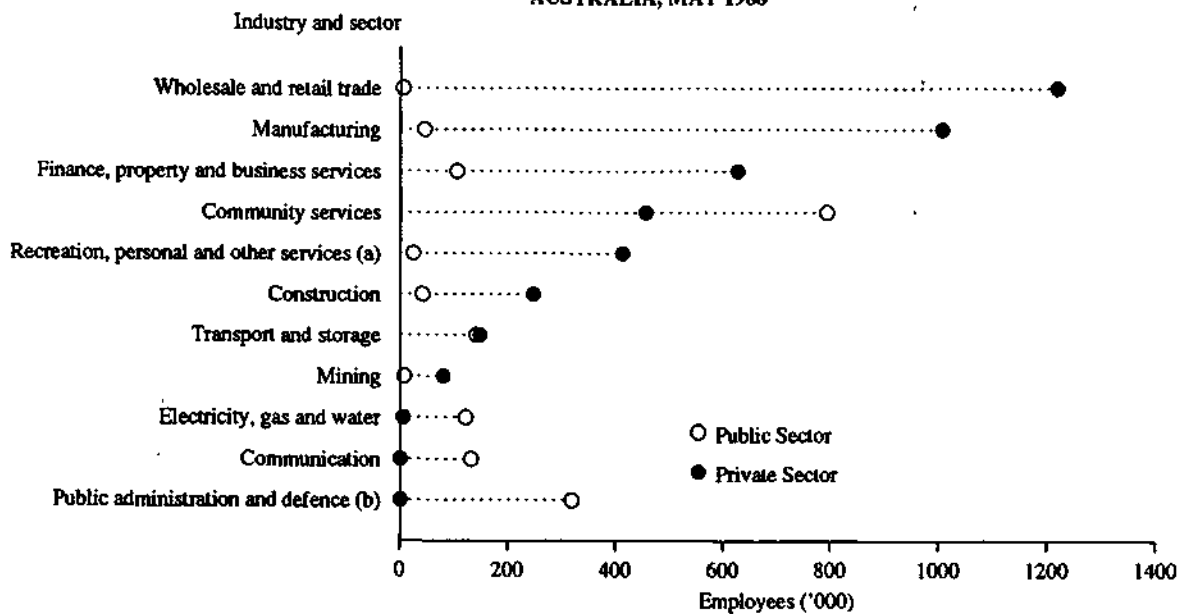
Source: *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0).

**CHART 3.7 EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME EMPLOYEES AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1988**



Source: *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0).

CHART 3.8 EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS:  
AUSTRALIA, MAY 1988



(a) Excludes private households employing staff. (b) Excludes members of the permanent defence forces and employees of overseas embassies, consulates, etc.

Source: *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0).

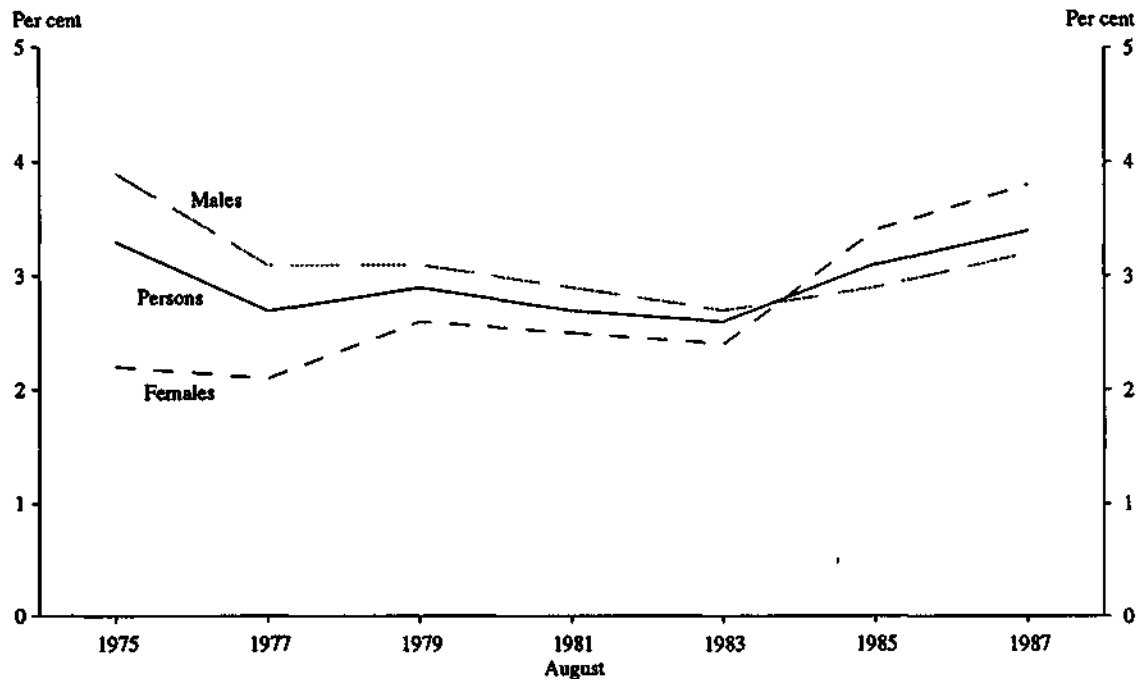
TABLE 3.18. EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS : SECTOR AND INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1988  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Industry	Public sector		Private sector		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
Mining	6.6	0.3	70.8	8.1	77.4	8.3	85.7
Manufacturing	38.4	6.4	729.6	278.9	768.0	285.3	1,053.3
Electricity, gas and water	109.8	12.8	4.8	0.9	114.6	13.7	128.3
Construction	37.4	5.0	210.2	37.3	247.6	42.3	289.9
Wholesale and retail trade	3.0	1.6	657.8	562.4	660.9	564.0	1,224.9
Transport and storage	124.8	16.2	111.6	37.4	236.4	53.6	290.0
Communication	99.9	30.9	*	*	100.3	31.1	131.3
Finance, property and business services	47.1	58.7	299.9	329.0	346.9	387.7	734.6
Public administration and defence(a)	195.6	123.7	..	..	195.6	123.7	319.2
Community services	323.6	470.1	112.5	343.7	436.2	813.7	1,249.9
Health	78.5	210.6	37.3	186.3	115.8	397.0	512.8
Education, museum and library services	158.3	222.9	25.3	75.7	183.7	298.7	482.3
Welfare and religious institutions	5.1	13.7	24.5	54.8	29.6	68.5	98.0
Other community services	81.7	22.8	25.4	26.8	107.1	49.6	156.7
Recreation, personal and other services(b)	13.0	11.8	175.9	238.5	188.9	250.3	439.2
<b>All industries(c)</b>	<b>1,005.7</b>	<b>738.9</b>	<b>(d)2,373.6</b>	<b>(d)1,836.3</b>	<b>3,379.3</b>	<b>2,575.2</b>	<b>5,954.5</b>

(a) Excludes members of permanent defence forces and employees of overseas embassies, consulates, etc. (b) Excludes private households employing staff. (c) Includes, for the public sector, 6,600 males and 1,400 females in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; similar data for the private sector are not collected. (d) Includes employees of private enterprises classified to communication.

Source: *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0).

CHART 3.9. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS AS A PROPORTION OF THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA



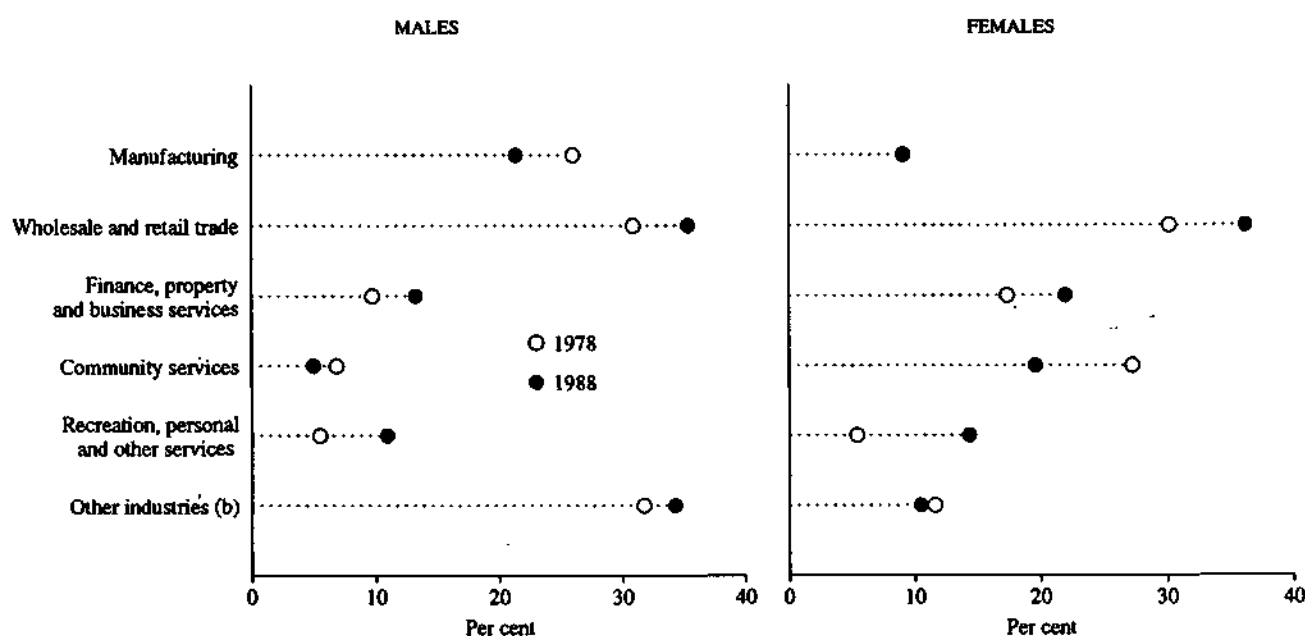
Source: Multiple Jobholding, Australia, August 1987 (6216.0).

TABLE 3.19. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : SECOND JOB AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1987 (per cent)

Industry	August 1975	August 1977	August 1979	August 1981	August 1983	August 1985	August 1987		
							Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	7.4	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.3	7.3	8.3	6.9	7.9
Manufacturing	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.3
Construction	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	5.0	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.7	3.2
Transport and storage	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.7	3.6	2.0
Finance, property and business services	4.3	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.5	3.9	2.7	3.4
Community services	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.8	4.6	4.7
Recreation, personal and other services	12.2	10.4	13.4	8.3	8.9	11.1	16.0	9.0	12.1
Other	0.8	n.a.	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>

Source: Multiple Jobholding, Australia, August 1987 (6216.0).

CHART 3.10. EMPLOYED LEAVERS, AGED 15-24(a) BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA



(a) Estimates for May 1978 are for persons aged 15 to 25. (b) Comprises construction; mining; electricity, gas and water; public administration and defence; agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; transport and storage; and communication.

Source: *Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1988* (6227.0).

TABLE 3.20. EMPLOYED LEAVERS(a) AGED 15 TO 64 : INDUSTRY, FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS AND TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ATTENDED FULL-TIME IN 1987, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1988 ('000)

	Attended school in 1987			Attended tertiary in 1987			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Industry—</b>									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.1	*1.3	5.5	*3.5	*0.4	4.0	7.7	*1.8	9.5
Manufacturing	15.6	5.6	21.2	8.8	4.2	13.0	24.3	9.8	34.1
Construction	10.0	*0.7	10.7	4.3	*1.6	5.9	14.3	*2.3	16.6
Wholesale and retail trade	27.8	27.5	55.3	8.2	10.7	18.9	36.0	38.2	74.2
Transport and storage	*2.9	*0.7	*3.6	*3.4	*0.6	4.0	6.3	*1.3	7.7
Communication	*0.0	*0.4	*0.4	*1.1	*0.0	*1.1	*1.1	*0.4	*1.5
Finance, property and business services	6.8	14.1	20.9	8.6	10.0	18.6	15.4	24.0	39.5
Community services	*1.9	6.3	8.2	6.9	21.4	28.2	8.8	27.7	36.5
Recreation, personal and other services	7.3	8.7	16.0	6.2	8.6	14.7	13.4	17.3	30.7
Other(b)	*3.9	*2.9	6.8	7.6	*3.9	11.5	11.4	6.8	18.2
<b>Full-time and part-time workers—</b>									
Full-time workers	70.0	54.4	124.4	52.9	45.7	98.6	122.9	100.1	223.0
Part-time workers	10.3	13.9	24.2	5.6	15.7	21.3	16.0	29.5	45.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>148.6</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>138.9</b>	<b>129.6</b>	<b>268.5</b>

(a) For definition see Appendix 2. (b) Comprises mining; electricity, gas and water; and public administration and defence.

Source: *Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1988* (6227.0).

TABLE 3.21. APPRENTICES : SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS AND YEAR OF APPRENTICESHIP, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1988  
(\*000)

	Year of apprenticeship				Total
	First	Second	Third	Fourth(a)	
<b>State—</b>					
N.S.W.	11.6	16.4	11.6	13.0	52.6
Vic.	12.3	12.6	10.4	7.8	43.1
Qld	6.4	*3.8	6.6	5.2	22.0
S.A.	*2.1	*3.5	*3.9	*3.5	12.9
W.A.	4.9	*3.1	*2.9	*2.7	13.6
Tas.	*1.3	*1.7	*1.0	*1.0	5.1
N.T.	*0.6	*0.4	*0.6	*0.2	*1.7
A.C.T.	*0.5	*0.4	*0.6	*0.4	*2.0
<b>Age—</b>					
15-19	35.0	37.3	24.6	12.0	109.0
15-17	25.4	16.5	*2.8	*0.0	44.7
18	7.5	14.0	11.2	*1.8	34.6
19	*2.0	6.7	10.7	10.2	29.7
20-24	*3.4	*3.9	12.0	21.7	41.0
25-34	*1.3	*0.6	*1.0	*0.0	*3.0
<b>Birthplace—</b>					
Born in Australia	36.5	38.8	35.5	30.0	140.8
Born outside Australia	*3.2	*3.1	*2.2	*3.7	12.2
<b>Whether attended an educational institution and type of educational institution attended in 1987—</b>					
Attended	30.6	36.4	31.4	26.8	125.2
School	25.9	*2.0	*0.0	*0.3	28.2
Tertiary	4.7	34.4	31.4	26.5	97.0
Did not attend	9.1	5.5	6.3	6.9	27.8
<b>Age at time of leaving full-time education—</b>					
Attending full-time at May 1988	*1.9	*2.0	*2.0	*0.3	6.2
Not attending full-time at May 1988	36.5	39.2	34.9	33.4	144.1
15-19	35.6	38.6	34.2	31.3	139.7
15	7.2	10.0	7.5	7.3	32.0
16	15.2	16.0	11.3	14.2	56.7
17-19	13.2	12.6	15.4	9.8	51.0
Other(b)	*0.9	*0.6	*0.7	*2.1	4.4
Not asked(c)	*1.3	*0.6	*0.8	*0.0	*2.8
<b>Type of school last attended—</b>					
Government/State	30.5	31.0	30.2	27.3	119.0
Non-government	7.9	10.2	6.5	6.4	31.0
Not asked(d)	*1.3	*0.6	*1.0	*0.0	*3.0
<b>Industry—</b>					
Manufacturing	9.8	13.7	9.1	11.5	44.1
Construction	8.5	5.6	7.5	5.4	27.1
Wholesale and retail trade	10.4	9.9	10.3	6.9	37.5
Recreation, personal and other services	5.7	5.6	5.2	*3.6	20.1
Other(e)	5.3	7.0	5.6	6.3	24.2
<b>Sector—</b>					
Public	4.5	6.9	*3.9	4.9	20.2
Private(f)	35.2	35.0	33.8	28.8	132.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>153.0</b>

(a) Includes a small number of fifth year apprentices. (b) Comprises persons who left at age 10 to 14 or 20 to 34. (c) Persons aged 25 to 34 who were not full-time students in 1987 were not asked the age at which they left full-time education. (d) Comprises persons aged 25 to 34. (e) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; mining; transport and storage; electricity, gas and water; communication; finance, property and business services; community services; and public administration and defence. (f) Includes a small number of persons for whom sector could not be determined.

Source: Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1988 (6227.0).

TABLE 3.22. APPRENTICES : FIELD OF TRADE AND YEAR OF APPRENTICESHIP, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1988  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

	Year of apprenticeship				
Field of trade	First	Second	Third	Fourth(a)	Total
MALES					
Metal fitting and machining; other metal	6.6	7.4	7.0	7.1	28.1
Electrical and electronics	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.5	22.6
Building	7.5	6.7	6.3	5.6	26.1
Vehicle	6.2	7.0	7.9	5.7	26.7
Food	*2.8	*3.3	*2.2	*1.9	10.1
Hairdressing	*0.4	*0.6	*0.7	*0.1	*1.8
Other	4.9	6.4	4.4	5.2	20.9
Total	34.3	37.3	33.8	31.1	136.4
PERSONS(b)					
Metal fitting and machining; other metal	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	28.2
Electrical and electronics	6.0	5.9	5.4	5.5	22.8
Building	7.5	7.0	6.3	5.7	26.5
Vehicle	6.2	7.0	7.9	5.7	26.8
Food	4.1	*3.6	*2.4	*2.6	12.7
Hairdressing(c)	*3.2	*3.0	*3.5	*1.7	11.5
Other	6.0	7.9	5.1	5.4	24.5
Total	39.7	41.9	37.7	33.7	153.0

(a) Includes a small number of fifth year apprentices. (b) Includes 16,600 females. (c) Includes a total of 9,700 females.

Source: Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1988 (6227.0)

TABLE 3.23. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER : LABOUR FORCE STATUS,  
WHETHER FULLY EMPLOYED OR UNDEREMPLOYED PERSONS,  
AND TYPE OF UNDEREMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1985 AND MAY 1988

	May 1985			May 1988		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
—'000—						
Persons aged 15 and over	5,868.0	6,059.3	11,927.4	6,243.2	6,445.9	12,689.1
Not in the labour force	1,424.0	3,263.5	4,687.4	1,544.6	3,226.5	4,771.1
In the labour force	4,444.0	2,795.9	7,239.9	4,698.6	3,219.4	7,918.0
Unemployed	361.8	245.9	607.7	327.9	263.9	591.9
Employed	4,028.3	2,550.0	6,632.3	4,370.6	2,955.5	7,326.1
Fully employed	4,005.2	2,400.3	6,405.5	4,280.2	2,784.9	7,065.0
Part-time	197.4	808.5	1,005.8	239.1	996.5	1,235.6
Full-time	3,807.9	1,591.9	5,399.7	4,041.1	1,788.4	5,829.5
Underemployed	77.1	149.7	226.7	90.5	170.6	261.1
Part-time	58.5	141.1	199.6	72.7	163.6	236.3
Had been looking for work with more hours(a) or were available to start such work within four weeks	..	..	..	63.6	143.8	207.4
Had been looking for work with more hours(a) and were available to start such work within four weeks	31.0	59.8	90.8	46.5	83.6	130.1
Had been looking for work with more hours(a) but were not available to start such work within four weeks	..	..	..	*1.5	*2.9	4.4
Had not been looking for work with more hours(a) but were available to start such work within four weeks	..	..	..	15.6	57.2	72.8
Had not been looking for work with more hours(a) and were not available to start such work within four weeks	..	..	..	9.0	19.9	28.9
Full-time	18.5	8.6	27.1	17.8	7.0	24.8
—per cent—						
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.8	8.4	7.0	8.2	7.5
Underemployment rate	1.7	5.4	3.1	1.9	5.3	3.3
Underutilisation rate	9.9	14.1	11.5	8.9	13.5	10.8

(a) At some time during the four weeks up to the end of survey week.

Source: Underemployed Workers, Australia, May 1985 (6265.0).

TABLE 3.24. UNDEREMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATES, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1978 TO AUGUST 1988

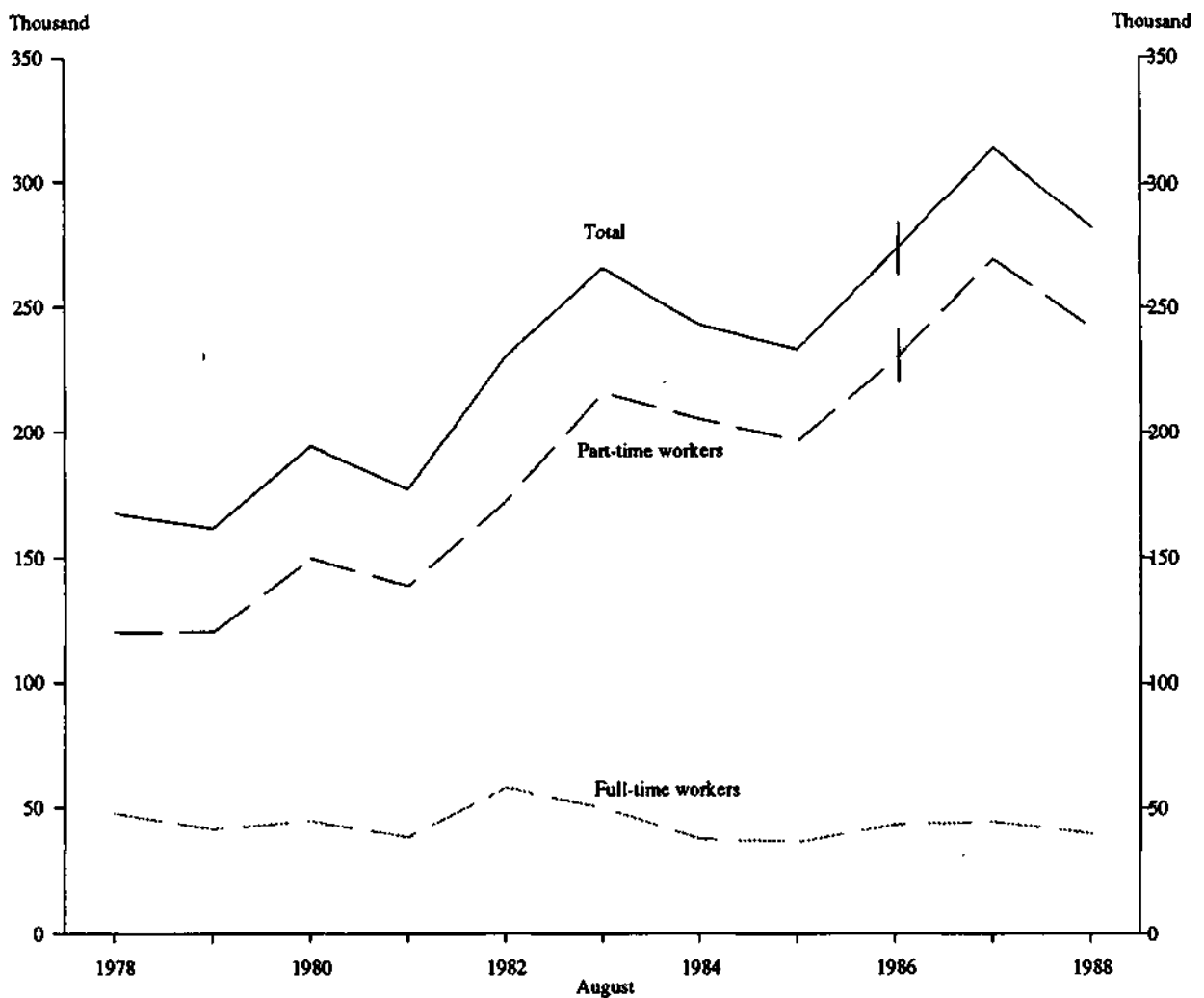
August	Males	Females	Persons	Underemployment rate		
				Males	Females	Persons
				— per cent —		
		— '000 —				
1978	72.2	95.6	167.9	1.8	4.1	2.6
1979	73.2	88.7	161.9	1.8	3.8	2.5
1980	82.9	111.5	194.4	2.0	4.5	2.9
1981	76.0	101.2	177.3	1.8	4.1	2.6
1982	101.8	128.6	230.4	2.4	5.1	3.4
1983	114.0	151.8	265.9	2.6	5.9	3.8
1984 <sup>r</sup>	98.5	144.3	242.8	2.2	5.4	3.4
1985 <sup>r</sup>	87.9	145.3	233.2	2.0	5.2	3.2
1986(a) <sup>r</sup>	106.9	165.6	272.5	2.3	5.6	3.6
1987 <sup>r</sup>	123.6	190.5	314.0	2.7	6.2	4.1
1988 <sup>r</sup>	105.9	175.5	281.5	2.3	5.5	3.6

(a) Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 22 of Appendix C for further information.

Source: *Employment, Underemployment and Unemployment, Australia* (6246.0); *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

1980 100.4 110.7 311.6 2.1 6.0 3.7

CHART 3.11. UNDEREMPLOYMENT, FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS, AUSTRALIA



Indicates break in series. Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See Appendix C for further information.

Source: *Employment, Underemployment and Unemployment, Australia, 1966-1983* (6246.0); *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).



TABLE 3.25. EMPLOYED PERSONS : COMPARATIVE PROFILE OF UNDEREMPLOYED AND FULLY EMPLOYED, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1988

	Underemployed workers				Fully employed workers			
	Males	Females —'000—	Persons (per cent)		Males	Females —'000—	Persons (per cent)	
<b>Age group—</b>								
15-19	20.2	30.1	50.3	19.2	312.0	294.9	606.8	8.6
20-24	16.5	24.0	40.5	15.5	512.5	409.0	921.4	13.0
25-34	18.8	46.8	65.6	25.1	1,184.1	750.1	1,934.2	27.4
35-44	14.0	46.2	60.3	23.1	1,086.1	736.3	1,822.4	25.8
45 and over	21.0	23.5	44.5	17.0	1,185.4	594.7	1,780.1	25.2
<b>Family status—</b>								
Member of a family	67.8	146.2	214.0	82.0	3,551.8	2,300.1	5,851.9	82.8
Husband or wife	37.1	90.2	127.3	48.7	2,752.0	1,637.4	4,389.4	62.1
With dependants present	21.5	66.3	87.8	33.6	1,747.0	952.2	2,699.1	38.2
Without dependants present	15.6	23.9	39.5	15.1	1,005.1	685.2	1,690.3	23.9
Not-married family head	*2.4	16.9	19.3	7.4	68.4	158.4	226.7	3.2
Full-time student aged 15-24(a)	6.6	9.4	16.0	6.1	82.1	103.9	186.0	2.6
Other child/relative of family head	21.8	29.7	51.5	19.7	649.2	400.4	1,049.7	14.9
Not a member of a family	16.5	16.9	33.4	12.8	563.2	356.7	919.9	13.0
Family status not determined	6.2	7.6	13.7	5.3	165.2	128.1	293.3	4.2
<b>Birthplace and period of arrival—</b>								
Born in Australia	68.7	132.2	200.9	76.9	3,119.4	2,101.4	5,220.8	73.9
Born outside Australia	21.8	38.5	60.3	23.1	1,160.7	683.5	1,844.2	26.1
Arrived before 1971	13.8	19.1	32.8	12.6	658.8	351.9	1,010.6	14.3
Arrived 1971-1988	8.0	19.4	27.4	10.5	502.0	331.7	833.6	11.8
Born in main English-speaking countries(b)	9.7	19.0	28.7	11.0	506.8	326.8	833.5	11.8
Born in other countries	12.1	19.5	31.6	12.1	654.0	356.8	1,010.7	14.3
<b>Industry—</b>								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	7.0	7.4	14.4	5.5	277.3	112.3	389.6	5.5
Manufacturing	10.5	8.8	19.2	7.4	861.3	304.9	1,166.3	16.5
Construction	12.4	5.1	17.5	6.7	441.4	65.8	507.2	7.2
Wholesale and retail trade	19.6	45.9	65.5	25.1	823.4	627.7	1,451.1	20.5
Finance, property and business services	7.4	15.3	22.7	8.7	423.3	361.5	784.9	11.1
Community services	9.0	43.5	52.5	20.1	445.8	791.2	1,237.0	17.5
Recreation, personal and other services	18.1	36.4	54.5	20.9	213.5	260.0	473.5	6.7
Other	6.5	8.3	14.7	5.6	794.1	261.4	1,055.5	14.9
<b>Occupation—</b>								
Manager and administrators	*1.3	*3.4	4.7	1.8	620.0	186.6	806.6	11.4
Professionals	6.7	13.2	19.9	7.6	545.4	336.4	881.8	12.5
Para-professionals	*2.1	5.8	7.9	3.0	247.9	179.7	427.6	6.1
Tradespersons	15.0	4.5	19.5	7.5	1,028.8	105.7	1,134.4	16.1
Clerks	*2.7	31.4	34.1	13.1	300.6	947.3	1,247.9	17.7
Salespersons and personal service workers	12.9	64.3	77.2	29.6	371.0	584.6	955.6	13.5
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	8.5	4.1	12.5	4.8	467.5	99.9	567.4	8.0
Labourers and related workers	41.3	43.9	85.2	32.6	699.0	344.7	1,043.7	14.8
<b>Status of worker—</b>								
Employers/self-employed	19.3	17.9	37.2	14.2	726.4	317.6	1,044.0	14.8
Wage and salary earners(c)	71.2	152.7	223.9	85.8	3,553.7	2,467.3	6,021.1	85.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>170.6</b>	<b>261.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,280.2</b>	<b>2,784.9</b>	<b>7,065.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Excludes persons aged 20 to 24 attending school. (b) Comprises United Kingdom and Ireland, Canada, South Africa, U.S.A. and New Zealand (c) Includes unpaid family helpers.

Source: Underemployed Workers, Australia, May 1988 (6265.0).

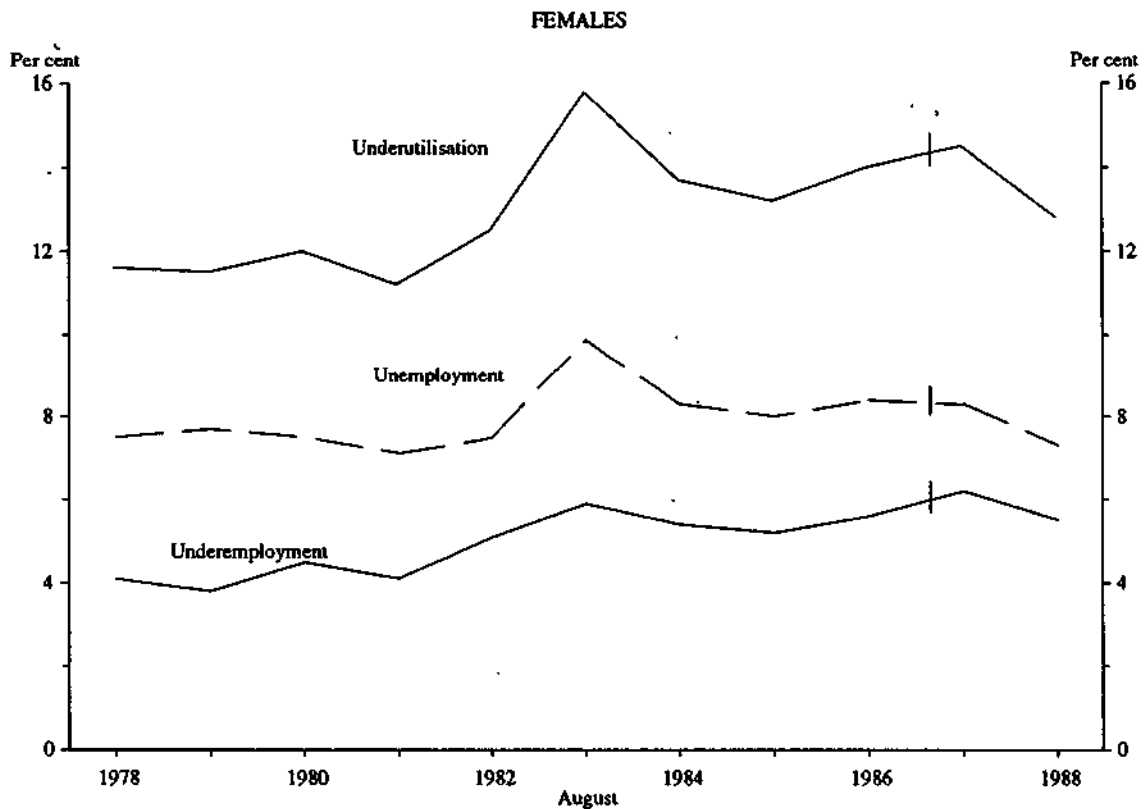
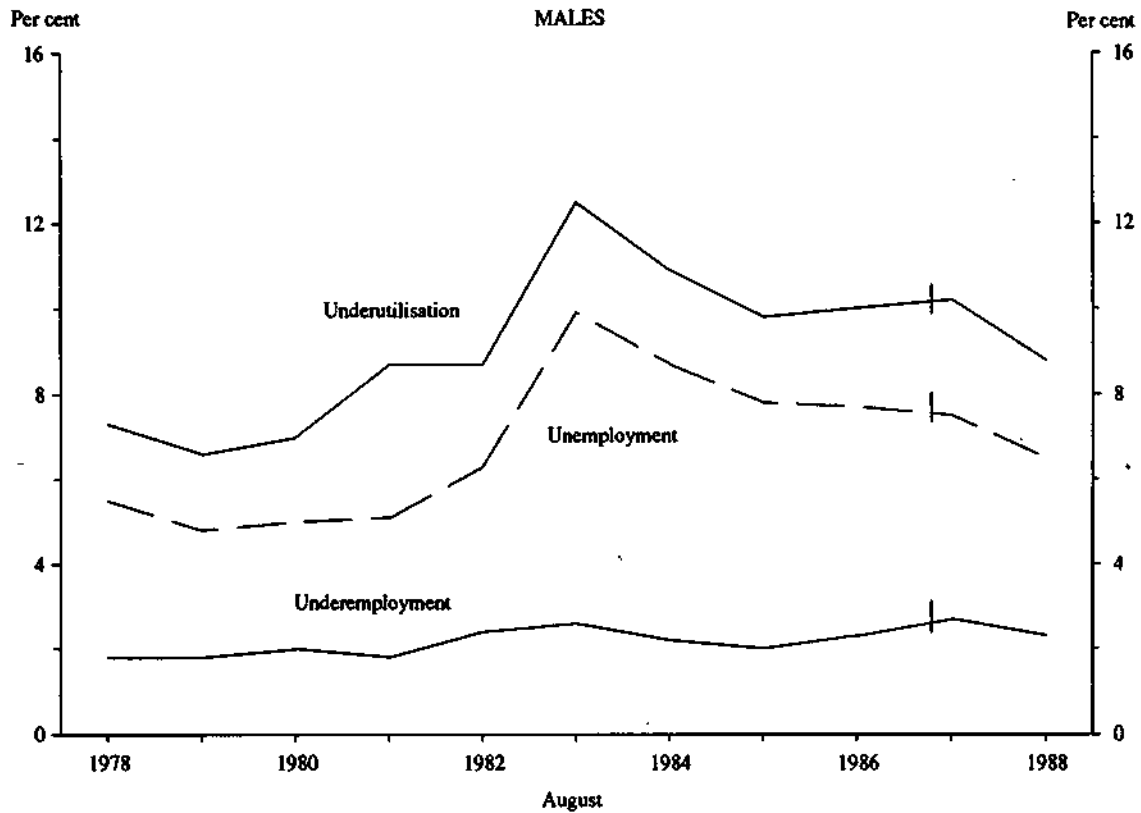
**TABLE 3.26. UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS WHO HAD BEEN LOOKING FOR WORK WITH MORE HOURS(a) OR WERE AVAILABLE TO START SUCH WORK WITHIN FOUR WEEKS : SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS AND PREFERRED NUMBER OF EXTRA HOURS, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1988**

	Preferred number of extra hours				Total	Average preferred number of extra hours (hours)
	Less than 10	10-19	20-29	30 or more		
Males	10.3	20.9	18.9	13.5	63.6	20.0
Females	34.3	65.6	32.6	11.2	1453.8	15.5
<i>Age group—</i>						
15-19	13.1	14.1	10.0	6.5	43.8	16.9
20-24	4.4	13.1	10.0	5.8	33.2	19.3
25-34	10.1	20.5	14.7	5.7	50.9	17.4
35-44	10.3	22.7	9.7	*3.6	46.3	15.1
45 and over	6.8	16.1	7.2	*3.1	33.3	16.1
<i>Family status—</i>						
Member of a family	38.7	70.3	39.1	19.9	168.0	16.6
Husband or wife	22.5	44.9	20.1	7.7	95.2	15.5
With dependants present	16.3	30.5	13.8	5.2	65.8	15.2
Without dependants present	6.2	14.4	6.3	*2.5	29.4	16.1
Not-married family head	*3.0	6.5	5.6	*1.7	16.7	17.5
Full-time student aged 15-24(b)	9.1	*1.9	*0.2	*1.6	12.8	10.6
Other child/relative of family head	4.1	17.1	13.3	8.9	43.3	20.4
Not a member of a family	5.4	10.4	8.4	*3.2	27.3	17.7
Family status not determined	*0.6	5.8	4.0	*1.7	12.1	19.3
<i>Birthplace and period of arrival—</i>						
Born in Australia	36.4	65.2	39.4	20.4	161.3	16.9
Born outside Australia	8.2	21.4	12.1	4.3	46.1	16.9
Arrived before 1971	4.0	9.7	7.5	*2.9	24.1	18.0
Arrived 1971-1988	4.3	11.7	4.6	*1.4	22.0	15.7
Born in main English-speaking countries(c)	4.8	12.7	4.3	*2.5	24.4	16.1
Born in other countries	*3.4	8.7	7.8	*1.8	21.7	17.7
<i>Usual number of hours worked—</i>						
1-5	11.1	11.4	*3.4	9.4	35.4	18.0
6-10	6.5	14.2	9.4	13.8	43.9	21.3
11-15	6.7	8.2	16.3	*0.6	31.9	17.5
16-20	*3.4	20.4	20.8	*0.3	45.0	17.2
21-29	5.6	24.5	*0.5	*0.4	31.0	13.0
30-34	11.2	7.8	*1.1	*0.1	20.3	9.3
<i>Whether would move interstate if offered a suitable job—</i>						
Would move interstate	6.8	16.2	13.0	8.1	44.2	19.4
Would not move interstate	35.2	63.5	32.9	13.9	145.4	15.8
Might move interstate	*2.6	6.9	5.6	*2.7	17.8	19.3
<i>Whether would move intrastate if offered a suitable job—</i>						
Would move intrastate	10.0	23.1	19.1	11.1	63.4	19.2
Would not move intrastate	30.1	53.0	26.7	11.0	120.9	15.6
Might move intrastate	4.5	10.4	5.6	*2.6	23.2	17.0
<i>Main difficulty in finding work —</i>						
Considered too young or too old by employers	*2.9	6.0	6.2	5.1	20.2	21.1
Unsuitable hours	*3.0	6.0	*1.2	*0.4	10.6	14.1
Lacked necessary skills/education	*0.4	4.9	4.9	*1.8	11.9	20.2
Insufficient work experience	*1.3	4.6	*3.0	*1.5	10.4	18.5
No vacancies in line of work	4.6	11.3	9.1	5.3	30.3	19.3
No vacancies at all	*1.9	8.5	5.8	*2.7	19.0	19.0
Other difficulties	4.8	9.1	7.7	*3.8	25.4	18.1
No difficulties at all	*1.4	*2.5	*1.6	*1.2	6.8	17.8
Had not been looking for work with more hours	24.2	33.6	12.1	*2.9	72.8	13.3
<i>Whether registered with the CES—</i>						
Registered	8.1	22.8	25.6	14.0	70.5	20.7
Not registered	12.3	30.1	13.9	7.8	64.1	16.8
Had not been looking for work with more hours	24.2	33.6	12.1	*2.9	72.8	13.3
<i>Duration of current period of underemployment (weeks)—</i>						
1 and under 4	4.1	9.6	5.0	*3.8	22.6	18.0
4 and under 13	16.6	22.1	12.6	7.2	58.5	16.0
13 and under 52	12.5	31.4	16.6	6.7	67.2	16.8
52 and over	11.4	23.4	17.4	7.0	59.2	17.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>207.4</b>	<b>16.9</b>
<i>Average duration of current period of underemployment</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>50.3</i>	<i>52.6</i>	<i>52.5</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>..</i>
<i>Median duration of current period of underemployment</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>..</i>

(a) At some time during the four weeks up to the end of reference week. (b) Excludes persons aged 20 to 24 attending school. (c) Comprises United Kingdom and Ireland, Canada, South Africa, U.S.A. and New Zealand.

Source: Underemployed Workers, Australia, May 1988 (6265.0).

CHART 3.12. UNDERUTILISATION, UNDEREMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, AUSTRALIA



Indicates break in series. Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See Appendix C for further information.

Source: *Employment, Underemployment Australia, 1966-1983* (6246.0); *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

## CHAPTER 4

### UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployment statistics presented in this chapter have been derived from ABS sources, primarily the ABS monthly labour force survey and its supplementaries.

For a concise definition of unemployed as it relates to the labour force survey, see the latest issue of the monthly publication *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). Broadly speaking, a person is considered to be unemployed if he or she satisfies three criteria—not employed, available for work, and taking active steps to find work. The employed and the unemployed together make up the labour force.

Measures of unemployment provide an indicator of the unused capacity in the labour force. The two most important measures are the number of persons unemployed and the unemployment rate. The unemployment rate for any group is the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. Characteristics of the unemployed presented include their demographic composition, duration of unemployment, educational qualifications and difficulties experienced in finding work. The unemployment characteristics of families, i.e. unemployment rates of different family members and number of families with some unemployment are also shown. The 1986 Income Distribution Survey contains data on persons with earned income and examines the relationship between levels of earned income and demographic and social characteristics of the recipients, e.g. age, sex, labour force attachment, educational qualifications, occupation, etc. See *1986 Income Distribution Survey, Persons with Earned Income* (6546.0).

Some summary statistics on job vacancies are also included in this chapter.

#### SELECTED FEATURES

##### Unemployment

There were 538,700 unemployed persons in Australia in August 1988, of whom 305,700 were males and 233,000 were females. The average duration of unemployment was 26.2 weeks in August 1978, while in August 1988 it was almost double this figure at 51.3 weeks. Median duration of unemployment has also increased significantly from 13 weeks in August 1978 to 22 weeks in August 1988. The unemployment rate in Australia at August 1988 was 6.8 per cent compared with 6.2 per cent in August 1978, and 9.9 per cent in August 1983. Males looking for full-time work showed the largest increase in unemployment rate over the period August 1978 to August 1988, increasing from 5.4 per cent to 6.4 per cent. The unemployment rate for males aged 15-19 years in August 1988 was 15.1 per cent, the lowest since August 1981. for females aged 15-19 the unemployment rate in August 1988 was 15.9 per cent the lowest since August 1978.

##### Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons

In July 1988, labour force numbered 7,877,000 persons, of whom 503,500 were unemployed (excluding those who were stood down). Persons looking for full-time work outnumbered those looking for part-time work by more than five to one.

For many years the most frequently reported difficulty in finding work was the belief that there were 'no vacancies at all'. Ten years ago, 38 per cent of unemployed persons reported this as the main difficulty. By July 1988 however that proportion had fallen to 16 per cent. In recent years, a downward trend is evident for persons reporting 'no vacancies in line of work' as the main difficulty—12 per cent in July 1988.

There were 156,700 persons (31 per cent of total unemployed) whose current period of unemployment (at July 1988) was one year or more. More than half of these people reported their main difficulty in finding work as being 'considered too young or too old by employers', 'no vacancies at all', or they 'lacked the necessary skills/education'.

##### Job Vacancies

The estimated number of job vacancies in Australia in November 1988 was 66,700 — an increase of 900 since August 1988, and an increase of 14,500 since November 1987.

Vacancies at the national level for November 1988 were the highest since this series commenced in 1983.

The greatest increases since November 1987 were recorded in Manufacturing (5,100) and Wholesale and retail trade (3,200).

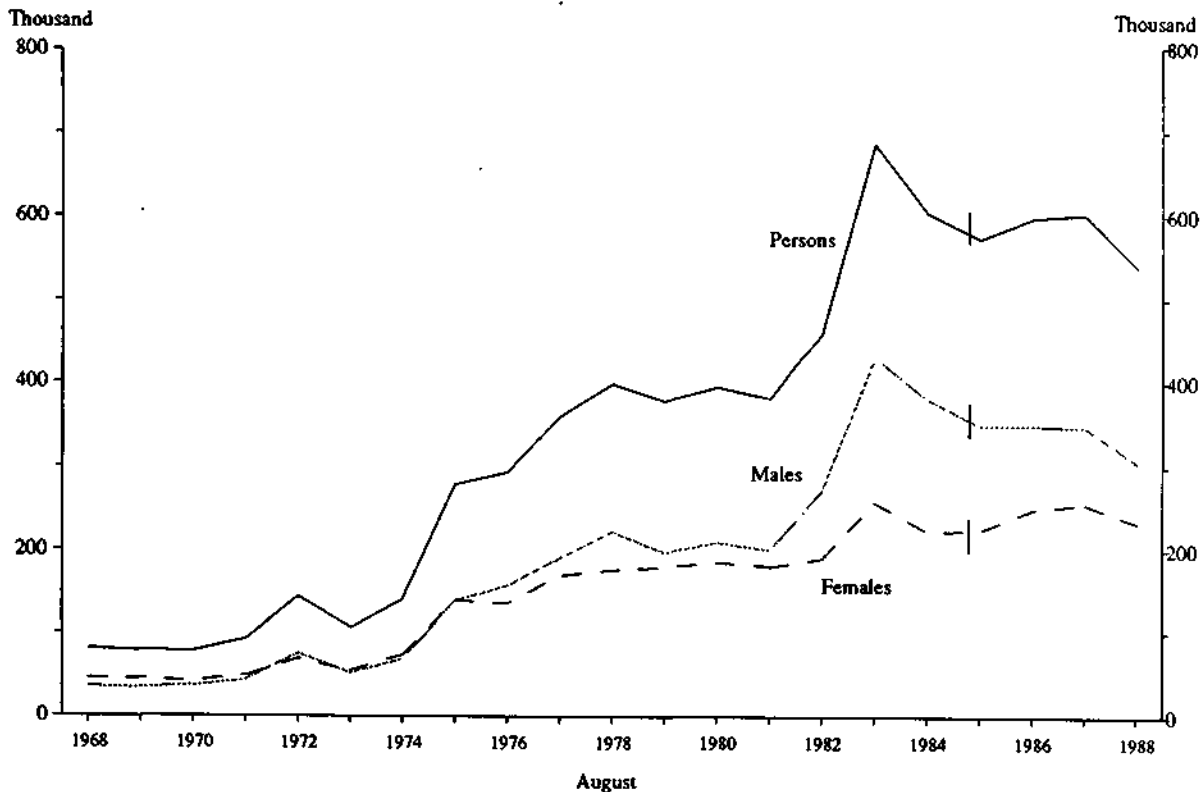
**TABLE 4.1. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS : WHETHER LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WORK, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1978 TO AUGUST 1988**

August	Males			Females			Persons		
	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Total
NUMBER ('000)									
1978	207.9	14.3	222.2	126.5	49.6	176.1	334.4	63.9	398.3
1979	184.0	13.5	197.5	131.8	48.1	179.9	315.8	61.7	377.5
1980	193.9	15.7	209.6	140.7	44.2	184.9	334.6	59.9	394.5
1981	187.8	12.7	200.4	135.9	44.2	180.1	323.7	56.9	380.6
1982	250.4	21.3	271.7	137.2	52.5	189.7	387.6	73.8	461.4
1983	409.5	20.2	429.7	197.9	59.3	257.1	607.4	79.5	686.8
1984 r	358.6	22.6	381.2	165.0	57.9	222.8	523.5	80.5	604.0
1985 r	325.4	23.7	349.1	162.7	60.9	223.6	488.0	84.7	572.7
1986(a) r	320.9	28.3	349.3	170.9	77.5	248.4	491.8	105.8	597.6
1987 r	317.2	29.8	347.1	177.8	77.1	255.0	495.1	107.0	602.0
1988 r	279.9	25.8	305.7	165.5	67.4	233.0	445.4	93.3	538.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (per cent)									
1978	5.4	6.4	5.5	8.3	6.2	7.6	6.2	6.2	6.2
1979	4.7	6.2	4.8	8.6	6.0	7.7	5.8	6.0	5.9
1980	4.9	7.0	5.0	8.7	5.1	7.4	6.0	5.5	5.9
1981	4.7	5.4	4.7	8.3	5.0	7.2	5.7	5.1	5.6
1982	6.2	8.1	6.3	8.4	5.8	7.5	6.8	6.3	6.7
1983	10.1	7.7	9.9	11.7	6.5	9.9	10.5	6.8	9.9
1984 r	8.7	8.4	8.7	9.6	6.0	8.3	9.0	6.6	8.5
1985 r	7.8	8.5	7.8	9.2	6.0	8.0	8.2	6.5	7.9
1986(a) r	7.6	9.2	7.7	9.2	7.0	8.4	8.1	7.5	8.0
1987 r	7.4	8.6	7.5	9.4	6.5	8.3	8.0	7.0	7.8
1988 r	6.4	7.8	6.5	8.4	5.4	7.3	7.0	5.9	6.8

(a) Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 22 of Appendix C for further information.

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

**CHART 4.1. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, AUSTRALIA**



Indicates break in series. Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See Appendix C for further information.

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

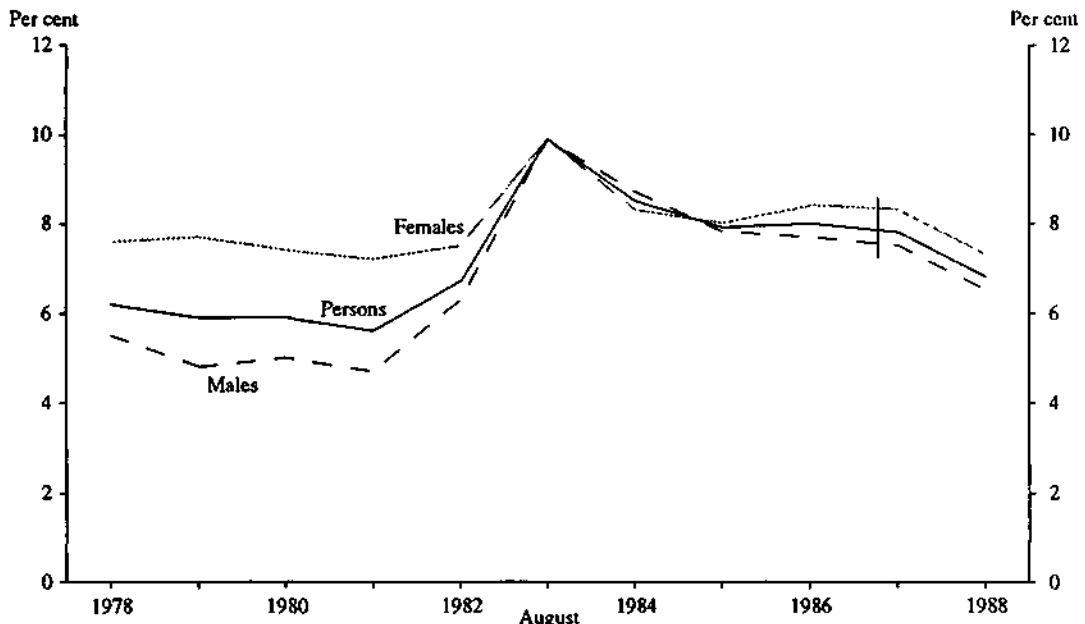
**TABLE 4.2. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS : UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, BY AGE, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1978 TO AUGUST 1988**  
(per cent)

	Age group (years)						
August	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	Total
MALES							
1978	16.4	8.8	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	5.5
1979	14.6	8.4	3.7	2.4	2.4	2.7	4.8
1980	14.7	8.5	3.9	2.5	2.8	2.9	5.0
1981	11.2	8.3	4.1	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.7
1982	16.3	11.2	5.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	6.3
1983	23.0	17.3	9.1	6.0	5.9	6.5	9.9
1984 r	22.1	14.2	7.6	5.0	5.7	5.8	8.7
1985 r	19.3	12.4	7.2	4.4	4.8	6.7	7.8
1986(a) r	18.7	12.3	6.8	4.6	5.5	5.5	7.7
1987 r	18.0	12.6	7.0	4.8	4.2	5.5	7.5
1988 r	15.1	10.8	5.6	3.8	4.5	6.3	6.5
FEMALES							
1978	17.2	9.6	6.4	4.2	4.0	2.5	7.6
1979	20.4	8.0	6.5	4.2	3.8	*2.0	7.7
1980	18.7	9.1	5.7	4.3	3.4	2.2	7.4
1981	17.0	8.7	6.3	4.4	3.1	2.2	7.2
1982	17.0	8.8	6.9	4.8	3.6	2.7	7.5
1983	22.2	11.5	9.5	6.8	4.8	2.5	9.9
1984 r	19.7	10.3	7.1	5.6	4.6	2.6	8.3
1985 r	17.1	10.4	7.5	5.3	4.4	2.7	8.0
1986(a) r	19.5	9.9	7.6	6.0	4.5	3.1	8.4
1987 r	19.4	10.5	7.5	6.1	4.5	2.2	8.3
1988 r	15.9	10.9	6.6	4.8	3.9	2.7	7.3
PERSONS							
1978	16.8	9.1	4.7	3.6	3.5	3.1	6.2
1979	17.3	8.2	4.6	3.1	2.9	2.5	5.8
1980	16.6	8.7	4.6	3.2	3.0	2.7	5.9
1981	13.9	8.5	4.9	3.1	2.9	3.2	5.6
1982	16.6	10.2	6.0	4.0	3.6	3.1	6.7
1983	22.6	14.7	9.2	6.3	5.5	5.5	9.9
1984 r	20.9	12.5	7.4	5.3	5.3	5.0	8.5
1985 r	18.2	11.5	7.3	4.7	4.7	5.7	7.9
1986(a) r	19.1	11.2	7.1	5.2	5.1	4.9	8.0
1987 r	18.7	11.6	7.2	5.3	4.3	4.6	7.8
1988 r	15.5	10.9	6.0	4.2	4.2	5.3	6.8

(a) Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 22 of Appendix C for further information.

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

**CHART 4.2. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, AUSTRALIA**



Indicates break in series. Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See Appendix C for further information.

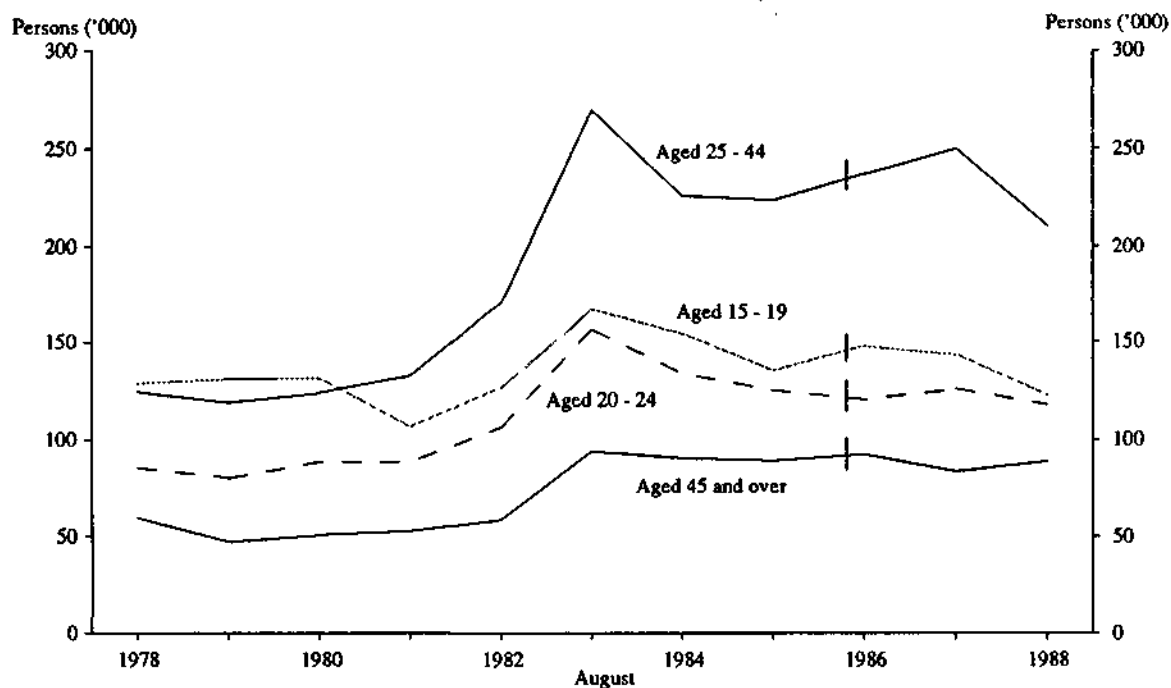
Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

TABLE 4.3. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS : BIRTHPLACE BY AGE, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1988

	Number unemployed ('000)			Unemployment rate (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>BORN IN AUSTRALIA</b>						
Total	217.1	170.6	387.7	6.4	7.0	6.6
Looking for full-time work	198.5	120.7	319.2	6.3	8.3	6.9
Looking for part-time work	18.6	50.0	68.5	7.3	5.1	5.6
Aged 15-19	56.0	54.5	110.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
Aged 20 and over	161.1	116.2	277.3	5.3	5.6	5.4
20-24	51.4	43.5	94.9	10.5	10.8	10.7
25-34	50.1	36.7	86.8	5.2	5.8	5.4
35-44	26.1	24.1	50.2	3.3	4.1	3.7
45-54	17.6	9.6	27.2	3.7	3.0	3.4
55 and over	16.0	*2.1	18.1	4.8	*1.5	3.8
Aged 15-64	217.1	170.4	387.5	6.4	7.1	6.7
<b>BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA</b>						
Total	305.7	233.0	538.7	7.0	8.1	7.4
Looking for full-time work	279.9	165.5	445.4	6.8	8.8	7.4
Looking for part-time work	25.8	67.4	93.3	9.4	6.6	7.3
Aged 15-19	4.7	7.0	11.7	11.7	20.3	15.6
Aged 20 and over	83.9	55.3	139.2	6.8	7.5	7.1
20-24	13.0	9.9	22.9	12.3	11.2	11.8
25-34	21.3	18.4	39.7	7.1	8.9	7.9
35-44	17.8	15.5	33.3	4.8	6.4	5.4
45-54	15.9	8.4	24.3	5.6	5.8	5.7
55 and over	16.0	*3.1	19.0	9.2	*5.6	8.3
Aged 15-64	88.2	62.4	150.5	7.0	8.1	7.4

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

CHART 4.3. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY AGE, AUSTRALIA



Indicates break in series. Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986.  
See Appendix C for further information.

Source: The Labour Force, Australia(6203.0).

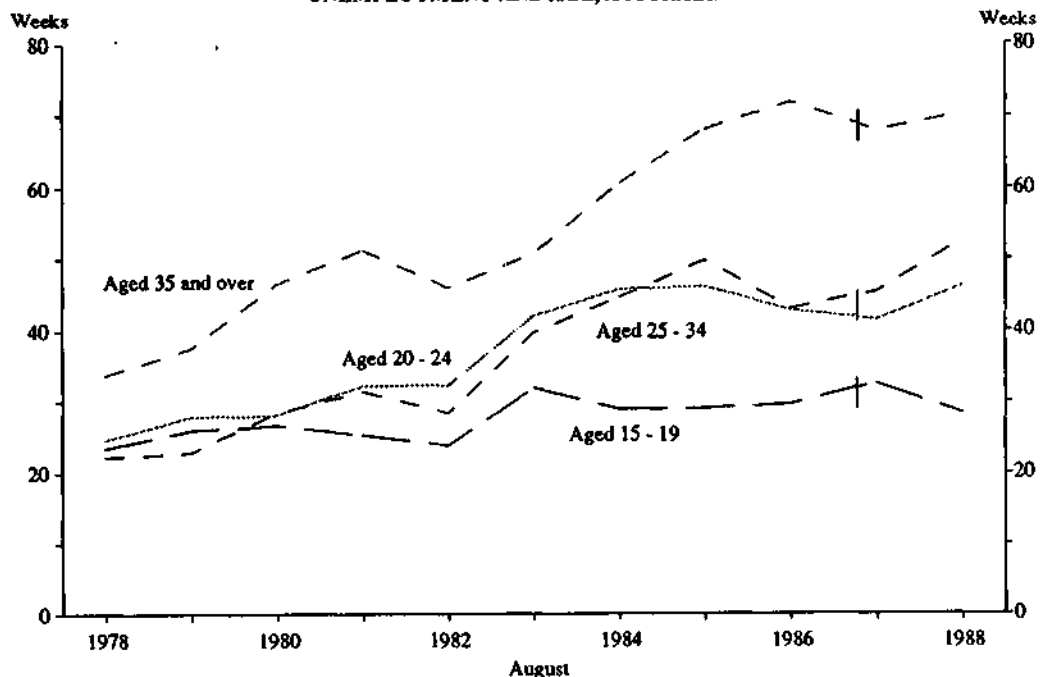
TABLE 4.4. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS : DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1978 TO AUGUST 1988

Duration of unemployment (weeks)	August										
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 r	1985 r	1986(a) r	1987 r	1988 r
	—'000—										
Under 2	39.5	33.4	32.0	33.9	38.7	32.4	34.2	38.8	47.3	41.7	41.3
2 and under 4	45.3	42.9	43.9	41.5	58.2	49.7	56.8	55.6	56.7	59.6	54.9
4 and under 8	55.6	52.0	55.7	58.4	72.4	73.9	64.0	57.6	67.3	67.9	60.6
8 and under 13	47.4	44.3	43.1	45.9	52.3	65.9	58.8	47.6	58.4	56.4	50.6
13 and under 26	70.0	61.7	62.2	52.8	61.2	103.1	80.5	78.2	85.3	84.2	75.7
26 and under 39	63.6	61.0	65.5	53.2	73.3	123.5	94.9	87.9	91.3	94.6	78.3
39 and under 52	15.2	14.1	13.7	15.0	17.8	49.6	26.2	29.7	27.6	25.5	24.4
52 and under 65	23.0	24.7	23.0	23.4	25.7	61.3	46.9	41.3	35.7	39.6	33.6
65 and under 104	19.0	19.8	19.5	15.8	18.6	43.3	49.2	30.7	32.1	36.7	29.7
104 and over	19.6	23.7	35.8	40.8	43.4	84.2	92.4	105.1	96.1	95.7	89.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>398.3</b>	<b>377.5</b>	<b>394.5</b>	<b>380.6</b>	<b>461.4</b>	<b>686.8</b>	<b>604.0</b>	<b>572.7</b>	<b>597.6</b>	<b>602.0</b>	<b>538.7</b>
	—weeks—										
Average duration—											
Mean	26.2	28.4	32.0	34.9	32.6	41.4	45.5	49.5	48.6	48.3	51.3
Median	13	14	15	13	13	26	26	26	21	23	22

(a) Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 22 of Appendix C for further information.

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

CHART 4.4. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE, AUSTRALIA



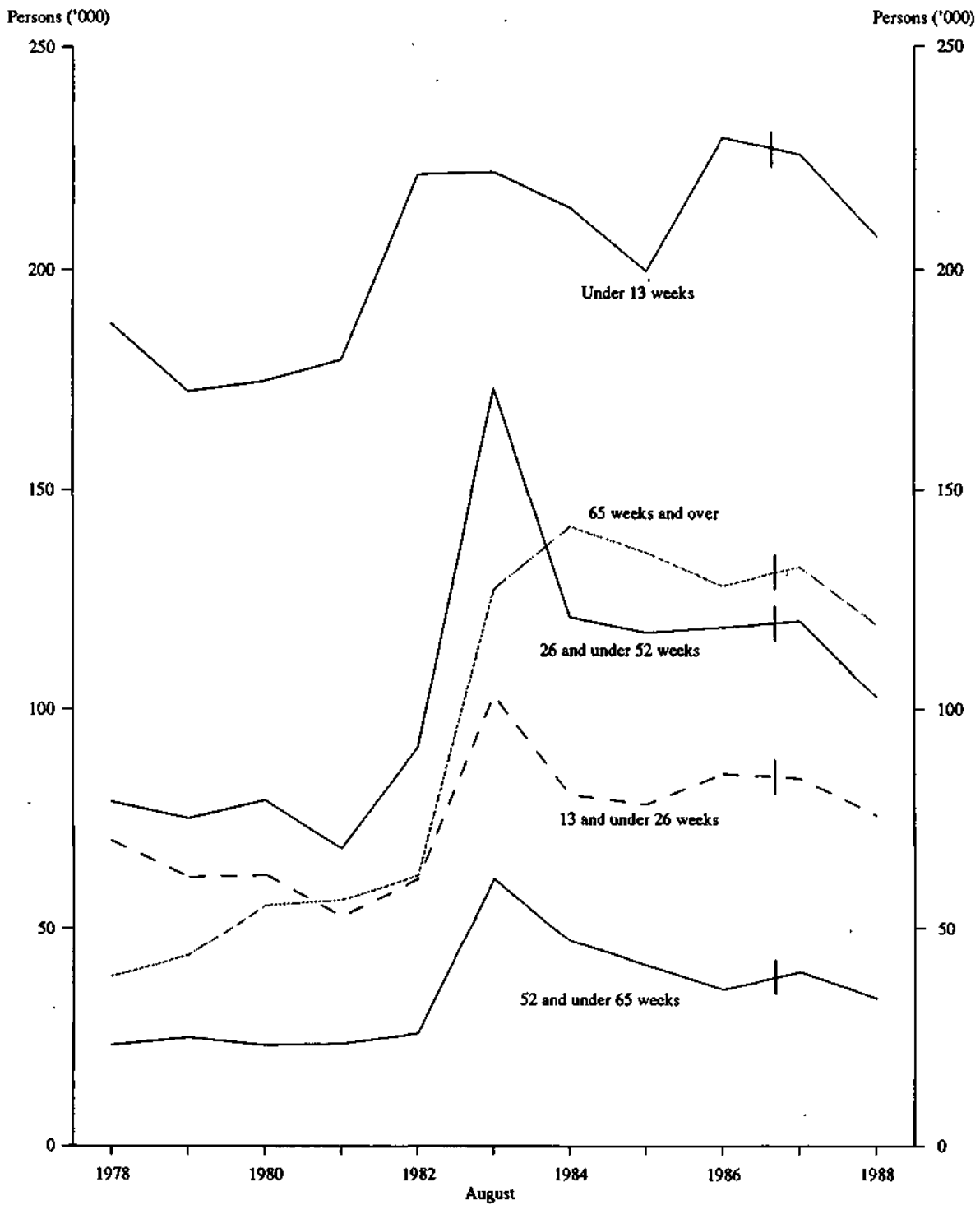
Indicates break in series. Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See Appendix C for further information.

Note: Estimates for average duration of unemployment refer to current periods of unemployment, not completed periods.

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).



CHART 4.5. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA



Indicates break in series. Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986.  
See Appendix C for further information.

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

TABLE 4.5. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS : INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1988

	Number ('000)			Unemployment rate (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Had worked full-time for two weeks or more in the last two years	185.9	98.5	284.4	4.1	3.2	3.7
<i>Industry division or subdivision—</i>						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	15.1	4.0	19.1	4.7	3.1	4.3
Agriculture and services to agriculture	12.5	4.0	16.5	4.2	3.3	3.9
Mining	4.7	*0.4	5.0	5.1	*4.3	5.0
Manufacturing	48.5	17.2	65.7	5.2	5.1	5.2
Food, beverages and tobacco	11.2	4.7	15.9	8.8	9.0	8.9
Metal products	6.4	*1.1	7.6	3.4	*4.7	3.5
Other manufacturing	30.9	11.3	42.2	5.0	4.4	4.8
Electricity, gas and water	*1.6	*0.4	*2.0	*1.5	*3.6	*1.7
Construction	23.3	*1.6	24.9	4.8	*2.4	4.5
Wholesale and retail trade	39.2	28.9	68.1	4.5	4.2	4.3
Wholesale trade	11.3	4.5	15.9	3.4	3.2	3.3
Retail trade	27.8	24.4	52.2	5.1	4.4	4.8
Transport and storage	9.9	*2.4	12.3	3.1	*3.1	3.1
Communication	*2.5	*0.2	*2.6	*2.4	*0.5	*1.9
Finance, property and business services	10.1	7.4	17.5	2.4	1.8	2.1
Public administration and defence	10.1	5.1	15.2	4.8	4.0	4.5
Community services	8.8	16.4	25.2	1.9	1.9	4.8
Recreation, personal and other services	12.3	14.6	26.9	5.2	4.6	6.8
<i>Occupation major group (a)—</i>						
Managers and administrators	9.7	3.4	13.1	1.5	1.7	1.6
Professionals	7.8	5.1	12.9	1.4	1.4	1.4
Para-professionals	5.4	*2.7	8.2	2.1	*1.4	1.8
Tradespersons	40.0	3.8	43.8	3.6	3.5	3.6
Clerks	9.7	22.2	31.8	3.2	2.2	2.5
Salespersons and personal service workers	16.4	29.3	45.7	4.3	4.2	4.3
Plant and machine operators	24.1	5.3	29.4	4.8	5.0	4.8
Labourers and related workers	72.8	26.6	99.4	8.9	6.5	8.1
Other	117.2	128.5	245.7	..	..	..
Looking for first job	37.1	53.5	90.6	..	..	..
Looking for full-time work	26.2	29.7	55.9	..	..	..
Other	80.1	75.1	155.2	..	..	..
Stood down	*2.6	6.0	8.6	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>305.7</b>	<b>233.0</b>	<b>538.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>

(a) Classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, ASCO 1986.

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

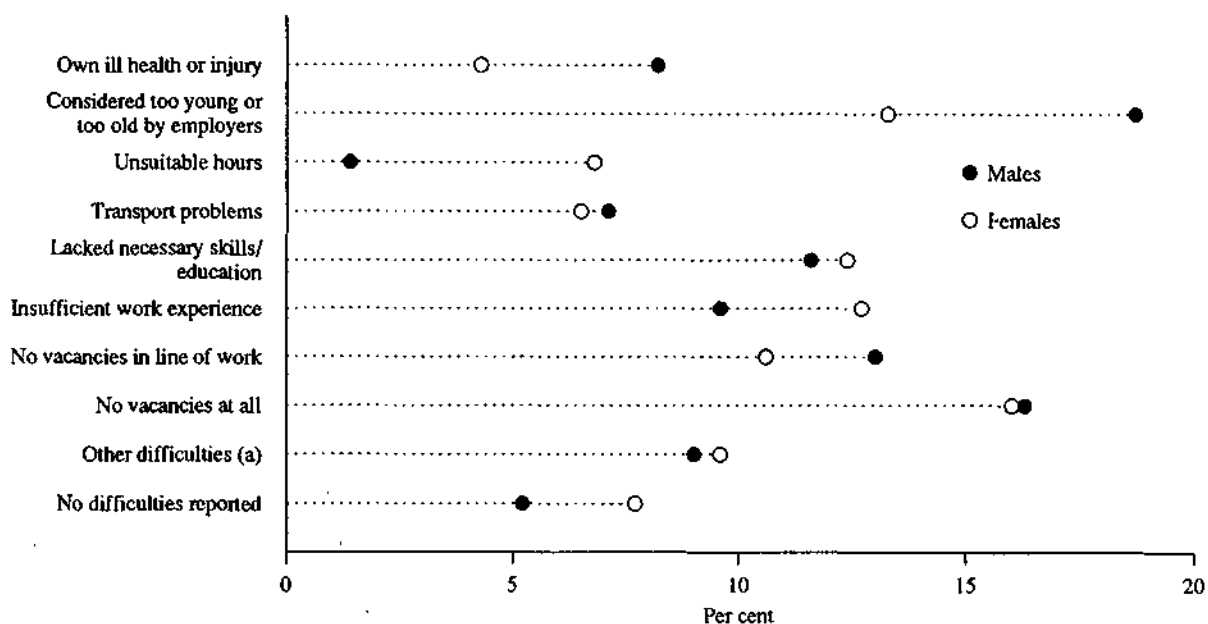
TABLE 4.6. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS : MAIN DIFFICULTY IN FINDING WORK DURING CURRENT PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA, JULY 1978 TO JULY 1988

Main difficulty in finding work	July 1978	July 1980	July 1982	July 1984	June 1986	July 1988	
							(per cent)
Own ill health or injury	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.1	5.8	6.6	33.2
Considered too young or too old by employers	10.9	13.0	15.3	15.5	16.3	16.5	82.9
Unsuitable hours	2.4	2.8	4.0	2.8	4.0	3.6	18.2
Too far to travel/transport problems	5.4	6.1	4.7	4.9	5.7	6.9	34.5
Lacked necessary skills/education	6.4	8.0	7.3	10.5	10.0	12.0	60.3
Language difficulties	n.a.	1.7	2.4	2.8	2.1	3.2	16.0
Insufficient work experience	7.9	10.9	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.9	54.8
No vacancies in line of work	15.1	16.5	16.3	16.0	16.0	12.0	60.5
No vacancies at all	38.2	27.5	26.9	23.8	19.0	16.1	81.3
Other difficulties(a)	(b)6.4	5.1	5.5	5.3	5.0	6.1	30.5
No difficulties reported	3.6	4.4	4.0	4.4	6.1	6.2	31.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>503.5</b>

(a) Include persons who reported difficulties with ethnic background. (b) This estimate includes the category language difficulties.

Source: Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia, July 1988 (6222.0).

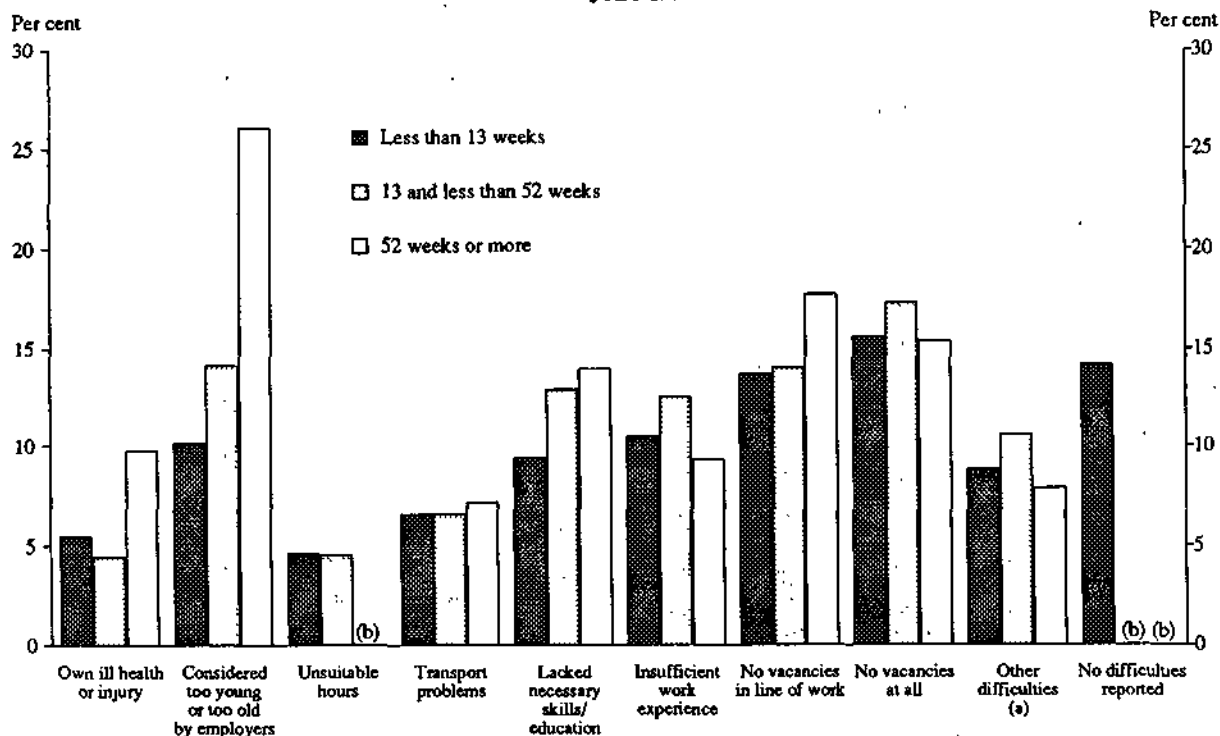
**CHART 4.6. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: MAIN DIFFICULTY IN FINDING WORK, AUSTRALIA  
JULY 1988**



(a) Includes persons who reported difficulties with ethnic background; and those with language difficulties.

Source: *Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia, July 1988* (6222.0).

**CHART 4.7. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: MAIN DIFFICULTY IN FINDING WORK AND  
DURATION OF CURRENT PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA  
JULY 1988**



(a) Includes persons who reported difficulties with ethnic background; and those with language difficulties. (b) Estimate subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

Source: *Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia, July 1988* (6222.0).

TABLE 4.7. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS : ACTIVE STEPS TAKEN TO FIND WORK,  
AUSTRALIA, JULY 1978 TO JULY 1988

Active steps taken to find work	July 1978	July 1980	July 1982	July 1984	June 1986	July 1988	
	—per cent—						(‘000)
Registered with the CES and—							
Took no other active steps	7.1	5.5	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.4	7.2
Contacted prospective employers	65.1	67.0	66.9	73.8	70.4	71.7	361.0
Took other active steps	3.7	2.8	5.0	6.7	6.9	6.1	30.7
Total	75.9	75.3	72.7	81.8	78.8	79.2	398.8
Not registered with the CES and—							
Contacted prospective employers	21.3	22.7	24.8	16.4	19.3	19.0	95.5
Took other active steps	2.8	2.1	2.5	1.8	1.9	1.8	9.2
Total	24.1	24.7	27.3	18.2	21.2	20.8	104.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	503.5

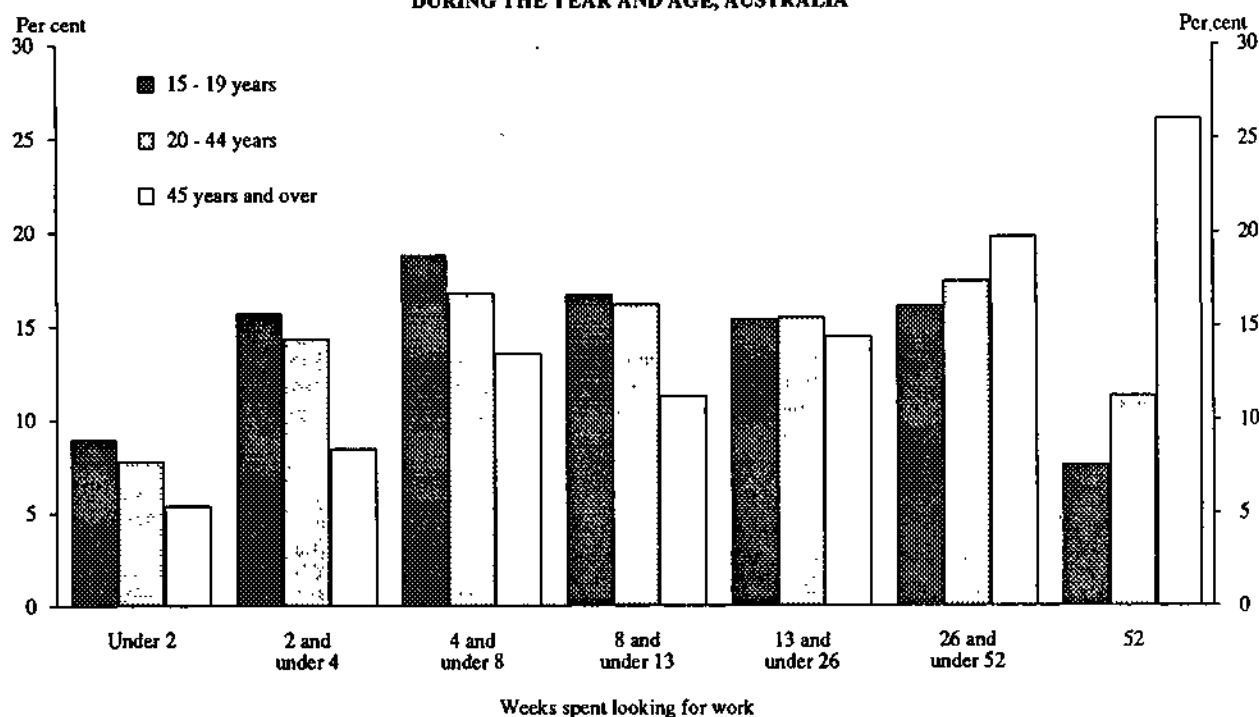
Source: Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia, July 1988 (6222.0).

TABLE 4.8. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS : WHETHER WOULD MOVE INTERSTATE OR INTRASTATE IF OFFERED A SUITABLE  
JOB, AUSTRALIA, JULY 1980 TO JULY 1988

	July 1980	July 1982	July 1984	June 1986	July 1988	
	—per cent—					(‘000)
WHETHER WOULD MOVE INTERSTATE IF OFFERED A SUITABLE JOB						
Would move interstate	24.6	27.9	26.9	26.0	24.9	125.5
Would not move interstate	64.8	60.4	61.2	63.0	63.3	318.6
Moving interstate would depend—						
On job conditions	3.8	4.0	5.4	4.0	5.1	25.9
On other conditions	4.0	5.4	4.4	4.9	4.3	21.7
Total	7.9	9.4	9.8	8.9	9.5	47.6
Undecided	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	11.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	503.5
WHETHER WOULD MOVE INTRASTATE IF OFFERED A SUITABLE JOB						
Would move intrastate	38.6	41.1	40.5	37.2	37.4	188.1
Would not move intrastate	50.0	46.2	45.5	49.8	48.5	244.4
Moving intrastate would depend—						
On job conditions	4.5	3.3	5.7	3.8	4.6	23.1
On other conditions	4.5	7.8	6.6	7.4	7.5	37.8
Total	9.0	11.0	12.2	11.2	12.1	60.9
Undecided	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	10.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	503.5

Source: Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia, July 1988 (6222.0).

**CHART 4.8. PERSONS WHO LOOKED FOR WORK AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1988: WEEKS SPENT LOOKING FOR WORK DURING THE YEAR AND AGE, AUSTRALIA**



Source: Labour Force Experience, Australia, During the Year Ending February 1988 (6206.0).

**TABLE 4.9. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS : EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1980 TO FEBRUARY 1988**

February	With post-school qualifications				Without post-school qualifications			
	Degree	Trade, technical or other certificate(a)	Other	Total	Attended highest level of secondary school	Did not attend highest level of secondary school	Total(b)	Total(c)
UNEMPLOYED ('000)								
1980	15.4	77.9	*	96.9	52.0	273.2	327.1	442.8
1981	19.6	72.8	*	96.7	53.2	251.9	306.4	422.4
1982	21.2	92.4	*	116.1	68.7	277.9	347.7	484.4
1983	29.5	175.4	7.1	212.0	102.4	404.5	509.7	746.7
1984	33.1	167.8	6.2	207.1	102.0	394.7	499.6	737.8
1985	23.7	131.4	9.9	164.9	101.5	374.6	476.8	673.6
1986 r	27.9	128.4	12.9	169.2	97.8	345.0	444.9	650.1
1987 r	25.4	149.5	3.2	178.1	109.1	355.2	468.0	687.3
1988	27.2	151.4	3.3	182.0	97.5	308.4	411.3	633.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (per cent)								
1980	3.5	4.0	*	4.0	6.8	8.2	8.0	6.7
1981	3.8	3.6	*	3.7	6.7	7.8	7.5	6.3
1982	3.9	4.3	*	4.2	8.2	8.7	8.6	7.0
1983	5.0	7.9	10.5	7.4	11.6	12.8	12.6	10.7
1984	5.2	7.3	9.2	6.9	11.5	12.8	12.6	10.4
1985	3.4	5.8	9.9	5.4	10.8	12.0	11.7	9.3
1986 r	3.9	5.4	12.8	5.3	10.3	11.1	10.9	8.7
1987 r	3.6	5.6	11.4	5.2	11.0	11.6	11.4	9.0
1988	3.6	5.5	14.6	5.1	9.5	10.1	10.0	8.1

(a) Comprises the categories 'Trade qualifications or apprenticeship' and 'Certificate or Diploma', which were published separately for the first time in the 1987 publication (6235.0). (b) Includes persons who never attended school (c) Includes persons aged 15 to 20 still at school.

Source: Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia (6235.0).

TABLE 4.10. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS : EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND AGE, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1988

Educational attainment	Age group						Total	
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over		
	—'000—						(per cent)	
MALES								
With post-school qualifications(a)	*3.0	15.3	27.7	18.6	13.4	14.2	92.3	26.4
Degree	*0.0	*2.5	5.3	*3.2	*1.1	*1.0	13.1	3.8
Trade qualification or apprenticeship	*0.6	8.2	15.1	11.2	9.5	10.7	55.3	15.8
Certificate or diploma	*2.4	*4.0	6.6	*4.1	*2.9	*2.5	22.5	6.4
Without post-school qualifications(b)	65.7	54.4	49.7	29.9	20.2	19.0	238.9	68.3
Attended highest level of secondary school available	18.9	14.2	9.1	*4.8	*1.2	*1.7	50.0	14.3
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	46.8	40.0	40.1	24.6	18.2	16.6	186.1	53.2
Left at age—								
16 and over	23.3	24.1	14.1	9.0	*3.5	*2.6	76.6	21.9
14 or 15	22.6	15.5	23.6	12.5	10.9	9.8	95.0	27.2
13 and under	*0.9	*0.4	*2.4	*3.1	*3.8	*4.1	14.6	4.2
Still at school	18.6	*0.0	..	..	..	..	18.6	5.3
Total	87.3	69.7	77.3	48.5	33.6	33.2	349.7	100.0
FEMALES								
With post-school qualifications(a)	9.4	15.6	30.7	22.3	9.0	*2.7	89.7	31.6
Degree	*0.2	*2.1	7.9	*2.0	*1.6	*0.3	14.1	5.0
Trade qualification or apprenticeship	*1.0	*1.2	*1.6	*1.4	*0.8	*0.6	6.6	2.3
Certificate or diploma	7.8	12.1	20.6	18.3	6.5	*1.8	67.0	23.6
Without post-school qualifications(b)	54.7	33.5	38.8	30.1	12.3	*3.0	172.4	60.7
Attended highest level of secondary school available	22.5	11.8	7.4	*3.9	*1.6	*0.2	47.5	16.7
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	31.8	21.5	30.9	25.7	10.1	*2.2	122.2	43.1
Left at age—								
16 and over	16.3	13.8	13.0	9.1	*1.2	*0.1	53.5	18.9
14 or 15	15.5	7.2	17.2	14.9	7.1	*2.0	63.9	22.5
13 and under	*0.0	*0.5	*0.7	*1.8	*1.8	*0.1	*4.8	*1.7
Still at school	21.3	*0.4	..	..	..	..	21.7	7.7
Total	85.4	49.5	69.4	52.4	21.3	5.8	283.8	100.0
PERSONS								
With post-school qualifications(a)	12.4	31.0	58.3	40.9	22.4	17.0	182.0	28.7
Degree	*0.2	*4.5	13.2	5.2	*2.7	*1.3	27.2	4.3
Trade qualification or apprenticeship	*1.6	9.4	16.7	12.6	10.3	11.3	61.9	9.8
Certificate or diploma	10.2	16.1	27.2	22.4	9.4	*4.3	89.5	14.1
Without post-school qualifications(b)	120.4	87.8	88.5	60.0	32.5	22.0	411.3	64.9
Attended highest level of secondary school available	41.5	26.1	16.4	8.7	*2.9	*2.0	97.5	15.4
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	78.6	61.4	70.9	50.3	28.3	18.8	308.4	48.7
Left at age—								
16 and over	39.6	37.9	27.1	18.1	*4.7	*2.7	130.1	20.5
14 or 15	38.1	22.7	40.8	27.3	18.1	11.8	158.9	25.1
13 and under	*0.9	*0.8	*3.1	*4.8	5.5	*4.2	19.4	3.1
Still at school	39.9	*0.4	..	..	..	..	40.3	6.4
Total	172.8	119.2	146.8	100.9	54.9	39.0	633.6	100.0

(a) Includes persons with other post-school qualifications. (b) Includes persons who never attended school and those for whom secondary school qualifications could not be determined.

Source: Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia, (6235.0).

TABLE 4.11. ALL FAMILIES WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS UNEMPLOYED : TYPE OF FAMILY AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS(a), AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1988  
(<sup>'000 families</sup>)

	None employed			One employed			Two or more employed			Total		
	Two or more		Total	Two or more		Total	Two or more		Total	Two or more		Total
	One unem- ployed	unem- ployed		One unem- ployed	unem- ployed		One unem- ployed	unem- ployed		One unem- ployed	unem- ployed	
Married-couple families	81.6	18.4	100.0	114.0	9.4	123.4	80.5	7.5	87.9	276.1	35.2	311.4
With dependents present	55.5	12.1	67.5	75.4	5.9	81.4	49.7	5.1	54.8	180.6	23.1	203.7
Without dependents present	26.1	6.3	32.5	38.6	*3.5	42.1	30.8	*2.4	33.2	95.5	12.2	107.7
Other families	40.8	6.2	47.1	23.1	*1.8	24.9	8.2	*0.2	8.4	72.1	8.2	80.3
With dependents present	27.9	*2.6	30.4	6.4	*0.1	6.5	*3.4	*0.2	*3.5	37.6	*2.9	40.5
Without dependents present	13.0	*3.6	16.6	16.7	*1.7	18.4	4.8	*0.0	4.8	34.5	5.4	39.9
All families	122.5	24.6	147.1	137.1	11.2	148.3	88.7	7.6	96.3	348.3	43.5	391.7
With dependents present	83.3	14.6	98.0	81.8	6.1	87.9	53.1	5.2	58.3	218.2	25.9	244.2
Without dependents present	39.1	10.0	49.1	55.3	5.2	60.4	35.6	*2.4	38.0	130.0	17.6	147.6

(a) Employment status refers to persons aged 15 and over only.

Source: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, June 1988 (6224.0).

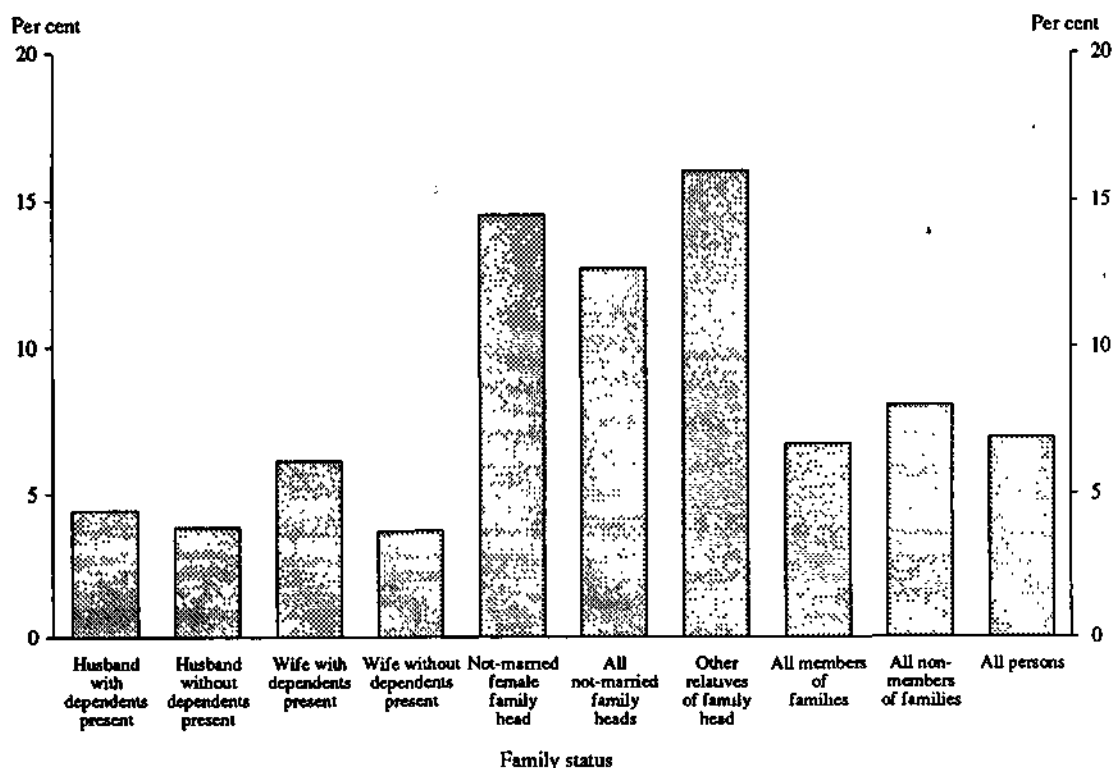
TABLE 4.12 FAMILY STATUS OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (a): UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, JUNE 1987 AND JUNE 1988

	Males		Females		Persons	
	June 1987	June 1988	June 1987	June 1988	June 1987	June 1988
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (per cent)						
Member of a family	7.1	6.3	7.9	7.7	7.4	6.8
Husband or wife	4.7	4.3	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.7
With dependents present	5.0	4.5	6.2	6.2	5.4	5.1
Without dependents present	4.3	3.9	4.3	3.8	4.3	3.8
Other family head	9.5	7.9	12.1	14.6	11.3	12.8
With dependents present	*9.7	*8.2	12.8	16.4	12.2	14.8
Without dependents present	9.4	*7.6	9.9	10.5	9.7	9.3
Full-time student aged 15-24(b)	19.0	19.1	18.1	17.1	18.5	18.0
Other child(c) of married couple or family head	13.9	11.5	12.5	10.8	13.4	11.2
Other relative of married couple or family head	14.7	14.1	15.3	19.6	14.9	16.1
Not a member of a family	9.2	7.9	8.6	8.5	9.0	8.1
Living alone	7.4	7.8	5.4	7.5	6.7	7.7
Not living alone	10.7	8.0	10.8	9.2	10.8	8.5
Total	7.4	6.5	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.0
PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (per cent)						
Member of a family	82.1	82.7	84.6	85.5	83.2	83.9
Husband or wife	40.7	42.7	40.6	40.4	40.6	41.7
With dependents present	27.3	28.6	27.6	28.5	27.4	28.5
Without dependents present	13.4	14.1	12.9	11.9	13.2	13.1
Other family head	2.1	2.0	9.5	12.4	5.2	6.7
With dependents present	*0.9	*0.9	7.4	9.7	3.6	4.9
Without dependents present	1.2	*1.1	2.1	2.7	1.5	1.8
Full-time student aged 15-24(b)	6.4	7.5	9.9	9.7	7.8	8.5
Other child(c) of married couple or family head	30.5	27.4	22.3	19.9	27.1	24.0
Other relative of married couple or family head	2.5	3.1	2.4	3.2	2.4	3.1
Not a member of a family	17.9	17.3	15.4	14.5	16.8	16.1
Living alone	6.6	8.1	3.9	5.3	5.5	6.9
Not living alone	11.3	9.2	11.5	9.2	11.4	9.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Civilians who were resident of private dwellings where family status was determined. See Explanatory Notes. (b) Excludes persons aged 20-24 attending school. (c) Aged 15 and over.

Source: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, June 1988 (6224.0)

CHART 4.9. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: FAMILY STATUS, UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, AUSTRALIA  
JUNE 1988



Source: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, June 1988 (6224.0).

TABLE 4.13. FAMILY STATUS OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS : DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT,  
AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1988

	Duration of unemployment (weeks)							Total	Average duration —weeks—	Median duration —weeks—
	Under 2	2 and under 4	4 and under 8	8 and under 13	13 and under 26	26 and under 52	52 and over			
<i>Member of a family</i>	31.8	44.1	53.3	38.1	78.9	63.5	134.1	443.8	53.7	22
Husband or wife	16.6	22.6	25.8	18.2	34.1	30.0	73.0	220.4	55.0	22
With dependents present	11.6	16.2	17.1	12.6	23.1	20.5	49.8	150.9	52.1	22
Without dependents present	5.1	6.4	8.7	5.5	11.0	9.6	23.2	69.5	61.3	23
Other family head	*1.1	4.1	4.2	*2.0	6.5	5.3	11.9	35.2	84.4	25
With dependents present	*0.9	*3.5	*3.1	*1.9	4.9	*3.2	8.1	25.7	69.1	22
Full-time student aged 15-24(a)	6.7	6.8	6.9	4.2	11.1	5.6	*3.5	44.8	17.3	9
Other child(b) of married couple of family head	5.9	9.5	15.2	12.9	25.2	18.2	40.2	127.0	54.8	24
Other relative of married couple or family head	*1.4	*1.1	*1.3	*0.8	*2.0	4.3	5.5	16.4	62.5	27
<i>Not a member of a family</i>	6.8	8.4	8.9	6.2	14.6	13.0	27.1	84.9	58.6	23
Living alone	*2.0	*3.5	*3.7	*1.7	5.8	5.7	14.0	36.3	74.0	28
Not living alone	4.8	5.0	5.2	4.4	8.8	7.3	13.1	48.6	47.2	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>161.2</b>	<b>528.7</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>22</b>

(a) Excludes persons aged 20-24 attending school. (b) Aged 15 and over.

Source: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, June 1988 (6224.0).



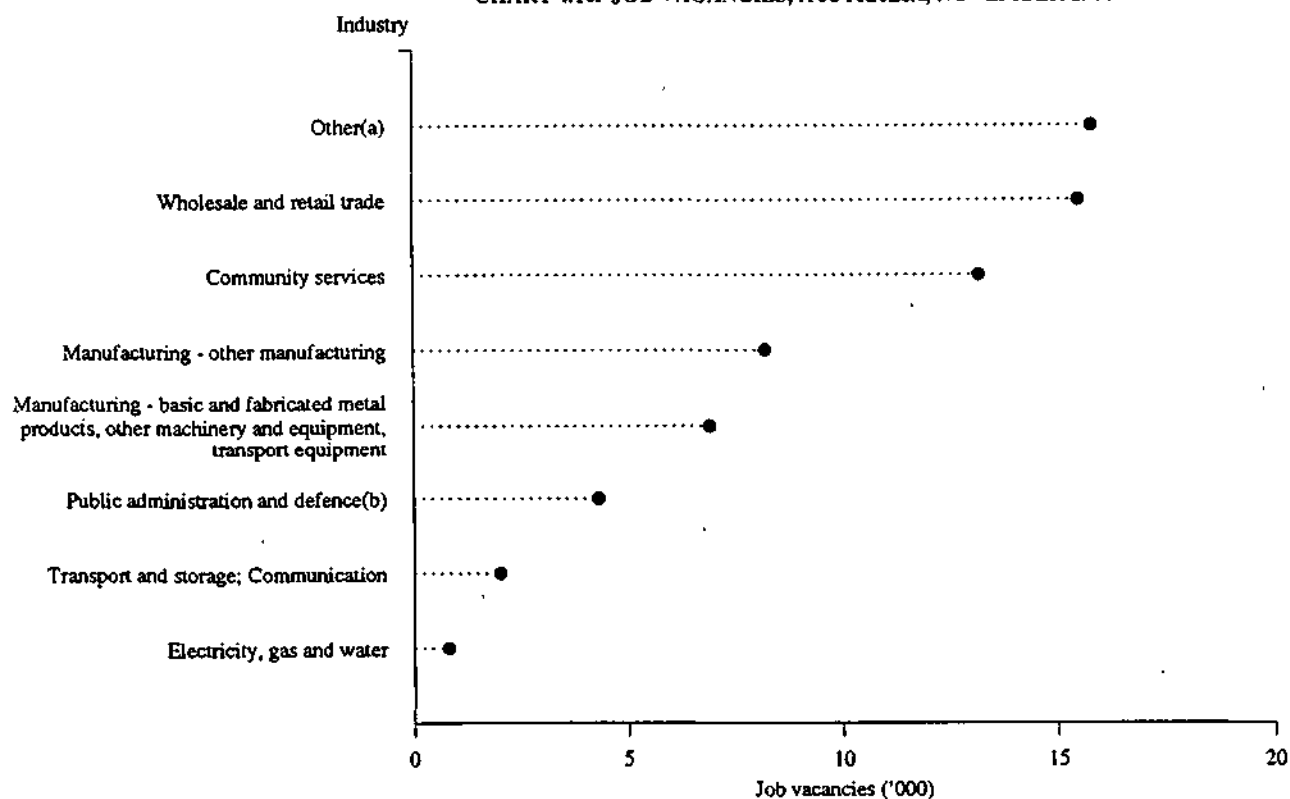
TABLE 4.14. JOB VACANCIES : INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Industry	1987		1988			
	21 Aug.	20 Nov.	19 Feb.	20 May	19 Aug.	18 Nov.
Manufacturing—	14.3	10.0	14.9	16.1	13.3	15.1
Basic and fabricated metal products, other machinery and equipment, transport equipment	*7.8	4.4	6.4	5.0	6.5	6.9
Other manufacturing	6.5	5.6	8.5	*11.0	6.8	8.2
Non-manufacturing—						
Electricity, gas and water	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade	*11.6	12.3	11.8	8.8	13.1	15.5
Transport and storage; Communication	*1.2	1.6	*2.8	1.4	1.8	2.0
Public administration and defence(a)	4.0	3.8	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.3
Community services	13.7	12.6	13.1	12.2	14.9	13.2
Other(b)	10.9	11.5	14.0	14.8	17.5	15.8
Total all industries	56.2	52.2	61.8	58.5	65.8	66.7

(a) Excludes permanent defence forces. (b) Includes Mining; Construction; Finance, property and business services, and Recreation, personal and other services.

Source: *Job Vacancies, Australia* (6231.0).

CHART 4.10. JOB VACANCIES, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1988



(a) Includes Mining; Construction; Finance, property and business services; and Recreation, personal and other services. (b) Excludes permanent defence forces.

Source: *Job Vacancies, Australia* (6231.0).

## CHAPTER 5

### PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

Persons not in the labour force represent that group of the population who during a particular week are not employed or unemployed. The main interest here is in their potential to participate in the labour force. In addition to analysing persons not in the labour force by their demographic and family characteristics, attention is also focussed on their degree of attachment to the labour force. This is achieved by the concepts of 'marginal attachment to the labour force' and 'discouraged jobseekers'. The various groups of persons either in the labour force or not in the labour force, including those marginally attached to the labour force, are shown schematically in Chart 5.2.

The sources for the statistics in this chapter are the ABS monthly labour force survey and its supplementaries. In particular, a survey of persons not in the labour force is conducted annually to examine the labour force attachments of persons not in the labour force.

#### SELECTED FEATURES

##### Persons not in the labour force

There were 4,922,500 persons not in the labour force in August 1988, 1,633,900 males and 3,288,600 females.

Females comprised 66.8 per cent of persons not in the labour force in August 1988 compared to 72.7 per cent ten years earlier.

In August 1988, 34.9 per cent of persons not in the labour force were aged 65 and over, compared with 29.9 per cent in August 1978.

A survey conducted in September 1988 analysed the characteristics of persons not in the labour force. There were 3,620,400 persons aged 15 to 69 who were not in the labour force. They accounted for 31.2 per cent of the civilian population aged 15 to 69. This proportion is similar to the proportion estimated in March 1988 (30.6 per cent) and March 1987 (31.0 per cent).

Persons aged 15 to 69 not in the labour force who wanted to work numbered 1,002,900. The 15 to 24 age group accounting for 31.4 per cent of this group. The 25 to 34 age group accounted for a further 27.6 per cent and 11.6 per cent were aged 55 to 69.

Older age groups were less likely to want to work full time. Some 40.8 per cent of the 15 to 19 age group stated a full-time preference compared with 21.8 per cent in the 35 to 44 age group and 20.5 per cent in the 55 to 64 age group.

Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force (i.e. persons neither employed nor unemployed who nevertheless reported some attachment to the labour force) numbered 721,700 in September 1988. This represented 19.9 per cent of all persons aged 15 to 69 not in the labour force.

There were an estimated 83,800 discouraged jobseekers among persons aged 15 to 69. The age distribution of these discouraged jobseekers varied from that of the marginally attached group. A lower percentage were in the 15 to 24 age group (13.7 per cent) and a higher percentage were in the older age groups, 35.1 per cent aged 55 to 69. In the case of those marginally attached, 31.6 per cent were aged 15 to 24 while 12.5 per cent were aged 55 to 69.

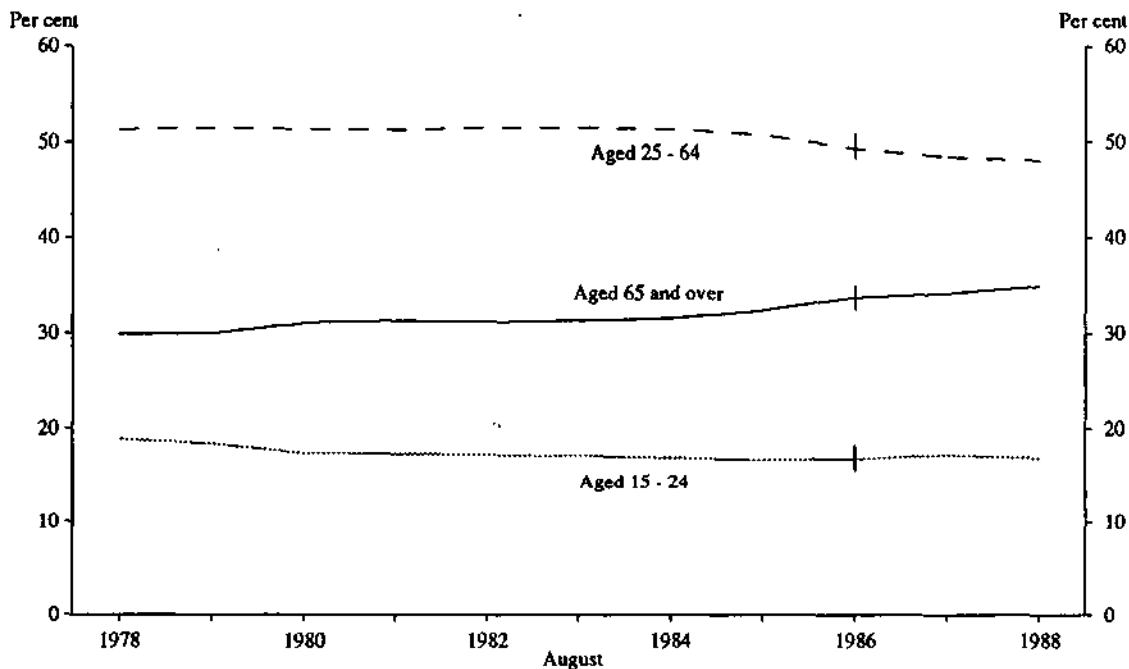
**TABLE 5.1. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 TO 69: LABOUR FORCE STATUS, AUSTRALIA,  
SEPTEMBER 1985 TO SEPTEMBER 1988**  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

	Sept. 1985	March 1986	Sept. 1986	March 1987	March 1988	Sept. 1988
Civilian population aged 15 to 69	10,921.7	11,028.3	11,141.3	11,267.9	11,487.0	11,613.6
Persons in the labour force	7,353.6	7,520.8	7,589.9	7,771.2	7,966.8	7,993.2
Persons not in the labour force	3,568.1	3,507.5	3,551.4	3,496.7	3,520.2	3,620.4
With marginal attachment to the labour force	727.2	697.4	737.2	696.4	725.0	721.7
Wanted to work and were actively looking for work	60.4	35.2	57.0	31.1	33.6	65.7
Were available to start work within four weeks	30.2	25.0	26.7	23.6	26.9	34.8
Were not available to start work within four weeks	30.2	10.2	30.3	7.6	6.7	30.9
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks	666.9	662.3	680.2	665.3	691.4	656.0
Discouraged jobseekers	83.0	91.5	83.6	94.4	92.0	83.8
Other	583.8	570.7	596.5	570.9	599.4	572.2
Without marginal attachment to the labour force	2,840.8	2,810.1	2,814.2	2,800.3	2,795.2	2,898.8
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were not available to start work within four weeks	262.5	259.6	259.9	231.8	250.3	281.3
Did not want to work	2,479.8	2,446.6	2,453.8	2,460.9	2,437.8	2,515.7
Permanently unable to work	30.0	33.3	35.5	28.8	37.5	37.2
Institutionalised(a) and boarding school pupils	68.5	70.5	65.0	78.8	69.5	64.7

(a) Includes some patients in hospitals and sanatoriums and inmates of reformatories, gaols etc.

Source: *Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia* (6220.0)

**CHART 5.1. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY AGE, AUSTRALIA**



Indicates break in series. Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986.  
See Appendix C for further information.

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

TABLE 5.2: PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE : AGE, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1968 TO AUGUST 1988  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

	Age group (years)									
August	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70 and over	Total
MALES										
1968	204.1	36.5	18.3	16.9	29.6	26.5	47.6	105.2	226.6	711.3
1969	214.9	42.3	18.9	18.6	29.8	27.4	53.9	112.1	232.3	750.4
1970	211.8	41.2	20.7	16.5	29.2	26.6	54.8	116.4	231.8	749.0
1971	227.3	47.8	23.4	17.5	35.1	27.7	59.3	120.0	241.5	799.6
1972	234.8	46.1	22.2	18.8	33.2	28.9	60.6	128.2	241.0	813.8
1973	229.9	51.5	22.7	20.9	40.7	35.9	63.5	134.9	247.8	847.9
1974	245.8	57.2	30.8	21.9	45.3	37.8	75.6	148.6	257.5	920.5
1975	242.2	56.9	33.5	25.6	48.4	37.9	87.4	156.9	267.7	956.6
1976	247.1	52.9	33.0	25.4	47.3	42.1	101.1	174.3	277.0	1,000.1
1977	240.4	51.2	34.3	24.3	53.8	45.5	106.3	180.4	288.8	1,024.9
1978	256.2	62.3	46.3	37.1	66.1	62.6	113.8	189.8	303.4	1,137.7
1979	254.6	60.2	49.1	37.9	68.5	64.8	130.0	198.3	314.2	1,177.6
1980	243.6	59.5	53.5	36.4	66.2	61.0	141.6	203.7	327.6	1,193.2
1981	248.0	56.3	56.9	44.5	67.1	69.7	143.5	208.1	342.4	1,236.6
1982	243.6	70.4	63.4	48.2	77.0	78.0	160.5	218.3	355.3	1,314.6
1983	271.0	69.0	57.2	52.1	74.5	82.0	183.2	216.3	373.8	1,379.2
1984 r	267.6	71.0	62.1	57.1	78.1	89.0	190.6	216.7	386.6	1,418.8
1985 r	280.8	68.6	70.2	57.8	79.4	90.7	198.3	219.8	403.9	1,469.5
1986(a) r	284.2	72.2	67.3	65.2	80.9	93.2	193.2	233.9	419.3	1,509.4
1987 r	299.5	69.7	71.3	66.4	87.2	96.8	186.9	243.6	434.2	1,565.4
1988 r	311.7	65.1	85.0	71.7	109.1	98.9	190.2	257.5	444.8	1,633.9
FEMALES										
1968	212.0	194.2	467.3	439.6	420.5	200.7	193.0	180.4	376.5	2,684.3
1969	232.0	191.4	476.7	428.5	420.0	211.4	205.0	183.7	382.4	2,731.1
1970	234.4	201.3	472.8	408.8	412.5	215.2	208.6	185.9	388.7	2,728.1
1971	253.9	218.2	499.2	381.8	409.3	218.5	213.0	187.3	402.0	2,783.1
1972	249.0	214.1	523.4	379.9	401.4	216.5	222.1	195.1	410.1	2,811.6
1973	259.5	214.4	515.9	366.5	401.6	215.8	230.5	203.7	418.9	2,826.8
1974	268.4	208.1	519.9	357.1	410.8	212.7	241.1	207.5	426.3	2,851.8
1975	255.1	201.1	529.8	350.7	408.7	216.9	247.6	217.1	432.6	2,859.6
1976	276.0	194.9	549.1	352.9	389.9	222.6	252.8	223.3	448.4	2,909.8
1977	264.5	184.4	541.7	351.2	390.3	229.3	252.1	232.2	458.6	2,904.3
1978	270.8	197.8	553.9	350.2	394.7	247.2	263.7	251.6	499.3	3,029.1
1979	288.0	188.6	574.9	358.5	395.9	269.5	264.3	263.6	513.8	3,117.0
1980	260.1	181.1	558.9	357.2	386.3	263.2	268.2	267.0	529.7	3,071.7
1981	272.6	188.7	571.9	378.3	375.7	260.5	284.3	271.8	550.8	3,154.6
1982	276.8	197.0	570.6	402.3	372.8	275.3	301.2	275.8	571.0	3,242.8
1983	270.2	193.4	588.8	421.2	381.4	267.7	303.3	280.8	592.3	3,299.1
1984 r	279.6	186.8	568.9	429.1	374.0	270.9	316.5	273.6	260.5	3,319.9
1985 r	281.5	173.8	542.3	417.3	377.6	272.3	323.7	282.3	642.7	3,313.6
1986(a) r	287.1	165.7	520.4	397.8	351.9	263.8	321.1	293.3	665.2	3,266.3
1987 r	315.0	157.8	507.1	399.3	354.8	254.4	320.1	301.8	681.2	3,291.4
1988 r	303.1	156.6	514.6	384.9	351.6	248.4	315.4	317.2	696.8	3,288.6
PERSONS										
1968	416.1	230.6	485.7	456.5	450.0	227.2	240.6	285.6	603.2	3,395.5
1969	446.9	233.7	495.6	447.2	449.8	238.8	258.9	295.8	614.7	3,481.5
1970	446.2	242.5	493.5	425.3	441.6	241.8	263.5	302.2	620.4	3,477.1
1971	481.1	266.0	522.6	399.3	444.5	246.3	272.3	307.4	643.4	3,582.7
1972	483.9	260.2	545.6	398.7	434.5	245.3	282.7	323.3	651.1	3,625.3
1973	489.3	265.9	538.6	387.4	442.4	251.7	294.0	338.6	666.8	3,674.7
1974	514.2	265.3	550.7	379.1	456.0	250.4	316.8	356.1	683.8	3,772.3
1975	497.3	258.0	563.3	376.3	457.1	254.8	335.0	374.0	700.3	3,816.2
1976	523.1	247.8	582.0	378.2	437.2	264.7	353.9	397.6	725.4	3,909.8
1977	504.9	235.5	576.0	375.5	444.1	274.8	358.4	412.7	747.4	3,929.2
1978	527.0	260.1	600.2	387.4	460.8	309.7	377.5	441.4	802.6	4,166.8
1979	542.5	248.8	624.1	396.3	464.5	334.2	394.3	462.0	828.0	4,294.6
1980	503.7	240.7	612.4	393.6	452.5	324.2	409.8	470.8	857.3	4,264.9
1981	520.7	244.9	628.8	422.8	442.8	330.2	427.9	479.9	893.2	4,391.2
1982	520.4	267.4	634.0	450.5	449.7	353.3	461.7	494.1	926.3	4,557.4
1983	541.2	262.4	646.1	473.3	455.9	349.7	486.5	497.1	966.2	4,678.3
1984 r	547.2	257.8	631.0	486.2	452.1	359.9	507.2	490.3	1,007.2	4,378.7
1985 r	562.2	242.5	612.6	475.2	457.0	363.1	522.0	502.0	1,046.5	4,783.1
1986(a) r	571.3	237.9	587.7	463.0	432.8	357.0	514.3	527.0	1,084.5	4,775.7
1987 r	614.5	227.5	578.4	465.7	441.9	351.1	517.0	545.3	1,115.4	4,856.8
1988 r	614.8	221.7	599.6	456.6	460.7	347.3	505.5	574.8	1,141.5	4,922.5

(a) Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 22 of Appendix C for further information.

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203 0).

TABLE 5.3. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE(a) : FAMILY STATUS, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1988

	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	— '000 —			— per cent —		
<i>Member of a family</i>	1,160.4	2,444.9	3,605.3	23.1	48.1	35.7
Husband or wife	791.5	1,805.9	2,597.4	21.4	49.7	35.4
With dependents present	112.6	828.2	940.8	5.7	43.4	24.3
Without dependents present	678.9	977.7	1,656.5	39.1	56.7	47.8
Not-married family head	32.3	267.1	299.4	30.0	57.2	52.1
With dependents present	7.2	157.5	164.7	17.6	52.9	48.7
Without dependents present	25.1	109.6	134.7	37.6	64.6	57.0
Full-time student aged 15-24	258.8	240.8	499.6	69.3	64.4	66.8
Other child(b) of family head	49.5	39.6	89.1	6.7	8.3	7.3
Other relative	28.3	91.5	119.8	30.9	70.5	54.1
<i>Not a member of a family</i>	207.3	502.3	709.6	24.5	55.3	40.4
Living alone	156.2	454.5	610.7	34.0	72.9	56.4
Not living alone	51.1	47.8	98.9	13.2	16.8	14.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,367.7</b>	<b>2,947.2</b>	<b>4,315.0</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>36.4</b>

(a) Excludes persons in institutions. (b) Aged 15 and over.

Source: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, June 1988 (6224.0).

TABLE 5.4. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1988 : TIME NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA ('000)

	Time not in the labour force (weeks)							
	1 and under 4	4 and under 13	13 and under 26	26 and under 39	39 and under 49	49 and under 52	52	Total
<i>Males</i>	214.7	242.3	112.6	114.6	153.8	55.9	1,289.6	2,183.6
Married	131.3	126.8	45.4	41.0	25.9	12.8	777.1	1,160.3
Not-married	83.4	115.6	67.3	73.6	127.9	43.1	512.5	1,023.3
<i>Females</i>	219.2	310.7	194.8	222.3	264.2	121.4	2,808.7	4,141.3
Married	136.8	212.8	128.7	139.4	119.3	69.6	1,699.3	2,506.0
Not-married	82.4	97.9	66.1	82.9	144.9	51.8	1,109.4	1,635.3
<b>Persons</b>	<b>433.9</b>	<b>553.0</b>	<b>307.4</b>	<b>337.0</b>	<b>418.0</b>	<b>177.2</b>	<b>4,098.4</b>	<b>6,324.9</b>
<i>Age group—</i>								
15-19	44.6	63.1	46.0	88.3	188.6	65.1	427.1	922.9
20-24	73.2	87.3	45.8	45.0	58.6	13.7	117.2	440.7
25-34	131.4	153.6	91.3	84.5	74.9	44.7	395.3	975.8
35-44	104.3	131.3	61.9	58.1	44.8	27.7	355.1	783.2
45-54	52.3	72.3	31.0	32.5	24.1	12.2	383.6	608.0
55-59	15.5	24.1	12.6	11.2	12.5	*	310.1	390.8
60-64	8.0	13.2	10.7	10.9	7.8	5.0	464.5	520.1
65 and over	*	8.1	8.1	6.5	6.8	*	1,645.3	1,683.5

Source: Labour Force Experience, Australia, During the Year Ending February 1988, Summary (6205 0).

**TABLE 5.5. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHO WANTED TO WORK BUT WERE NOT ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK AND WERE NOT AVAILABLE TO START WORK WITHIN FOUR WEEKS : REASON NOT AVAILABLE TO START WORK WITHIN FOUR WEEKS, INTENTION TO LOOK FOR WORK IN THE NEXT TWELVE MONTHS AND TYPE OF WORK PREFERRED, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER 1988**  
(\*000)

Reason not available to start work within four weeks	Intention to look for work in the next twelve months				Type of work preferred			Total
	Intended to look	Did not intend to look	Did not know	Not asked(a)	Full-time	Part-time	No preference	
Personal reasons	64.7	51.7	37.9	4.9	69.2	80.0	10.1	159.3
Own ill health or injury, physical disability, or pregnancy	20.8	34.0	22.3	*3.9	32.9	40.3	7.8	81.0
Studying	36.6	14.4	12.7	*0.9	34.5	28.1	*1.9	64.5
At school	25.5	12.1	10.4	*0.4	26.8	20.7	*0.9	48.4
Other educational institution	11.0	*2.3	*2.3	*0.5	7.7	7.4	*1.0	16.1
Moved house/holidays	7.4	*3.3	*2.9	*0.1	*1.8	11.6	*0.3	13.7
Family reasons	23.6	45.7	26.1	8.2	14.3	85.2	*4.2	103.6
Ill health of other than self	*2.3	5.3	*4.3	*0.2	*3.6	7.8	*0.7	12.1
Unable to find suitable childcare	6.5	4.8	5.7	*0.3	*2.7	13.9	*0.8	17.4
Children too young/preferred to look after children	14.7	35.6	16.1	7.7	8.0	63.4	*2.7	74.1
Other reasons	4.9	8.9	*3.7	*1.0	4.8	11.4	*2.1	18.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>106.3</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>176.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>281.3</b>
Males	29.6	24.8	17.7	*1.8	42.3	25.5	6.1	73.9
Females	63.6	81.5	50.0	12.3	46.1	151.0	10.3	207.4

(a) Persons who had a job but, up to the end of the reference week, had been away from work without pay for four weeks or longer and had not been actively looking for work.

Source: *Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, September 1988* (6220.0).

**TABLE 5.6. PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE(a) : WHETHER ATTENDING AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION AND TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ATTENDING, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1982 TO MAY 1987**  
(\*000)

Type of educational institution attending	May 1983	May 1984	May 1985	May 1986	May 1987	May 1988
<b>MALES</b>						
Attending	282.0	293.3	303.7	301.1	330.0	353.7
School	195.1	199.3	212.3	205.0	229.0	235.7
University	44.6	46.4	42.8	39.4	49.8	52.8
CAE	18.5	20.2	24.2	25.5	20.8	26.2
TAFE/Technical College	18.8	20.4	20.1	22.5	24.2	31.2
Other	5.0	6.9	4.4	8.7	6.2	7.8
Not attending	413.8	416.5	449.2	464.2	468.9	476.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>695.9</b>	<b>709.7</b>	<b>752.9</b>	<b>765.3</b>	<b>798.9</b>	<b>830.5</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>						
Attending	328.2	335.9	336.7	336.5	371.5	391.8
School	186.7	182.8	191.4	187.2	214.0	214.3
University	38.7	41.9	36.2	37.4	36.4	43.0
CAE	29.1	30.4	28.9	26.4	37.7	40.7
TAFE/Technical College	48.2	54.2	60.6	58.8	63.2	70.6
Other	25.5	26.6	19.6	26.7	20.2	23.2
Not attending	2,000.0	2,009.9	1,990.5	1,872.6	1,848.4	1,814.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,328.2</b>	<b>2,345.8</b>	<b>2,327.2</b>	<b>2,209.1</b>	<b>2,219.9</b>	<b>2,206.5</b>

(a) Excludes persons in institutions and persons permanently unable to work. Estimates may therefore differ from those shown in other tables and charts.

Source: *Transition from Education to Work, Australia* (6227.0).

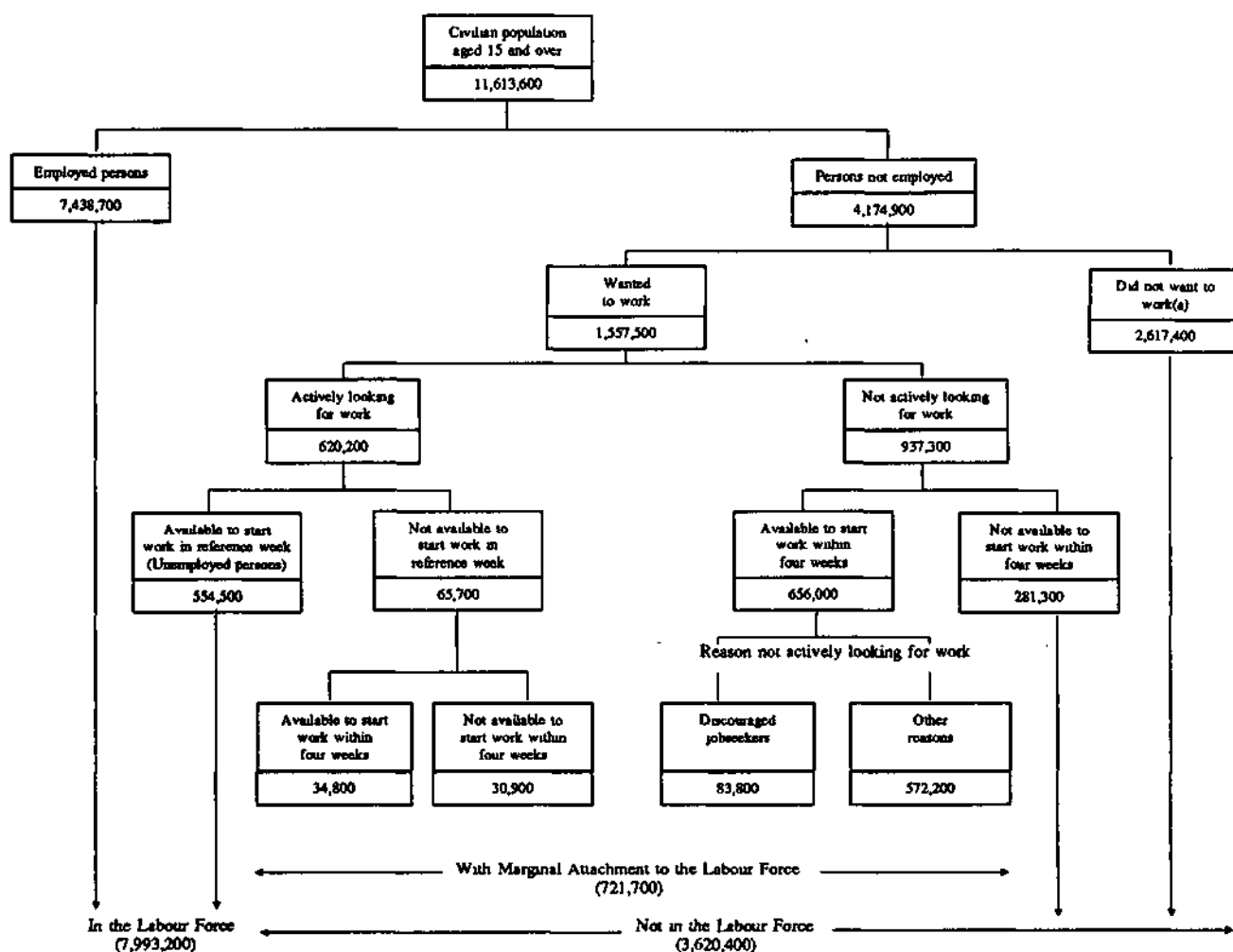
TABLE 5.7. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE : WHETHER IN THE LABOUR FORCE IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND MAIN ACTIVITY WHILE NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1988 ('000)

	Main activity while out of the labour force									
	Kept house	Attended an educational institution	Retired or voluntarily inactive	Unpaid leave	Own illness, injury	Own disability or handicap	Worked in unpaid voluntary work	Travelled, moved house, holiday	Other(a)	Total(b)
Educational attainment										
IN THE LABOUR FORCE IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS										
With post-school qualifications	115.0	16.5	34.5	*3.2	15.0	*1.8	*1.2	13.2	7.8	218.4
Degree	17.6	8.0	6.1	*0.3	*1.6	*0.0	*0.5	*3.5	*1.5	40.2
Trade qualification or apprenticeship	13.4	*1.1	14.9	*0.0	8.9	*0.5	*0.6	*3.4	*3.3	50.2
Certificate or diploma	81.9	7.4	13.6	*2.9	*4.5	*1.2	*0.2	6.3	*3.0	125.8
Without post-school qualifications(c)	199.6	44.4	38.9	*3.4	26.4	*2.3	*1.2	12.5	9.2	368.2
Attended highest level of secondary school available	33.4	33.4	5.9	*0.8	*3.8	*0.0	*0.7	*4.4	*2.8	90.5
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	163.6	10.9	32.5	*2.6	22.3	*2.3	*0.5	8.1	6.5	273.9
Left at age—										
16 and over	63.7	5.7	7.1	*1.2	6.9	*0.3	*0.3	*4.3	*1.9	101.0
14 or 15	89.3	*4.7	20.1	*1.2	12.8	*1.9	*0.2	*3.2	*4.3	151.5
13 and under	10.6	*0.5	5.2	*0.2	*2.5	*0.0	*0.0	*0.7	*0.3	21.5
Still at school	*1.5	79.4	*0.0	*0.3	*0.2	*0.0	*0.0	*1.7	*0.0	84.3
Total	316.1	140.2	73.5	6.9	41.7	*4.0	*2.4	27.4	17.1	670.9
Males	10.1	69.8	59.9	*1.9	30.8	*3.9	*1.4	13.4	11.0	223.0
Females	306.0	70.5	13.6	5.0	10.8	*0.2	*1.0	14.0	6.0	447.8
NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS										
With post-school qualifications	435.8	17.4	312.5	*0.7	35.7	14.5	26.6	5.6	12.1	865.7
Degree	35.4	10.2	32.6	*0.0	*3.6	*0.7	*4.9	*2.0	*0.3	90.7
Trade qualification or apprenticeship	77.1	*1.6	187.5	*0.3	22.5	9.5	*4.1	*2.2	5.7	312.6
Certificate or diploma	311.9	5.5	91.2	*0.3	9.4	*4.3	16.9	*1.4	6.0	449.0
Without post-school qualifications(c)	1,701.1	80.9	658.3	*0.1	115.2	62.9	28.3	7.4	22.3	2,684.9
Attended highest level of secondary school available	161.0	59.7	57.8	*0.0	9.9	*4.5	*3.4	*1.5	*3.5	303.1
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	1,519.6	20.9	586.1	*0.1	101.6	55.4	24.2	5.7	18.8	2,339.3
Left at age—										
16 and over	296.0	11.4	67.5	*0.0	19.8	10.4	7.0	*1.6	*3.2	417.7
14 or 15	974.0	9.2	366.9	*0.1	54.3	27.7	14.1	*3.8	12.5	1,466.6
13 and under	249.5	*0.3	151.6	*0.0	27.5	17.3	*3.1	*0.3	*3.1	454.9
Still at school	*0.7	314.2	*0.3	*0.0	*0.0	*0.7	*0.0	*0.4	*0.3	341.6
Total	2,137.6	412.5	971.1	*0.8	150.9	78.1	54.9	13.4	34.7	3,892.2
Males	53.2	205.8	748.0	*0.8	107.9	56.1	15.8	5.6	17.0	1,234.5
Females	2,084.4	206.7	223.1	*0.0	43.0	22.0	39.1	7.8	17.7	2,657.7
TOTAL										
With post-school qualifications	550.8	33.9	347.1	*3.9	50.8	16.2	27.8	18.8	19.9	1,084.1
Degree	53.0	18.2	38.6	*0.3	5.3	*0.7	5.4	5.5	*1.8	130.9
Trade qualification or apprenticeship	90.5	*2.7	202.4	*0.3	31.4	10.0	*4.7	5.6	9.0	362.8
Certificate or diploma	393.8	13.0	104.8	*3.2	13.9	5.5	17.1	7.8	9.1	574.8
Without post-school qualifications(c)	1,900.6	125.3	697.2	*3.5	141.6	65.1	29.5	19.9	31.5	3,053.1
Attended highest level of secondary school available	194.4	93.1	63.7	*0.8	13.7	*4.5	*4.1	5.9	6.3	393.6
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	1,683.2	31.8	618.6	*2.7	123.9	57.7	24.7	13.8	25.2	2,613.1
Left at age—										
16 and over	359.7	17.1	74.7	*1.2	26.7	10.7	7.3	5.9	5.0	518.7
14 or 15	1,063.3	13.9	387.0	*1.3	67.1	29.6	14.3	7.0	16.8	1,618.1
15 and under	260.2	*0.8	156.8	*0.2	30.0	17.3	*3.1	*1.0	*3.4	476.4
Still at school	*2.2	393.6	*0.3	*0.3	*0.2	*0.7	*0.0	*2.1	*0.3	425.9
Total	2,453.7	552.8	1,044.6	7.7	192.6	82.1	57.3	40.8	51.7	4,563.1
Males	63.3	275.6	807.9	*2.7	138.8	60.0	17.2	19.0	28.0	1,457.6
Females	2,390.4	277.2	236.7	5.0	53.8	22.1	40.1	21.8	23.7	3,105.5

(a) Includes persons looking after ill or disabled persons. (b) Includes persons whose main activity could not be determined. (c) Includes persons who never attended school and those for whom secondary school qualifications could not be determined.

Source: Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia, (6235.0).

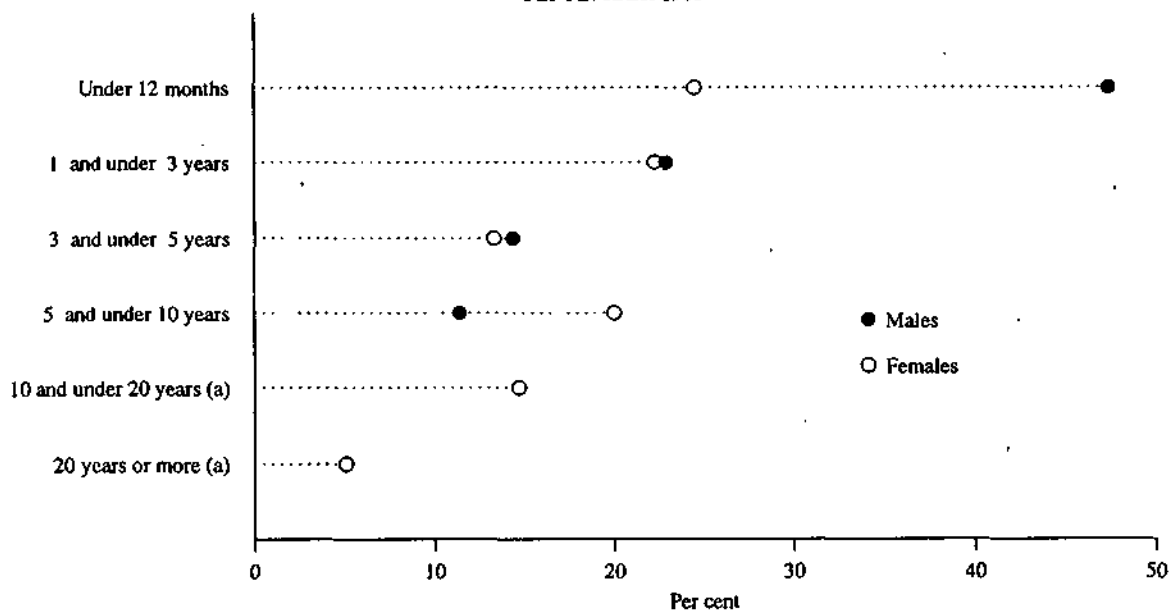
**CHART 5.2. RELATIONSHIP OF PERSONS WITH MARGINAL ATTACHMENT TO THE LABOUR FORCE TO PERSONS IN OR NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER 1988**



(a) Includes institutionalised, boarding school pupils and persons permanently unable to work.

Source: *Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, September 1988* (6220.0).

**CHART 5.3. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH MARGINAL ATTACHMENT TO THE LABOUR FORCE WHO HAD A JOB PREVIOUSLY: TIME SINCE LAST JOB, AUSTRALIA SEPTEMBER 1988**



(a) Estimate for males subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

Source: *Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, September 1988* (6220.0).



TABLE 5.8. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH MARGINAL ATTACHMENT TO THE LABOUR FORCE :  
SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER 1988  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

	Persons who wanted to work and were actively looking for work	Persons who wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks			Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force		
		Discouraged job seekers	Other	Total	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Age group—</b>							
15-19	28.9	8.0	115.7	123.7	76.5	76.1	152.6
20-24	11.6	*3.5	60.0	63.6	21.2	54.0	75.2
25-34	10.9	12.8	159.3	172.1	21.4	161.7	183.0
35-44	7.6	15.3	114.4	129.7	12.8	124.5	137.3
45-54	4.6	14.8	64.0	78.9	18.4	65.1	83.5
55-64	*2.1	22.3	45.6	67.9	27.5	42.5	69.9
65-69	*0.0	7.1	13.1	20.2	13.1	7.1	20.2
<b>Family status—</b>							
Member of a family	53.2	69.9	506.9	576.7	152.5	477.4	629.9
Husband or wife	19.5	50.1	325.6	375.7	62.3	332.8	395.1
With dependents present	14.9	25.2	245.6	270.7	26.1	259.5	285.6
Without dependents present	4.6	24.9	80.0	104.9	36.3	73.3	109.5
Not-married family head	*3.8	8.9	66.8	75.7	*3.8	75.7	79.5
With dependents present	*2.7	5.7	61.9	67.6	*2.3	68.0	70.3
Without dependents present	*1.1	*3.2	5.0	8.1	*1.5	7.6	9.2
Full-time student aged 15-24(a)	25.1	4.8	92.3	97.2	66.8	55.5	122.3
Other child/relative of family head	4.9	6.0	22.1	28.1	19.6	13.4	33.0
Not a member of a family	6.6	9.8	33.6	43.5	25.1	25.0	50.1
Living alone	*3.0	9.1	21.5	30.6	14.0	19.6	33.6
Not living alone	*3.6	*0.8	12.1	12.9	11.1	5.4	16.5
Family status not determined	5.8	*4.1	31.7	35.8	13.1	28.5	41.6
<b>Type of work preferred—</b>							
Full-time	37.5	23.9	123.7	147.7	90.7	94.4	185.1
Part-time	26.2	54.1	426.4	480.4	91.2	415.5	506.6
No preference	*2.0	5.8	22.1	27.9	8.9	21.0	29.9
<b>Time since last job—</b>							
Had had a job	45.2	73.7	478.9	552.7	134.7	463.2	597.9
Under 6 months	12.1	6.8	80.0	86.8	36.8	62.1	98.9
6 and under 12 months	11.6	7.4	59.3	66.7	27.1	51.3	78.4
1 and under 3 years	11.2	16.7	106.2	122.9	30.8	103.3	134.1
3 and under 5 years	*4.2	10.0	67.1	77.0	19.4	61.8	81.2
5 and under 10 years	*4.3	15.5	88.3	103.7	15.3	92.8	108.1
10 and under 20 years	*1.3	11.9	58.9	70.9	*3.9	68.3	72.2
20 years or more	*0.4	5.5	19.1	24.6	*1.4	23.6	25.1
Had never had a job	20.4	10.1	93.2	103.3	56.1	67.7	123.7
<b>Reason for ceasing last job—</b>							
Had had a job	45.2	73.7	478.9	552.7	134.7	463.2	597.9
Job loser	15.7	32.1	159.5	191.7	68.1	139.2	207.3
Retrenched	6.8	17.2	59.3	76.5	25.3	58.0	83.3
Job was temporary or seasonal and did not leave to return to studies	*2.9	6.4	47.5	53.9	11.2	45.6	56.8
Own ill health or injury	5.4	6.6	47.6	54.1	29.1	30.4	59.5
Business closed down for economic reasons	*0.5	*2.1	5.1	7.2	*2.4	5.3	7.7
Job leaver	29.6	41.6	309.4	351.0	63.7	316.8	380.5
Unsatisfactory work arrangements	*3.3	4.9	24.7	29.6	11.0	21.8	32.8
Job was temporary or seasonal and left to return to studies	*3.5	*0.3	9.2	9.5	6.5	6.6	13.1
Retired/didn't want to work any longer	*1.4	8.1	29.9	38.0	16.2	23.2	39.4
Returned to studies	6.6	*0.4	15.5	15.8	13.6	8.8	22.4
To get married	*0.2	*3.9	22.0	25.9	*0.1	25.9	26.0
Pregnancy/to have children	6.9	8.3	119.7	128.0	*0.0	134.9	134.9
To look after family, house or someone else	*1.0	*3.1	24.8	28.0	*1.5	27.4	28.9
To have holiday/to move house/spouse transferred	*4.0	8.6	45.0	53.6	6.1	51.6	57.7
Business closed down for other reasons	*0.9	*1.7	7.3	9.1	*3.3	6.6	9.9
Other	*1.8	*2.2	11.3	13.5	5.3	10.0	15.4
Not asked(b)	*0.0	*0.0	10.0	10.0	*2.9	7.2	10.0
Had never had a job	..	..	93.2	103.3	56.1	67.7	123.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>572.2</b>	<b>656.0</b>	<b>190.8</b>	<b>530.9</b>	<b>721.7</b>

(a) Excludes persons aged 20-24 attending school. (b) Persons who had a job but, up to the end of the reference week, had been away from work without pay for four weeks or longer and had not been actively looking for work.

Source: Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, September 1988 (6220.0).

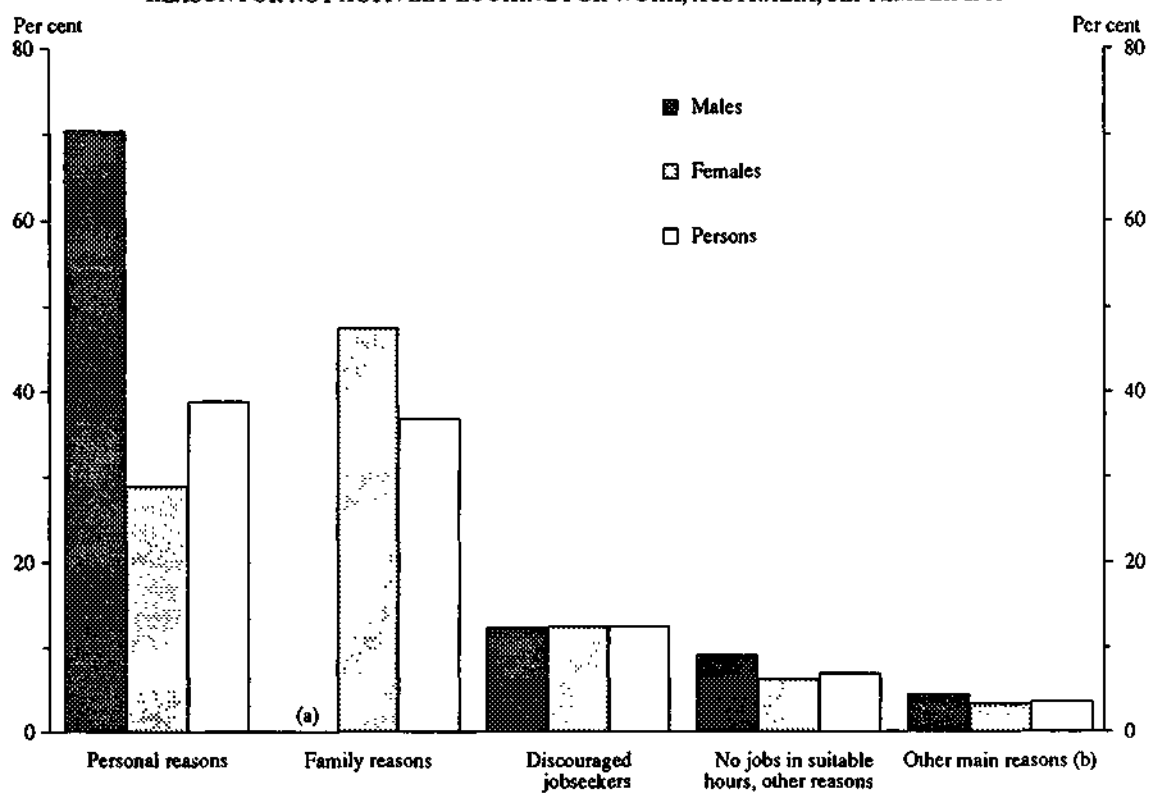
TABLE 5.9. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH MARGINAL ATTACHMENT TO THE LABOUR FORCE : MAIN REASON FOR NOT ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER 1985 TO SEPTEMBER 1988 ('000)

	Sept. 1985	March 1986	Sept. 1986	March 1987	March 1988	Sept. 1988
<b>MALES</b>						
Wanted to work and were actively looking for work	24.9	14.0	26.3	12.1	13.3	34.7
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks	132.7	139.9	130.5	151.8	164.3	156.1
<i>Main reason for not actively looking for work—</i>						
Had a job to go to(a)	3.5	6.8	4.9	8.6	6.6	5.8
Personal reasons	93.1	96.0	93.5	105.7	118.4	110.4
Family reasons	4.1	*3.5	3.8	*3.8	5.7	*4.1
Discouraged jobseekers	15.4	21.8	16.2	22.2	19.5	19.7
No jobs in suitable hours	*2.8	*1.0	*1.1	*1.2	*1.3	*2.1
Other reasons	10.1	9.4	10.4	9.7	11.4	12.5
Did not know	*0.7	*1.3	*0.6	*0.8	*1.4	*1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>157.6</b>	<b>153.9</b>	<b>156.8</b>	<b>163.9</b>	<b>177.6</b>	<b>190.8</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>						
Wanted to work and were actively looking for work	35.5	21.1	30.7	19.0	20.3	31.0
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks	534.2	522.4	549.6	513.4	527.1	499.9
<i>Main reason for not actively looking for work—</i>						
Had a job to go to(a)	15.7	15.0	15.6	15.1	17.4	13.4
Personal reasons	157.5	151.5	152.4	153.0	161.7	145.8
Own ill health, physical disability, pregnancy	38.6	36.2	33.3	36.5	42.5	35.0
Attending an educational institution	50.9	57.3	55.5	58.0	65.4	55.7
Had no need to work	34.0	31.0	32.3	27.7	25.6	28.3
Give others a chance	6.0	3.7	6.3	4.6	5.9	*3.6
Welfare payments/pension may be affected	14.5	14.1	12.7	15.2	12.5	10.5
Moved house/holidays	13.4	9.2	12.2	11.1	9.9	12.6
Family reasons	244.1	237.4	263.3	235.1	236.3	239.2
Ill health of other than self	13.2	12.4	10.8	11.6	11.0	10.6
Unable to find suitable childcare	71.8	69.4	71.9	67.6	79.5	83.1
Children too young/preferred to look after children	124.6	116.0	138.7	116.1	106.8	107.7
Other family considerations	34.4	39.5	42.0	39.7	39.0	37.8
Discouraged jobseekers	67.6	69.8	67.4	72.2	72.5	64.1
Considered too young or too old by employers	20.7	22.5	18.1	25.0	25.0	23.5
Difficulties with language or ethnic background	4.2	4.2	3.1	3.3	5.6	5.3
Lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience	7.4	9.8	8.5	10.4	10.9	12.0
No jobs in locality or line of work	21.6	22.6	27.8	23.7	24.1	17.5
No jobs at all	13.8	10.7	9.7	9.8	7.0	5.7
No jobs in suitable hours	15.6	16.4	15.4	10.7	13.4	8.6
Other reasons	25.5	24.6	29.7	19.2	21.4	24.1
Did not know	7.2	7.8	5.8	8.2	4.5	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>569.7</b>	<b>543.5</b>	<b>580.4</b>	<b>532.5</b>	<b>547.4</b>	<b>530.9</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>						
Wanted to work and were actively looking for work	60.4	35.2	57.0	31.1	33.6	65.7
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks	666.9	662.3	680.2	665.3	691.4	656.0
<i>Main reason for not actively looking for work—</i>						
Had a job to go to(a)	19.2	21.8	20.5	34.7	23.9	19.1
Personal reasons	250.5	247.5	245.9	258.7	280.1	256.2
Own ill health, physical disability, pregnancy	66.6	61.6	55.9	61.1	76.2	69.6
Attending an educational institution	102.3	111.1	106.9	119.8	128.2	111.0
Had no need to work	40.1	37.6	39.6	36.8	32.7	35.9
Give others a chance	6.0	4.3	7.1	5.2	6.4	*3.8
Welfare payments/pension may be affected	18.1	18.2	18.9	20.4	17.7	16.9
Moved house/holidays	17.4	14.7	17.6	15.3	19.0	19.0
Family reasons	248.1	240.9	267.1	238.9	242.0	243.2
Ill health of other than self	14.8	12.9	11.4	12.9	12.7	12.7
Unable to find suitable childcare	72.5	70.1	72.6	68.2	81.0	83.7
Children too young/preferred to look after children	126.1	117.2	140.2	117.2	108.2	108.3
Other family considerations	34.7	40.6	43.0	40.5	40.2	38.6
Discouraged jobseekers	83.0	91.5	83.6	94.4	92.0	83.8
Considered too young or too old by employers	26.7	33.2	25.5	35.1	35.4	32.5
Difficulties with language or ethnic background	4.8	5.2	3.8	4.2	6.0	6.5
Lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience	8.9	11.5	10.2	12.5	12.6	14.6
No jobs in locality or line of work	26.0	28.2	32.7	31.1	29.7	23.0
No jobs at all	16.6	13.4	11.4	11.6	8.4	7.2
No jobs in suitable hours	18.4	17.5	16.5	11.8	14.7	10.7
Other reasons	35.6	34.0	40.2	28.9	32.8	36.7
Did not know	8.0	9.0	6.4	9.0	5.9	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>727.2</b>	<b>697.4</b>	<b>737.2</b>	<b>696.4</b>	<b>725.0</b>	<b>721.7</b>

(a) Includes persons who had a job but, up to the end of reference week, had been away from work without pay for four weeks or longer and had not been actively looking for work.

Source: Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (6220 0).

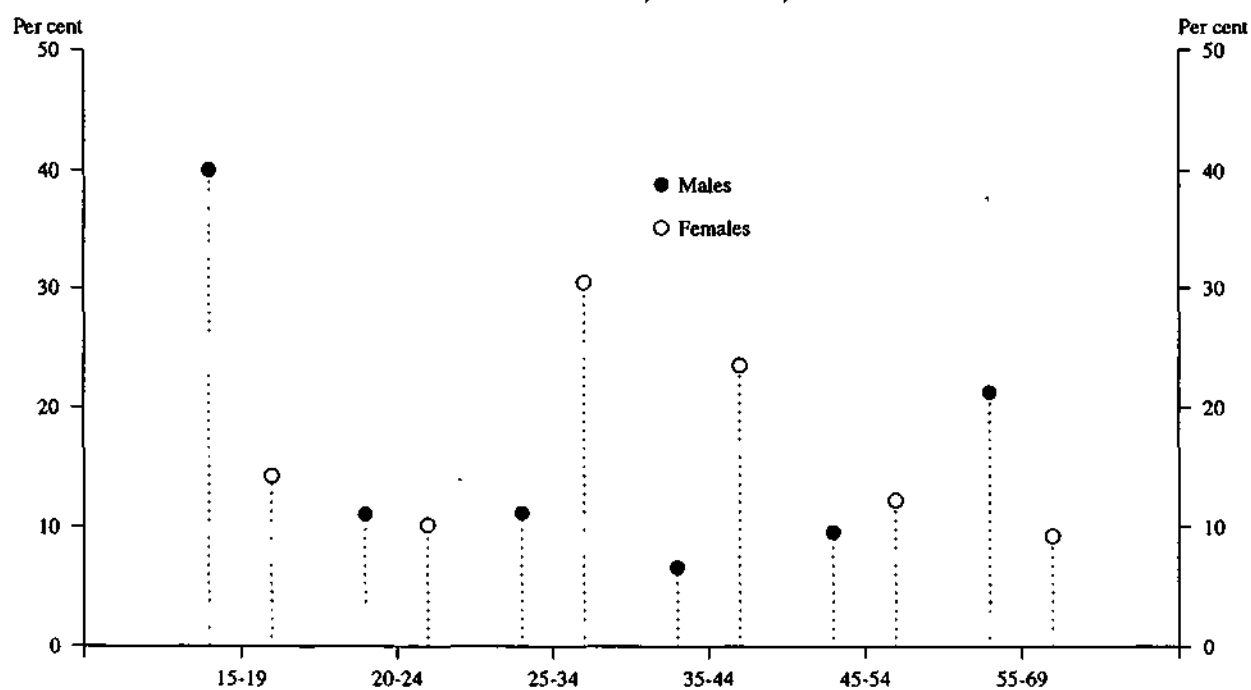
**CHART 5.4. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHO WANTED TO WORK, NOT ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK AND AVAILABLE TO START WORK WITHIN FOUR WEEKS: MAIN REASON FOR NOT ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER 1988**



(a) Estimate subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. (b) Includes "Had a job to go to", "Did not know" and "Not asked."

Source: *Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, September 1988* (6220.0).

**CHART 5.5. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WITH MARGINAL ATTACHMENT TO THE LABOUR FORCE BY SEX, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER 1988**



Source: *Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, September 1988* (6220.0).

## CHAPTER 6

### AWARD RATES, EARNINGS, INCOME AND LABOUR COSTS

The concept of a total return for labour includes wages, salaries, payment in kind and fringe benefits. Emphasis is given to wages and salaries and such statistics produced by the ABS are usually referred to as earnings.

In this chapter, statistics are presented on trends in award rates of pay, levels and movements in earnings, their composition and distribution and the contribution of earnings to total income. Statistics on non-wage benefits are included in Chapter 7.

Award rates of pay indexes are based on minimum rates of pay fixed by law, agreement or arbitration. Unlike the statistics of earnings which show the relative *levels* and *trends* over time for industries, full-time and part-time males and females, the indexes of minimum weekly and hourly rates of pay are designed to measure only the relative *trends* in award rates for full-time adult males and females.

Indexes of minimum weekly and hourly award rates of pay cover all full-time adult wage and salary earners whose minimum rates of pay are normally varied in accordance with awards, determinations and collective agreements. The indexes are based on weights derived from the May 1985 Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours and therefore do not reflect any subsequent effects of compositional changes in the labour force or in industry structure.

Average weekly earnings statistics are produced from surveys of employers conducted quarterly and annually. The quarterly average weekly earnings series provides information on average weekly earnings for males and females; ordinary time earnings and total earnings for full-time adults; and total earnings for all employees.

In addition to the average weekly earnings statistics obtained from the quarterly survey of employers, statistics on the distribution and composition of earnings are obtained from a survey of employers conducted annually in May from 1974 to 1981, in 1983, and annually again from 1985.

Statistics which show (at each level of weekly earnings) the number of employees by age, occupation and full-time and part-time status are obtained from a survey conducted in August each year. This survey is a supplement to the ABS monthly labour force survey.

Major labour costs statistics are produced from an annual survey of employers. This survey was conducted in respect of both private and public sector employees for the second time in 1988 and collected information on the costs incurred by employers for : gross wages and salaries; severance, termination and redundancy payments; superannuation; workers' compensation; payroll tax; and fringe benefits tax for the year ended 30 June 1988.

#### SELECTED FEATURES

Between December 1987 and 1988, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 7.1 per cent. During the same period weekly award rates of pay increased by 4.9 per cent (full-time adult male wage and salary earners), while average weekly total earnings for full-time adult males increased by 8.2 per cent.

#### Average Weekly Earnings

For the 12 months to November 1988, average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult males increased by 7.4 per cent to \$512.70 and for full-time adult females by 8.9 per cent to \$426.80.

During this period, average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adults increased at a faster rate in the public sector (8.4 per cent) compared to the private sector (7.6 per cent).

There are many factors which may give rise to increases in average weekly earnings, although the major influences are increases to award rates of pay as a result of National Wage Case decisions. In the year to November 1988 the National Wage Case decisions that have had an influence on the estimates were:

- second tier increases up to 4 per cent, subject to terms specified in the National Wage Case, March 1987. It is estimated approximately 20 per cent of full-time adults had received this increase by the November 1987 reference date and approximately 80 per cent by the November 1988 reference period.
- \$6.00 per week increase, awarded February 1988. It is expected that all employees who were entitled to this increase would have received it by November 1988.
- 3 per cent increase awarded in August 1988. It is estimated approximately 70 per cent of full-time adults had received this increase by the November 1988 reference date.

Average weekly earnings vary across industries. In November 1987, the average weekly earnings for full-time adult non-managerial male employees was highest in the mining industry (\$720.80) and lowest in the retail trade industry (\$376.90) and for female employees was highest in the mining industry (\$465.20) and lowest in the retail trade industry (\$320.30).

Average weekly earnings also vary considerably across occupations, with earnings generally reflecting associated skills levels. In May 1988, for example, full-time adult managers and administrators had estimated average weekly earnings of \$673.10, while labourers and related workers had the lowest average weekly earnings of any occupation group (\$412.60).

In May 1988, overtime payments constituted 10.2 per cent of average weekly earnings of adult male and 2.8 per cent of adult female full-time non-managerial employees. The award or agreed base rate of pay accounted for 86.5 per cent and 95.8 per cent respectively of the average weekly earnings.

#### **Award Rates of Pay Indexes**

A new series of Award Rates of Pay Indexes was released in 1988, with a base of June 1985. The rebased series replaced the previous series which had a base of 1976 and covered the period from June 1976 to November 1987. The new series has a wider coverage of award designations and utilises a more up to date industry and occupation structure than the previous series.

Over the 12 months to December 1988, the increase in the Weekly Award Rates of Pay Indexes was 4.9 per cent for full-time adult male employees, and 5.9 per cent for full-time adult female employees. The largest movements over the period occurred for full-time adult males in the Recreation, personal and other services industry (6.2 per cent) and full-time adult females in the Manufacturing industry (7.4 per cent). In terms of occupation groups, the largest increases were for full-time adult male Salespersons and personal service workers (6.0 per cent) and for full-time adult female Plant and machine operators, and drivers (8.1 per cent). The increases are due to the implementation of the 1987 National Wage Case, an across the board increase of \$6.00 granted in February 1988 and a pay increase of 3.0 per cent in line with the 1988 National Wage Case Decision.

#### **Labour Costs**

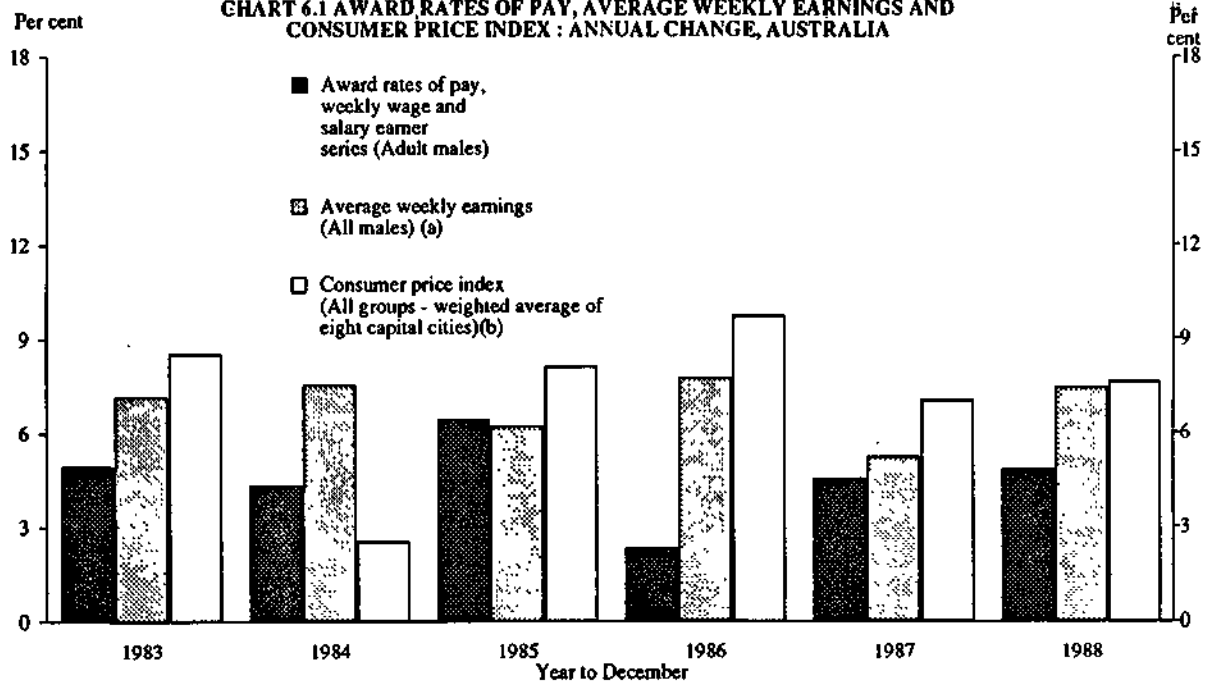
Average total labour costs, on a per employee basis, increased between 1986-87 and 1987-88 by 6.4 per cent. For the 1987-88 year, total labour costs, per employee, incurred by private sector employers, were lowest in Queensland (\$19,062 per employee) and highest in New South Wales (\$24,632 per employee).

In comparison total labour costs, on a per employee basis, incurred by public sector employers, were lowest in Tasmania (\$25,376 per employee) and highest in the Australian Capital Territory (\$31,132 per employee).

At a total State/Territory level the Australian Capital Territory showed the highest amount of change (an increase of 13.4 per cent) in the total labour costs paid per employee between the 1986-87 and 1987-88 years.

Earnings comprised 89.3 per cent of the total labour costs incurred in 1987-88. The remaining 10.7 per cent, other labour costs, comprised payroll tax 3.1 per cent, superannuation 4.7 per cent, workers' compensation 2.3 per cent and fringe benefits tax 0.6 per cent. At an industry level, other labour costs as a proportion of total labour costs were found to be highest in the Electricity, Gas and Water industry (14.2 per cent) and lowest in the Recreation, Personal and Other Services industry (7.3 per cent).

CHART 6.1 AWARD RATES OF PAY, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND CONSUMER PRICE INDEX : ANNUAL CHANGE, AUSTRALIA



(a) Year to November (b) Year to December quarter

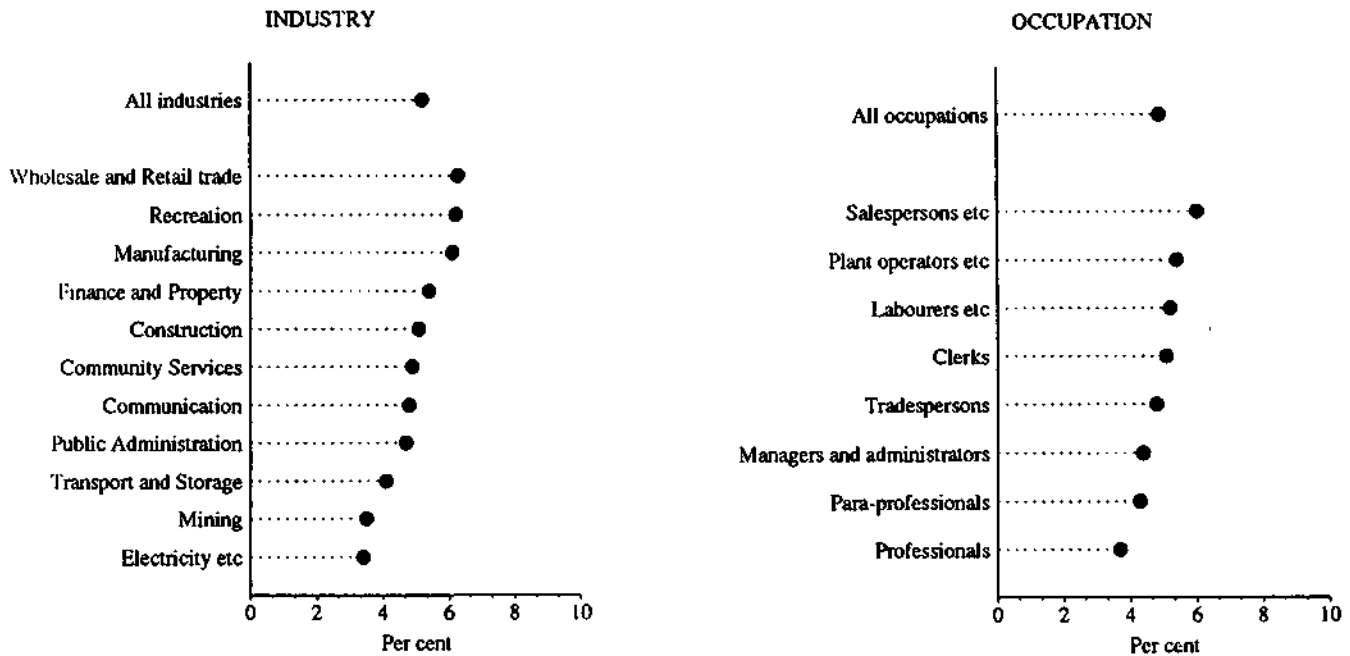
Source: Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0); Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0); Consumer Price Index, Australia (6401.0).

TABLE 6.1. AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEXES FULL-TIME ADULT EMPLOYEES : AUSTRALIA  
(Base : June 1985 = 100.0)

Month	Weekly series			Hourly series		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>1986—</b>						
January	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.9	103.8
February	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.9	103.8
March	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.9	103.8
April	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.9	103.9
May	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.9	103.9	103.9
June	103.8	104.2	104.0	103.9	104.3	104.0
July	106.3	106.6	106.4	106.3	106.7	106.4
August	106.3	106.6	106.4	106.3	106.8	106.4
September	106.3	106.7	106.4	106.3	106.8	106.5
October	106.3	106.7	106.4	106.3	106.8	106.5
November	106.3	106.7	106.4	106.3	106.9	106.5
December	106.3	106.8	106.4	106.3	106.9	106.5
<b>1987—</b>						
January	106.4	106.9	106.5	106.4	107.0	106.6
February	106.4	106.9	106.5	106.4	107.0	106.6
March	109.6	110.3	109.8	109.7	110.5	110.0
April	109.6	110.3	109.8	109.7	110.5	110.0
May	109.6	110.3	109.8	109.8	110.9	110.1
June	109.6	110.3	109.8	109.8	110.9	110.1
July	109.6	110.4	109.9	109.8	110.9	110.2
August	109.7	110.5	110.0	109.9	111.0	110.3
September	110.0	110.6	110.2	110.2	111.1	110.5
October	110.3	110.7	110.4	110.5	111.3	110.7
November	110.5	110.9	110.6	110.6	111.5	110.9
December	111.2	111.6	111.3	111.4	112.2	111.6
<b>1988—</b>						
January	111.3	111.8	111.4	111.5	112.4	111.8
February	113.5	114.3	113.7	113.8	114.9	114.1
March	113.7	114.4	113.9	113.9	115.1	114.3
April	113.8	114.5	114.0	114.0	115.2	114.4
May	113.8	114.5	114.0	114.1	115.3	114.4
June	114.0	114.7	114.2	114.2	115.4	114.5
July	114.1	115.1	114.4	114.3	115.8	114.8
August	114.2	115.2	114.5	114.5	115.9	114.9
September	116.4	117.4	116.7	116.6	118.2	117.1
October	116.5	117.7	116.9	116.8	118.5	117.3
November	116.6	117.8	116.9	116.8	118.6	117.4
December	116.6	118.2	117.1	116.9	119.0	117.6

Source: Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0).

CHART 6.2. AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEXES : FULL-TIME ADULT EMPLOYEES,  
ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE, AUSTRALIA,  
DECEMBER 1987 TO DECEMBER 1988



Source: Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0).

TABLE 6.2. WEEKLY AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEXES FULL-TIME ADULT EMPLOYEES : INDUSTRY,  
AUSTRALIA, DECEMBER  
(Base : June 1985 = 100.0)

Industry	Males			Females		
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
Mining	106.1	112.5	116.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Manufacturing	106.2	112.1	118.3	103.8	112.1	120.4
Food, beverages, tobacco	106.3	110.9	117.1	106.5	111.2	118.0
Textiles; Clothing, footwear	106.2	112.4	122.0	106.2	112.8	123.0
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	106.2	111.5	117.8	106.2	111.7	119.4
Metal products, machinery and equipment	106.2	112.7	117.9	106.2	112.8	119.8
Basic metal products	106.2	111.7	116.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Fabricated metal products;						
Other machinery and equipment	106.3	113.4	119.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Transport equipment	106.2	112.4	117.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other manufacturing(a)	106.2	112.6	120.7	106.2	111.8	121.6
Electricity, gas and water	106.3	110.7	114.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Construction	106.2	111.4	117.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Wholesale and retail trade	106.2	111.0	117.5	106.2	110.5	118.4
Wholesale trade	106.2	111.4	118.4	106.2	110.8	119.1
Retail trade	106.2	110.6	116.7	106.2	110.3	118.1
Transport and storage	106.2	111.2	116.0	106.2	111.5	115.2
Communication	106.2	113.2	118.7	106.3	114.6	120.3
Finance, property and business services	106.2	109.9	115.3	106.2	110.3	116.9
Public administration and defence(b)	106.3	110.4	115.5	106.2	112.2	117.4
Community services	106.5	109.8	114.4	107.7	112.0	118.0
Recreation, personal and other services	106.3	110.5	117.4	106.2	110.4	117.1
All industries(c)	106.3	111.2	116.6	106.8	111.6	118.2

(a) Includes wood, wood products and furniture; non-metallic mineral products; and miscellaneous manufacturing. (b) Excludes employees in the defence forces.  
(c) Excludes employees in the defence forces; agriculture; services to agriculture; and employees in private households employing staff.

Source: Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0).

TABLE 6.3. WEEKLY AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEXES FULL-TIME ADULT EMPLOYEES : OCCUPATION, AUSTRALIA, DECEMBER  
(Base : June 1985 = 100.0)

Occupation	Males			Females		
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
Managers and administrators	106.3	109.8	114.6	106.9	110.9	117.0
Professionals	106.3	109.5	113.5	106.3	109.7	113.8
Building professionals and engineers	106.4	110.3	114.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Health, diagnostic and treatment practitioners	106.2	109.4	114.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Teachers and instructors	106.2	108.9	111.9	106.3	109.3	112.9
Business professionals	106.2	110.0	114.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other professionals	106.7	110.1	114.4	106.5	110.6	116.3
Para-professional	106.5	110.4	115.1	110.2	115.5	122.7
Engineering, building associates and technicians	106.3	110.8	115.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Registered nurses	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	112.1	118.2	126.6
Police	106.6	109.1	113.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other para-professionals	106.6	110.7	115.5	106.7	110.7	115.8
Tradespersons	106.2	111.9	117.3	106.2	111.8	118.2
Metal	106.2	112.7	117.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Electrical and electronic	106.2	111.8	116.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Building	106.2	111.4	117.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Vehicle	106.2	111.1	116.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	106.2	111.2	118.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Clerks	106.2	110.3	116.9	106.2	111.1	117.9
Stenographers	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	106.2	110.8	117.6
Receptionists	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	106.2	111.4	118.9
Other clerks	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	106.2	111.2	117.8
Salespersons and personal service workers	106.4	110.3	116.9	107.6	112.0	119.4
Salespersons	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	106.2	110.2	117.5
Personal service workers	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	110.4	115.5	123.2
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	106.2	111.4	117.4	106.3	112.6	121.7
Rail and road transport drivers	106.3	111.0	117.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Machine operators	106.2	112.3	118.9	106.2	112.7	122.2
Other plant and machine operators, and drivers	106.2	111.4	116.6	106.5	111.6	117.2
Labourers and related workers	106.2	111.7	117.5	106.4	111.8	118.5
Trades assistants and factory hands	106.2	112.3	118.4	106.3	112.8	119.7
Construction and mining labourers	106.2	111.6	116.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cleaners	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	106.2	110.6	116.5
Other labourers	106.2	111.1	117.1	106.5	111.3	118.3
All occupation groups	106.3	111.2	116.6	106.8	111.6	118.2

Source: Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0).

TABLE 6.4. COMPOSITION OF AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS : FULL-TIME NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1988

	Adult		Junior	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
WEEKLY EARNINGS(\$)				
Award or agreed base rate of pay	432.90	395.80	222.00	221.30
Payment by measured result	6.90	1.30	*1.40	*0.50
Overaward and other pay	9.60	4.50	3.30	2.10
Total ordinary time	449.40	401.60	226.70	223.90
Overtime	50.90	11.70	14.70	4.80
Total	500.30	413.30	241.40	228.80
PERCENTAGE OF EARNINGS				
Award or agreed base rate of pay	86.5	95.8	92.0	96.7
Payment by measured result	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.2
Overaward and other pay	1.9	1.1	1.4	0.9
Total ordinary time	89.8	97.2	93.9	97.9
Overtime	10.2	2.8	6.1	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia (6306.0).



TABLE 6.5. AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS : FULL-TIME ADULT EMPLOYEES AND ALL ADULT EMPLOYEES IN MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1988  
(dollars)

Code	ASCO Major Group	Average weekly total earnings					
		Adult males		Adult females		Adult persons	
		Full-time	All	Full-time	All	Full-time	All
1	Managers and administrators	694.80	688.80	561.00	526.30	673.10	660.10
2	Professionals	668.70	623.40	542.60	448.90	620.40	546.50
3	Para-professionals	586.80	570.20	515.10	425.00	565.20	510.80
4	Tradespersons	483.10	476.50	353.20	287.20	475.70	459.80
5	Clerks	478.90	464.70	393.30	339.10	423.30	375.70
6	Salespersons and personal service workers	474.00	408.40	376.10	263.70	428.70	320.40
7	Plant and machine operators, and drivers	510.10	487.70	333.30	304.40	484.90	458.10
8	Labourers and related workers	434.80	393.80	344.20	247.20	412.60	337.90
	All occupations(a)	532.50	504.10	422.70	336.10	497.10	434.60

(a) Includes occupations not separately classified.

Source : Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia (6306.0)

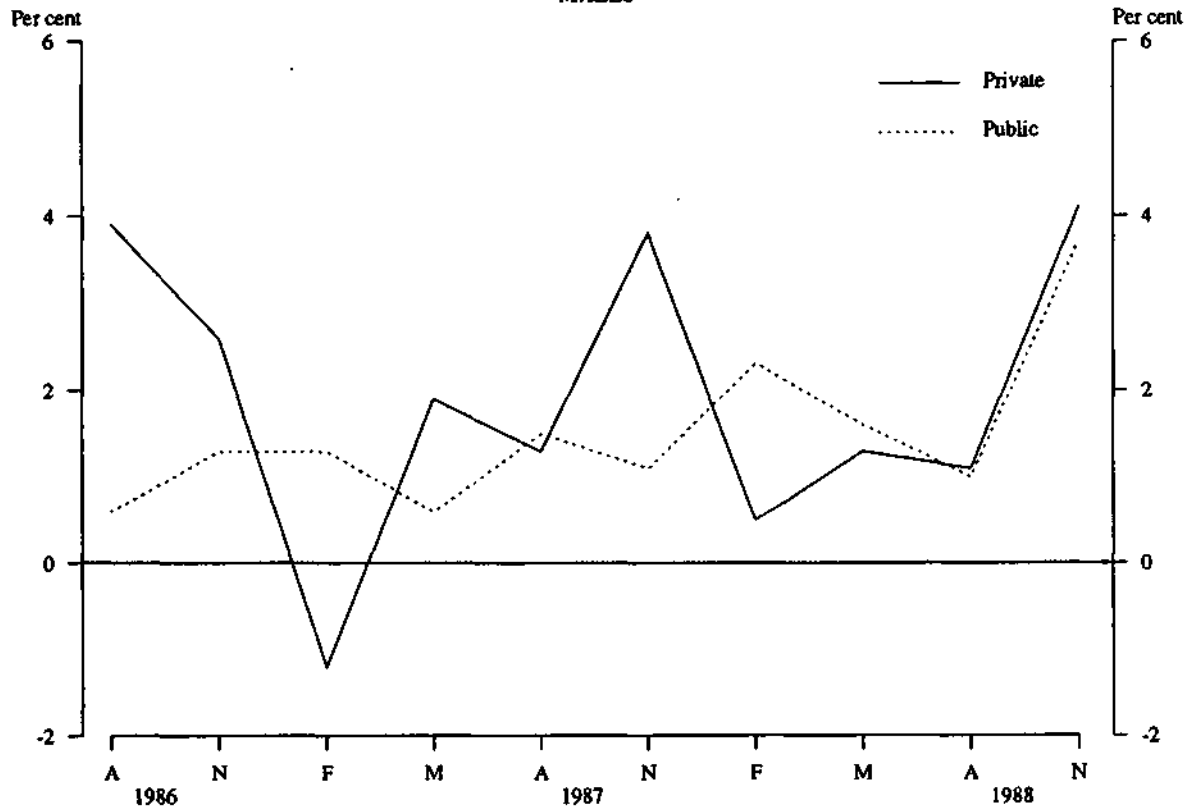
TABLE 6.6. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES(a), AUSTRALIA

Reference period— pay period ending on or before	Males			Females			Persons		
	Full-time adults		All males	Full-time adults		All females	Full-time adults		All employees
	Weekly ordinary time earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly ordinary time earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly ordinary time earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly total earnings
	—dollars—								
1987—									
20 February	454.40	487.70	444.50	375.70	384.10	291.00	429.60	455.10	381.30
15 May	461.30	497.40	450.90	383.00	393.10	298.90	436.20	464.00	387.30
21 August	470.30	504.50	457.00	388.90	398.20	302.30	444.20	470.50	392.50
20 November	472.50	516.30	470.00	392.00	401.90	306.50	450.10	479.70	401.80
1988—									
19 February	485.70	522.40	474.90	402.20	412.20	315.30	458.80	486.90	408.80
20 May	491.40	532.40	481.70	409.20	419.50	316.40	464.80	495.80	411.90
19 August	497.80	538.80	486.20	415.00	426.40	319.60	470.90	502.40	415.70
18 November	512.70	558.90	505.20	426.80	439.60	328.70	484.90	520.20	430.10
Change—	— per cent —								
Quarterly									
1987—									
February	+0.5	-0.2	-0.4	+0.8	+0.5	+1.2	+0.6	0.0	+0.2
May	+1.5	+2.0	+1.4	+2.0	+2.4	+2.7	+1.5	+2.0	+1.6
August	+1.9	+1.4	+1.3	+1.5	+1.3	+1.1	+1.8	+1.4	+1.3
November	+1.5	+2.3	+2.8	+0.8	+0.9	+1.4	+1.3	+2.0	+2.4
1988—									
February	+1.7	+1.2	+1.1	+2.6	+2.6	+2.9	+1.9	+1.5	+1.8
May	+1.2	+1.9	+1.4	+1.7	+1.8	+0.3	+1.3	+1.8	+0.8
August	+1.3	+1.2	+0.9	+1.4	+1.6	+1.0	+1.3	+1.3	+0.9
November	+3.0	+3.7	+3.9	+2.8	+3.1	+2.8	+3.0	+3.6	+3.4
Annual									
1987—									
February	+6.4	+6.0	+5.2	+6.5	+6.5	+5.3	+6.3	+6.0	+4.7
May	+6.6	+6.8	+6.0	+7.5	+7.7	+7.4	+6.6	+6.7	+5.7
August	+5.9	+5.9	+4.5	+7.0	+7.0	+6.9	+6.0	+6.0	+5.0
November	+5.6	+5.7	+5.3	+5.2	+5.2	+6.6	+5.4	+5.4	+5.6
1988—									
February	+6.9	+7.1	+6.8	+7.1	+7.3	+8.3	+6.8	+7.0	+7.2
May	+6.5	+7.0	+6.8	+6.8	+6.7	+5.8	+6.5	+6.9	+6.3
August	+5.8	+6.8	+6.4	+6.7	+7.1	+5.7	+6.0	+6.8	+5.9
November	+7.4	+8.2	+7.5	+8.9	+9.4	+7.2	+7.7	+8.5	+7.0

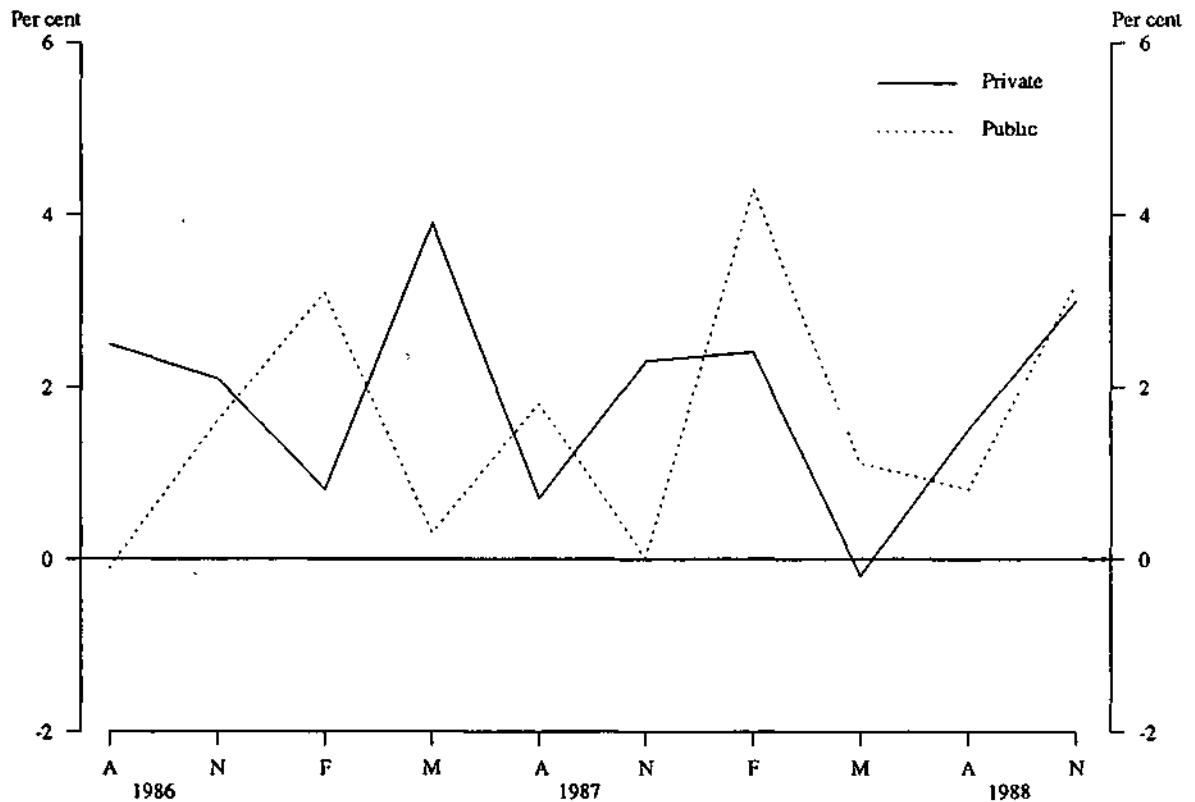
(a) Refers to all employees engaged in full-time and part-time employment.

Source: Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0).

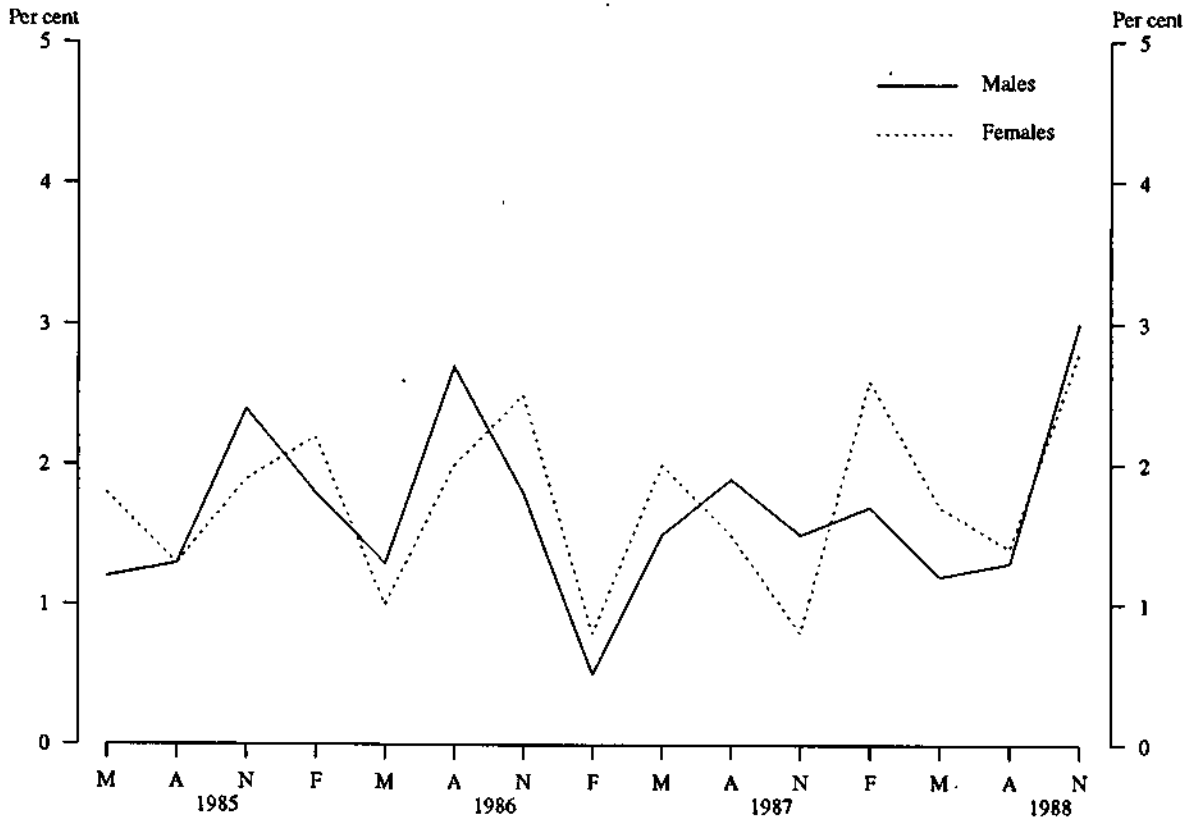
**CHART 63. AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS:  
QUARTERLY PERCENTAGE CHANGE, ALL EMPLOYEES, AUSTRALIA  
MALES**



**FEMALES**



**CHART 6.4. AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS:  
QUARTERLY PERCENTAGE CHANGE, FULL-TIME ADULTS, AUSTRALIA**



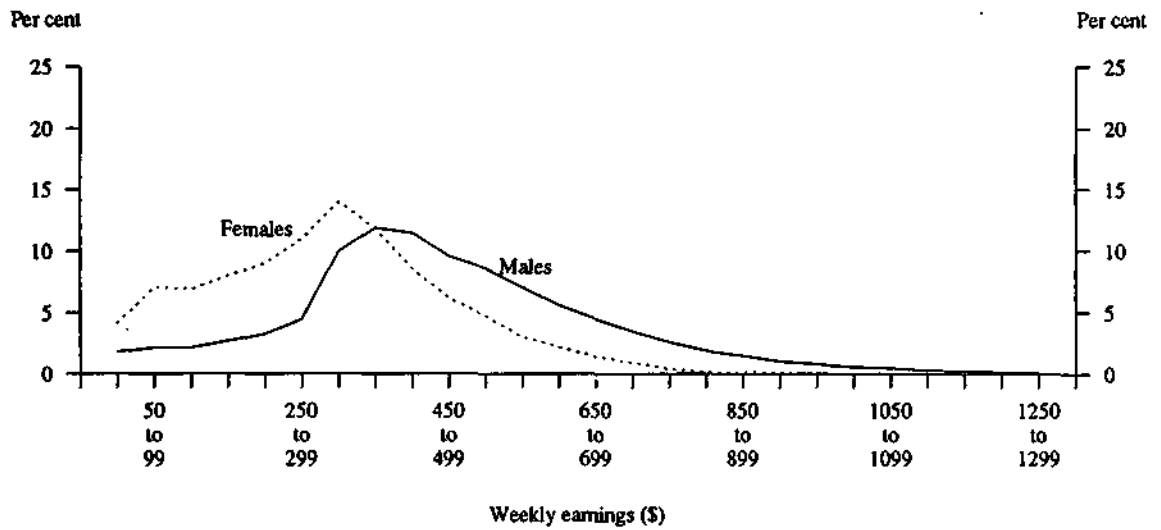
Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* (6302 0).

**TABLE 6.7. COMPOSITION OF AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS AND AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL HOURS PAID FOR :  
FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES, SECTORS, AUSTRALIA  
MAY 1988**

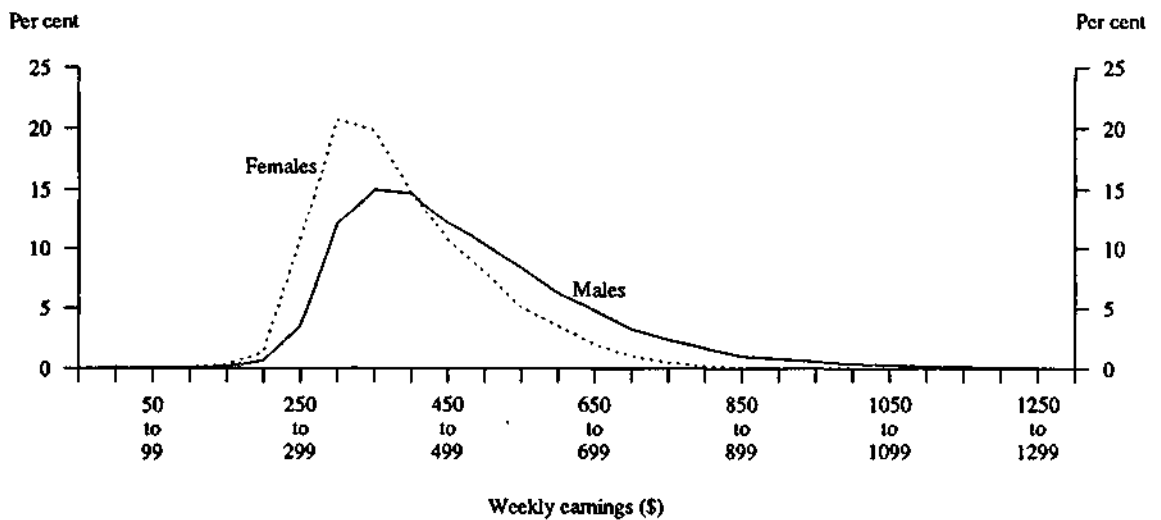
	Average weekly total earnings (\$)						Average weekly hours paid for		
	Award or agreed base rate of pay	Payment by measured result	Over-award and other pay	Total ordinary time	Overtime	Total	Ordinary time	Overtime	Total
<b>PRIVATE</b>									
Adult—									
Males	406.40	10.60	13.50	430.50	62.80	493.30	38.1	3.6	41.7
Females	360.70	2.10	7.40	370.20	13.50	383.70	37.9	0.9	38.8
<b>PUBLIC</b>									
Adult—									
Males	474.80	1.00	3.40	479.20	32.00	511.20	37.5	1.6	39.1
Females	445.30	0.20	0.50	445.90	9.00	454.90	37.1	0.5	37.6
<b>TOTAL</b>									
Adult—									
Males	432.90	6.90	9.60	449.40	50.90	500.30	37.9	2.8	40.7
Females	395.80	1.30	4.50	401.60	11.70	413.30	37.6	0.7	38.3

Source: *Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia* (6306 0).

**CHART 6.5. DISTRIBUTION OF ALL EMPLOYEES, BY WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1988**



**CHART 6.6. DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES, BY WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1988**



**CHART 6.7. DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES, BY WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1988**

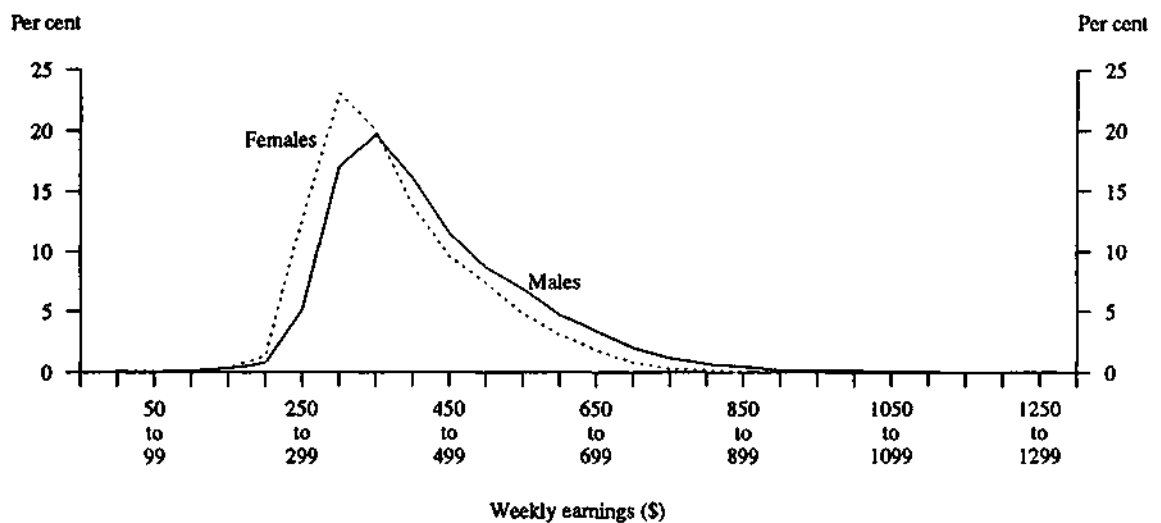


TABLE 6.8. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS : FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES, INDUSTRIES, AUSTRALIA  
NOVEMBER 1982 TO NOVEMBER 1987(a)  
(dollars)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
MALES						
Mining	565.60	535.30	607.40	629.40	675.40	720.80
Manufacturing	335.80	362.10	386.30	415.10	437.40	467.10
Food, beverages and tobacco	354.60	366.20	381.40	397.60	429.40	450.30
Textiles; Clothing and footwear	301.20	331.30	334.60	366.10	400.70	435.90
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	367.20	378.00	430.20	451.80	482.50	532.00
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	363.60	392.80	429.50	453.00	504.90	511.70
Metal products, machinery and equipment	330.70	367.30	390.40	422.50	443.40	471.10
Basic metal products	364.50	399.10	427.40	464.80	499.00	531.10
Fabricated metal products; Other machinery and equipment	326.60	357.10	375.10	406.90	427.30	445.40
Transport equipment	312.90	360.30	391.10	419.40	431.30	470.10
Other manufacturing	312.50	333.30	356.70	392.60	398.80	436.70
Electricity, gas and water	387.90	412.80	447.00	456.10	493.90	510.30
Construction	362.50	373.50	425.10	443.60	482.90	499.30
Wholesale trade	315.80	338.30	358.90	399.40	419.10	440.10
Retail trade	277.20	280.70	315.90	336.30	358.80	376.90
Transport and storage	374.30	394.10	423.30	443.70	482.00	518.40
Communication					445.00	464.50
Finance, property and business services	365.30	367.90	386.20	415.10	448.70	501.00
Public administration and defence	369.40	400.00	424.70	444.20	429.00	450.70
Community services					491.00	509.00
Recreation, personal and other services	305.10	308.90	345.20	368.50	400.20	420.50
Total all industries	356.60	374.00	405.50	428.70	456.00	481.90
FEMALES						
Mining	335.20	366.30	383.20	415.40	427.90	465.20
Manufacturing	252.20	265.10	289.40	306.20	329.80	345.40
Food, beverages and tobacco	271.80	288.70	298.10	320.50	346.40	363.40
Textiles; Clothing and footwear	238.30	239.60	253.80	269.70	298.60	297.30
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	272.40	280.50	313.40	327.20	349.00	392.40
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	261.20	291.90	317.20	338.50	353.80	370.00
Metal products, machinery and equipment	247.70	265.30	306.20	317.80	335.20	355.90
Basic metal products	289.40	311.30	334.00	354.50	387.40	409.50
Fabricated metal products; Other machinery and equipment	240.30	258.50	307.00	309.60	326.00	348.10
Transport equipment	254.80	268.70	293.10	325.30	340.80	357.70
Other manufacturing	244.80	256.10	270.00	295.30	321.60	340.40
Electricity, gas and water	299.00	311.40	345.30	361.90	383.20	394.00
Construction	252.50	264.30	326.70	336.40	363.20	374.50
Wholesale trade	266.10	273.00	301.40	325.50	351.40	380.90
Retail trade	234.40	233.40	273.10	288.50	310.50	320.30
Transport and storage	321.50	337.10	355.30	374.50	391.90	407.90
Communication					389.40	399.80
Finance, property and business services	280.70	282.20	310.90	338.10	365.30	390.10
Public administration and defence	313.10	337.10	362.20	381.30	384.70	404.90
Community services					409.40	435.70
Recreation, personal and other services	233.30	263.50	293.00	310.00	334.10	357.90
Total all industries	282.22	299.30	329.20	348.70	372.50	393.90
PERSONS						
Mining	552.10	523.00	591.30	613.80	657.30	702.70
Manufacturing	316.80	337.70	362.10	389.90	411.80	436.50
Food, beverages and tobacco	336.20	345.70	360.00	379.30	409.70	428.60
Textiles; Clothing and footwear	255.70	268.10	275.60	301.50	343.70	352.50
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	345.80	345.70	396.60	414.50	440.30	489.30
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	331.20	363.60	395.80	421.40	459.20	465.50
Metal products, machinery and equipment	318.00	351.10	375.90	407.80	427.30	452.70
Basic metal products	358.20	392.50	419.80	456.40	490.60	521.90
Fabricated metal products; other machinery and equipment	309.50	336.00	359.70	389.00	407.80	425.00
Transport equipment	307.10	350.20	378.30	409.20	420.90	456.10
Total metal products, etc.	318.00	351.10	375.90	407.80	427.30	418.30
Other manufacturing	300.30	319.70	341.80	375.10	383.20	418.30
Electricity, gas and water	381.20	405.20	439.00	448.30	484.40	499.70
Construction	353.80	362.50	418.20	435.30	472.70	489.50
Wholesale trade	302.90	319.80	342.50	378.10	398.70	423.50
Retail trade	259.80	261.90	300.00	318.10	339.80	353.90
Transport and storage	366.80	385.00	411.60	432.10	470.20	504.00
Communication					432.50	450.30
Finance, property and business services	316.80	320.60	348.90	378.90	406.30	441.50
Public administration and defence	340.80	367.40	392.40	411.70	414.30	434.90
Community services					442.70	466.00
Recreation, personal and other services	270.60	289.20	323.70	343.90	372.40	395.10
Total all industries	332.40	348.30	380.00	402.60	427.80	451.60

(a) Surveys conducted from October 1973 to October 1980 were based on a sample framework of payroll taxpayers and other sources. Surveys conducted in October 1981, and from November 1982, were based on samples drawn from the ABS register of businesses. See Technical Notes for further information.

Source: Average Earnings and Hours of Employees, Australia (6304.0)

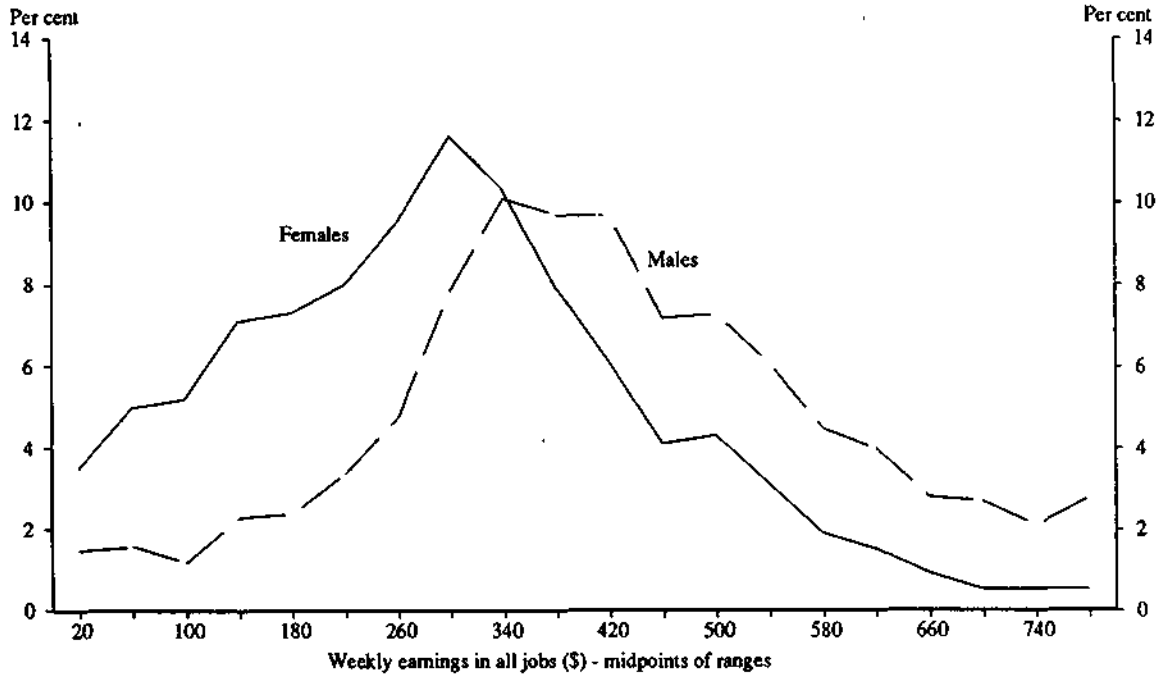
TABLE 6.9. AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS : FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES,  
INDUSTRIES, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1982 TO NOVEMBER 1987(a)  
(dollars)

Industry	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
MALES						
Mining	461.20	459.10	521.60	530.00	571.90	604.90
Manufacturing	302.70	318.70	335.40	352.90	370.30	392.80
Food, beverages and tobacco	299.40	312.90	323.00	340.00	360.10	379.00
Textiles; Clothing and footwear	262.40	302.20	298.70	315.00	320.70	342.80
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	332.50	336.10	381.60	393.90	416.80	461.10
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	334.20	347.80	380.80	390.40	434.70	448.90
Metal products, machinery and equipment	304.60	326.00	338.90	356.20	376.60	349.90
Basic metal products	330.50	350.70	370.70	392.40	421.80	447.40
Fabricated metal products; Other machinery and equipment	297.00	316.10	325.20	343.20	353.50	461.20
Transport equipment	300.00	325.10	340.20	352.90	383.80	436.60
Other manufacturing	281.40	289.20	310.40	332.80	337.50	352.90
Electricity, gas and water	359.90	382.30	406.40	416.60	458.00	465.70
Construction	327.50	336.40	382.40	393.00	425.00	432.60
Wholesale trade	293.10	316.50	334.60	367.70	383.40	411.30
Retail trade	265.20	267.70	298.50	316.80	337.40	353.70
Transport and storage	} 342.40	358.80	{ 381.70	396.70	427.60	461.20
Communication				393.60	418.40	436.60
Finance, property and business services	346.60	354.10	371.50	399.70	431.20	477.50
Public administration and defence	} 354.40	384.90	{ 373.00	391.20	414.60	432.80
Community services				447.60	469.90	488.70
Recreation, personal and other services	288.10	292.60	320.40	346.40	375.70	394.70
Total all industries	327.20	343.70	369.10	387.20	412.10	434.60
FEMALES						
Mining	316.40	327.50	356.70	385.70	407.80	437.50
Manufacturing	241.80	251.80	272.00	286.80	306.20	323.00
Food, beverages and tobacco	243.70	270.00	274.70	294.10	312.00	331.40
Textiles; Clothing and footwear	233.10	230.10	244.10	258.50	278.00	284.10
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	260.00	264.10	300.10	311.40	328.80	375.80
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	252.20	281.80	302.20	314.00	337.60	351.20
Metal products, machinery and equipment	242.30	250.80	281.60	293.30	311.80	326.50
Basic metal products	277.70	295.60	317.30	333.90	363.60	383.90
Fabricated metal products; Other machinery and equipment	235.60	244.10	282.90	285.80	302.90	318.90
Transport equipment	250.90	254.30	263.70	297.20	316.60	326.00
Other manufacturing	236.20	246.60	267.80	279.20	297.80	318.00
Electricity, gas and water	291.90	307.00	337.30	354.30	375.90	383.60
Construction	250.50	260.10	321.90	332.10	357.70	367.10
Wholesale trade	256.70	265.50	292.60	315.70	342.20	366.80
Retail trade	228.40	227.10	263.60	279.00	301.70	310.00
Transport and storage	} 304.60	320.80	{ 316.80	340.70	372.90	382.80
Communication				355.10	368.20	378.10
Finance, property and business services	276.80	278.10	306.50	332.10	358.20	381.00
Public administration and defence	} 309.90	333.40	{ 332.70	355.20	378.60	398.90
Community services				381.70	404.40	430.80
Recreation, personal and other services	222.10	253.80	278.40	297.60	323.30	344.50
Total all industries	275.80	292.60	320.40	339.30	362.20	382.90

(a) Surveys conducted from October 1973 to October 1980 were based on a sample framework of payroll taxpayers and other sources. Surveys conducted in October 1981, and from November 1982, were based on samples drawn from the ABS register of businesses. See Technical Notes for further information.

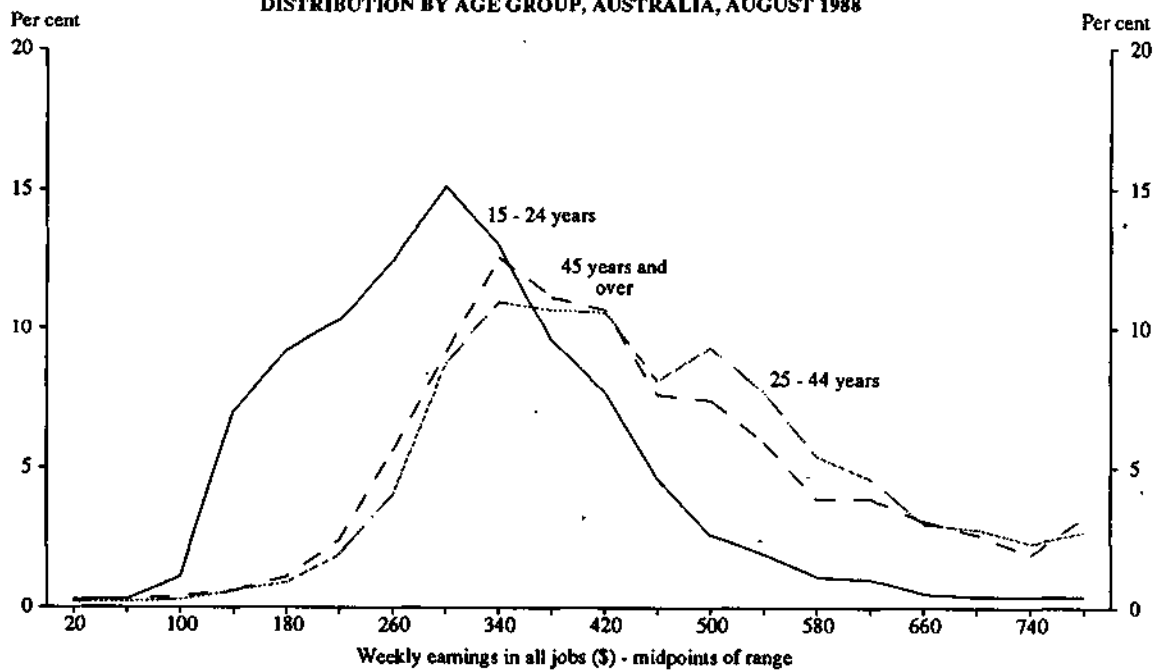
Source: Average Earnings and Hours of Employees, Australia (6304.0).

**CHART 6.8. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ALL EMPLOYEES: DISTRIBUTION BY SEX, AUSTRALIA  
AUGUST 1988**



Source: *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, August 1988* (6310.0).

**CHART 6.9. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES:  
DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1988**



Source: *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, August 1988* (6310.0).

TABLE 6.10. ALL EMPLOYEES WEEKLY EARNINGS, MARITAL STATUS, AND FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME STATUS, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1988

	Males			Females			Persons		
	Married	Not-married	Total	Married	Not-married	Total	Married	Not-married	Total
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES									
—'000—									
Weekly earnings (\$)—									
Under 160	21.0	69.0	89.9	19.5	45.1	64.6	40.4	114.1	154.5
160 and under 200	11.3	60.6	71.8	15.7	54.7	70.4	26.9	115.3	142.2
200 " 240	34.4	69.3	103.7	33.9	59.1	93.0	68.3	128.4	196.8
240 " 280	63.8	91.5	155.3	68.8	84.9	153.7	132.6	176.4	309.0
280 " 320	143.7	126.5	270.2	126.8	108.8	235.6	270.5	235.3	505.7
320 " 360	211.9	140.6	352.5	122.1	108.1	230.2	334.0	248.7	582.7
360 " 400	212.6	127.9	340.5	101.0	76.7	177.6	313.5	204.6	518.1
400 " 440	245.0	97.2	342.1	71.9	71.8	143.7	316.9	168.9	485.9
440 " 480	177.8	73.9	251.6	53.9	45.4	99.2	231.6	119.2	350.9
480 " 520	193.8	62.7	256.5	56.5	44.5	101.0	250.3	170.2	420.5
520 " 560	156.9	57.0	213.9	45.8	29.3	75.0	202.7	86.3	288.9
560 " 600	121.3	36.8	158.1	25.7	18.1	43.8	147.0	54.9	201.9
600 " 640	112.3	27.1	139.4	21.7	13.2	34.9	134.0	40.3	174.3
640 " 680	79.1	18.1	97.1	11.3	10.8	22.2	90.4	28.9	119.3
680 " 720	77.1	19.1	96.2	7.6	5.4	13.0	84.7	24.5	109.2
720 " 760	60.2	14.5	74.7	8.5	*3.4	11.9	68.7	17.9	86.6
760 " 800	83.1	15.1	98.3	7.1	4.3	11.4	90.3	19.4	109.7
800 and over	172.1	33.7	205.8	10.4	11.5	22.0	182.6	45.2	227.8
Total	2,177.3	1,140.5	3,317.8	808.1	795.0	1,603.1	2,985.4	1,935.5	4,920.9
Median weekly earnings	472	363	431	366	336	351	438	351	403
Mean weekly earnings	518	397	477	396	360	378	485	382	445
PART-TIME EMPLOYEES(b)									
—'000—									
Weekly earnings (\$)—									
Under 40	*3.6	40.5	44.2	23.2	63.3	86.5	26.9	103.8	130.7
40 and under 80	6.0	41.9	47.9	61.1	61.5	122.6	67.1	103.4	170.5
80 " 120	6.5	21.6	28.2	86.4	34.4	120.8	93.0	56.0	149.0
120 " 160	6.7	16.3	23.0	105.8	33.2	139.0	112.5	49.4	162.0
160 " 200	5.2	9.4	14.6	96.1	21.5	117.6	101.3	30.9	132.3
200 " 240	6.8	8.2	15.1	94.4	17.6	112.0	101.3	25.8	127.1
240 " 280	6.8	6.9	13.7	71.2	18.6	89.7	78.0	25.4	103.4
280 " 320	4.5	4.4	8.9	51.8	10.3	62.1	56.3	14.7	71.0
320 " 360	*3.4	*2.0	5.4	27.8	5.7	33.4	31.2	7.7	38.9
360 " 400	*2.3	*2.6	4.9	21.5	*2.7	24.2	23.8	5.3	29.2
400 " 440	*1.2	*0.6	*1.8	10.7	*2.7	13.5	11.9	*3.4	15.3
440 and over	12.5	5.5	18.0	27.0	6.8	33.7	39.5	12.3	51.7
Total	65.7	160.0	225.7	677.0	278.3	955.3	742.7	438.3	1,181.0
Median weekly earnings	228	77	108	185	96	162	187	88	154
Mean weekly earnings	273	123	167	207	131	185	212	128	181
TOTAL									
—'000—									
Weekly earnings (\$)—									
Under 40	6.2	45.5	51.7	24.4	65.0	89.4	30.6	110.5	141.1
40 and under 80	10.4	46.8	57.2	64.8	63.4	128.2	75.2	110.2	185.4
80 " 120	13.4	28.6	42.0	91.5	42.1	133.6	105.0	70.7	175.6
120 " 160	13.8	68.4	82.2	115.2	67.1	182.3	129.0	135.4	264.5
160 " 200	16.5	70.0	86.4	111.8	76.2	188.0	128.2	146.2	274.4
200 " 240	41.3	77.5	118.8	128.3	76.7	205.1	169.6	154.2	323.9
240 " 280	70.7	98.4	169.0	139.9	103.4	243.4	210.6	201.8	412.4
280 " 320	148.2	130.8	279.1	178.6	119.1	297.7	326.8	250.0	576.7
320 " 360	215.4	142.6	358.0	149.8	113.8	263.6	365.2	256.4	621.6
360 " 400	214.9	130.5	345.4	122.5	79.4	201.9	337.4	209.9	547.3
400 " 440	246.2	97.8	344.0	82.7	74.5	157.2	328.8	172.3	501.1
440 " 480	180.2	74.8	254.9	58.5	46.9	105.5	238.7	121.7	360.4
480 " 520	195.6	63.6	259.2	63.7	46.6	110.3	259.3	110.2	369.5
520 " 560	158.7	58.0	216.6	50.1	30.2	80.3	208.8	88.2	296.9
560 " 600	121.8	37.5	159.3	29.2	18.9	48.1	151.1	56.3	207.4
600 " 640	114.7	27.5	142.2	24.0	13.8	37.8	138.8	41.3	180.1
640 " 680	79.5	18.2	97.7	12.7	11.2	24.0	92.2	29.4	121.7
680 " 720	77.3	19.2	96.5	7.8	5.4	13.2	85.1	24.6	109.7
720 " 760	61.1	14.5	75.6	9.3	*3.4	12.7	70.4	17.9	88.3
760 " 800	83.9	15.8	99.8	8.3	4.6	12.8	92.2	20.4	112.6
800 and over	173.4	34.4	207.8	11.8	11.6	23.5	185.2	46.1	231.3
Total	2,243.1	1,300.4	3,543.5	1,485.1	1,073.3	2,558.4	3,728.2	2,373.8	6,101.9
Median weekly earnings	467	343	420	294	293	294	397	320	365
Mean weekly earnings	511	363	457	310	301	306	431	335	394

Source: Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, August 1988 (6310.0).



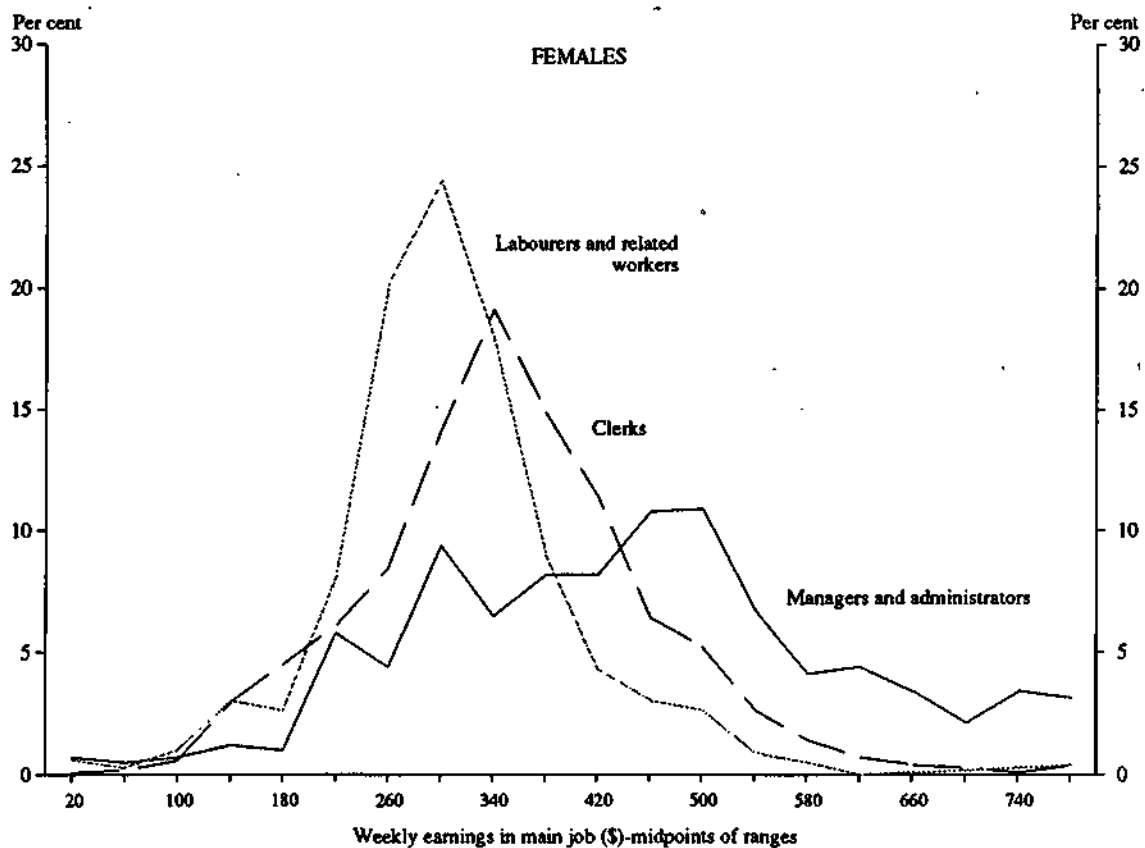
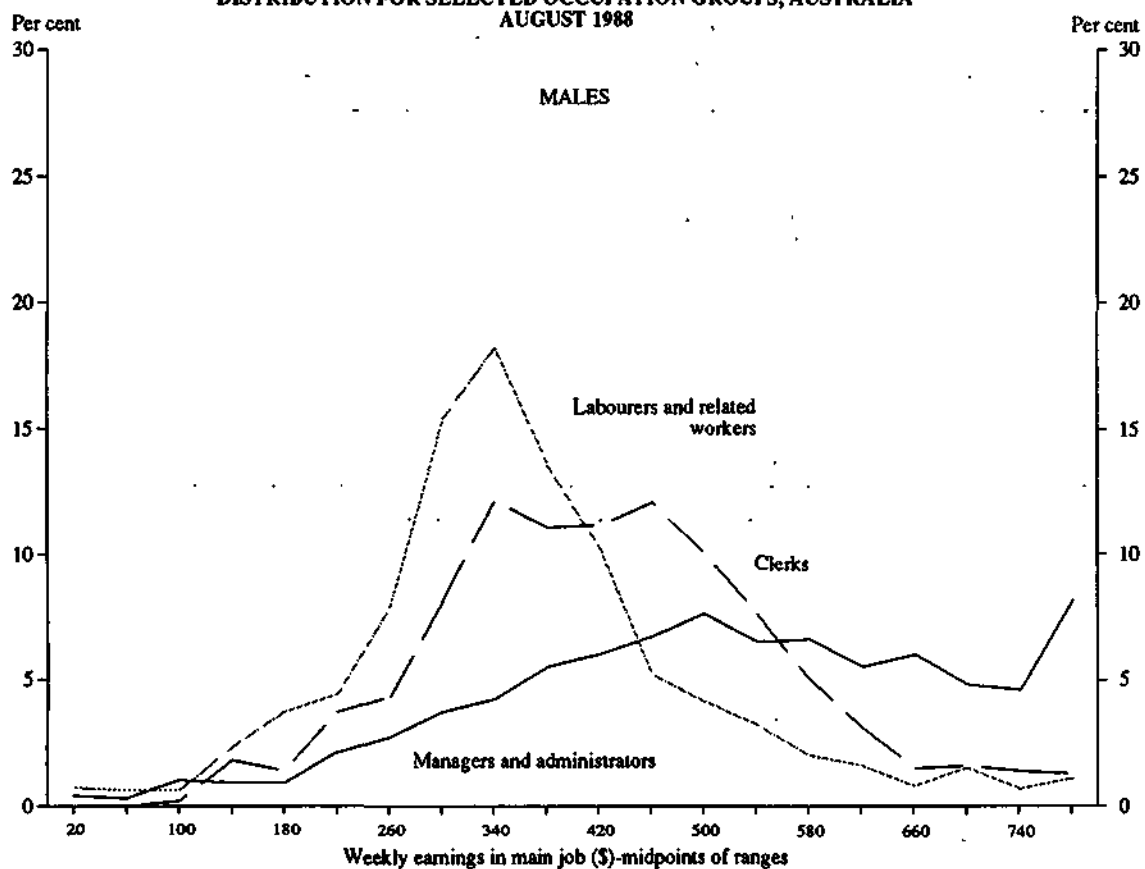
TABLE 6.11. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB(a) AND INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1988

	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and, hunting	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transport and storage
—'000—							
Weekly earnings in main job(\$)—							
Under 160	10.8	*0.8	21.5	*1.4	7.4	44.9	4.7
160 and under 200	5.3	*0.8	25.6	*1.3	10.7	41.0	*3.7
200 " 240	8.7	*0.7	42.7	*2.6	11.0	49.7	7.4
240 " 280	15.2	*0.9	78.6	5.0	11.8	73.5	8.6
280 " 320	17.5	*2.1	119.9	7.2	20.3	129.2	21.0
320 " 360	7.5	*3.2	146.4	10.1	25.5	109.4	32.6
360 " 400	8.4	*2.8	124.4	12.2	31.2	93.9	27.5
400 " 440	7.2	*3.0	112.2	12.0	41.2	81.5	31.6
440 " 480	*3.1	4.6	68.1	13.5	29.4	50.6	21.9
480 " 520	*2.8	6.7	70.0	9.9	28.4	41.7	27.2
520 " 560	*2.0	6.5	53.7	7.4	19.7	30.5	20.8
560 " 600	*1.8	4.6	34.8	6.5	12.8	22.5	15.2
600 " 640	*1.4	5.1	31.8	4.4	14.6	16.8	11.3
640 " 680	*0.8	4.4	19.0	*3.3	7.7	13.5	5.6
680 " 720	*1.0	6.2	21.5	*3.2	6.8	10.4	8.1
720 " 760	*0.4	4.9	16.6	*2.6	5.2	8.2	6.0
760 " 800	*0.6	10.2	19.1	*2.2	6.9	12.7	8.0
800 and over	*2.2	20.6	34.3	6.8	11.3	26.4	15.9
Total	96.9	88.1	1,040.2	111.6	301.8	856.6	277.0
—dollars—							
Median weekly earnings in main job	298	659	386	451	431	352	442
Mean weekly earnings in main job	330	672	425	486	456	389	488
	Communication	Finance, property and business services	Public administration and defence	Community services	Recreation, personal and other services	Total	
—'000—							
Weekly earnings in main job(\$)—							
Under 160	*0.6	15.8	6.0	23.3	12.7	149.9	
160 and under 200	*1.6	16.7	*3.3	17.9	13.5	141.5	
200 " 240	*1.5	26.5	7.1	21.7	14.7	194.4	
240 " 280	5.2	35.6	11.0	42.7	22.6	310.5	
280 " 320	7.4	50.8	25.1	67.6	32.5	500.7	
320 " 360	20.4	61.2	40.2	87.4	30.3	574.3	
360 " 400	15.7	52.7	37.2	82.7	23.0	511.6	
400 " 440	16.4	47.3	29.4	80.1	19.6	481.5	
440 " 480	14.3	39.8	23.8	65.7	11.8	346.6	
480 " 520	11.7	41.8	21.0	79.4	12.4	353.1	
520 " 560	8.6	28.3	21.9	79.3	6.6	285.3	
560 " 600	5.4	25.3	11.0	52.8	4.8	197.5	
600 " 640	4.7	16.6	11.5	49.7	7.0	175.0	
640 " 680	*1.6	14.1	11.2	32.3	*2.5	116.1	
680 " 720	*3.5	15.7	6.6	20.1	*3.0	106.3	
720 " 760	*2.3	11.9	7.6	18.2	*1.5	85.4	
760 " 800	*1.4	17.2	6.9	22.4	*3.1	110.7	
800 and over	*2.8	39.3	15.3	36.3	5.6	216.8	
Total	125.2	556.5	296.2	879.7	227.4	4,857.2	
—dollars—							
Median weekly earnings in main job	424	415	424	449	342	403	
Mean weekly earnings in main job	448	472	469	475	381	444	

(a) Estimates of wage and salary earners and their earnings obtained from this survey may differ from similar estimates derived from other sources.

Source: *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution)*, Australia, August 1988 (6310.0).

**CHART 6.10. WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB FOR FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES:  
DISTRIBUTION FOR SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS, AUSTRALIA  
AUGUST 1988**



Note: Occupation groups are classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupation, ASCO 1986.

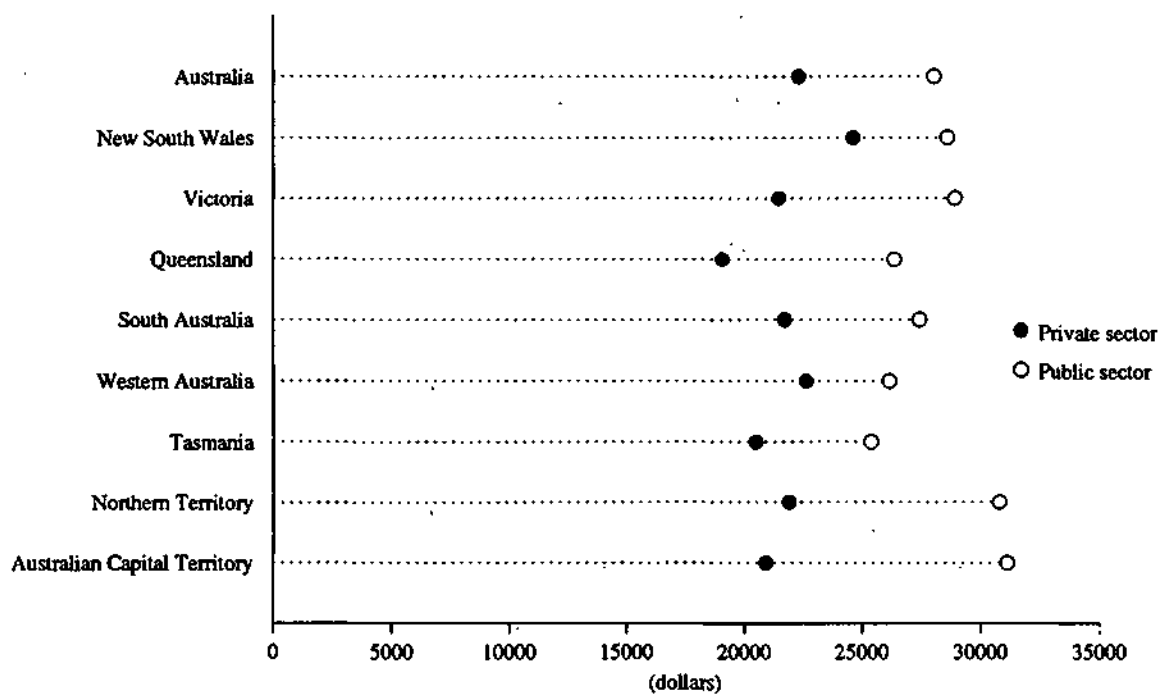
Source: *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution) Australia, August, 1988* (6310.0).

TABLE 6.12. EMPLOYEES WHO WORKED IN A SECOND JOB : WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SECOND JOB, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1988

	Weekly earnings in main job(\$)						Median weekly earnings in Total	Median weekly earnings in main job	Mean weekly earnings in main job
	Under 120	120 and under 200	200 and under 280	280 and under 360	360 and under 480	480 and over			
MALES									
	—'000—						—dollars—		
Weekly earnings in second job (\$)—									
Under 60	*3.7	*1.3	*1.9	4.1	*3.4	5.3	19.7	337	348
60 and under 120	*1.0	*1.9	*2.8	*3.1	5.5	7.3	21.7	389	416
120 and over	*0.6	*1.1	*2.4	4.4	5.7	8.8	23.0	401	501
Total	5.4	4.3	7.2	11.6	14.6	21.4	64.5	380	425
	—dollars—								
Median weekly earnings in second job	43	86	95	92	102	103	94	..	..
Mean weekly earnings in second job	53	103	92	107	114	120	106	..	..
FEMALES									
	—'000—						—dollars—		
Weekly earnings in second job (\$)—									
Under 60	10.5	6.9	6.3	5.1	*3.4	*2.3	34.5	197	225
60 and under 120	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	*2.4	*2.1	23.9	237	260
120 and over	*1.7	4.2	6.0	5.0	*3.8	*2.0	22.8	272	295
Total	17.1	15.9	17.0	15.0	9.6	6.5	81.2	235	255
	—dollars—								
Median weekly earnings in second job	48	72	87	89	94	86	74	..	..
Mean weekly earnings in second job	58	88	105	106	110	92	92	..	..
PERSONS									
	—'000—						—dollars—		
Weekly earnings in second job (\$)—									
Under 60	14.2	8.2	8.2	9.2	6.8	7.7	54.2	245	270
60 and under 120	5.9	6.7	7.6	8.1	7.9	9.4	45.6	305	334
120 and over	*2.4	5.4	8.4	9.4	9.5	10.8	45.8	336	398
Total	22.6	20.3	24.2	26.6	24.2	27.9	145.7	296	330
	—dollars—								
Median weekly earnings in second job	47	76	90	89	99	99	84	..	..
Mean weekly earnings in second job	57	92	101	106	113	113	98	..	..

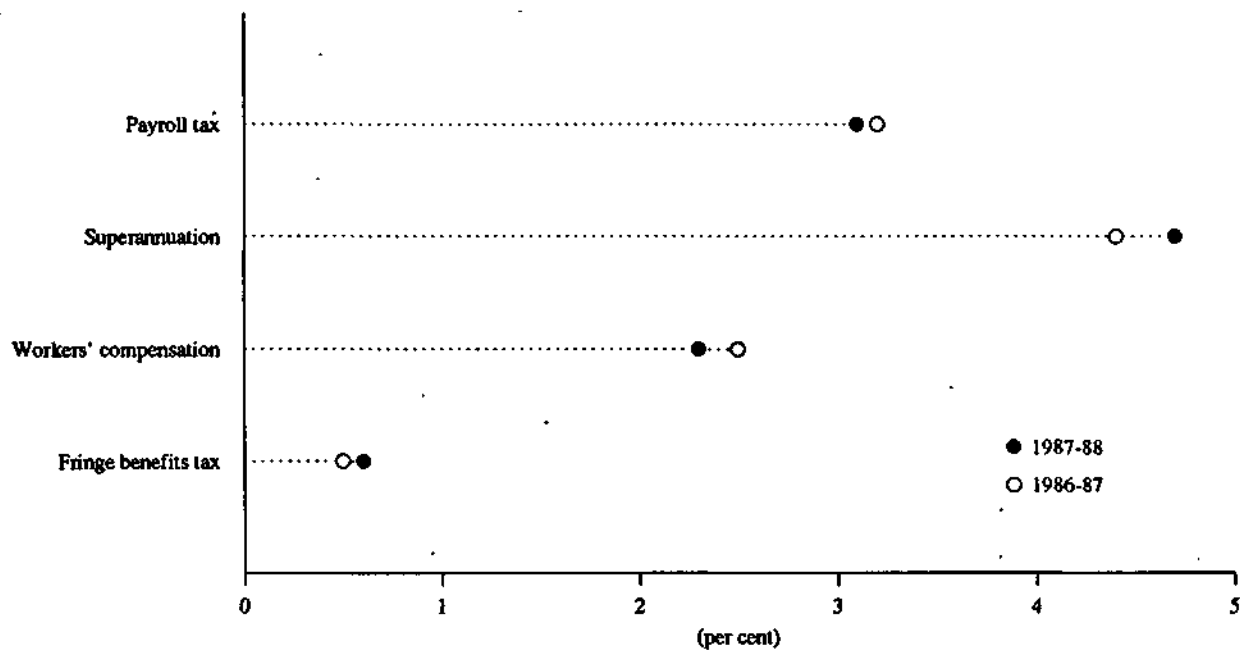
Source: Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, August 1988 (6310.0).

CHART 6.11. TOTAL LABOUR COSTS PER EMPLOYEE: SECTOR, STATES AND AUSTRALIA, 1987-88



Source: Major Labour Costs, Australia, 1987-88 (6348.0)

CHART 6.12. OTHER LABOUR COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LABOUR COSTS, AUSTRALIA, 1986-87 AND 1987-88



Source: Major Labour Costs, Australia, 1987-88 (6348.0).

TABLE 6.13 TOTAL LABOUR COSTS : TYPE OF LABOUR COST, STATES AND SECTOR

Total Costs  
(\$ million)

Type of labour cost		NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
PRIVATE										
Earnings	1986-87	28,796	19,225	9,255	5,820	6,606	1,722	552	718	72,694
	1987-88	33,170	24,416	9,697	6,703	7,238	1,908	654	809	84,596
Gross wages and salaries	1986-87	28,245	18,867	9,092	5,737	6,471	1,697	540	710	71,360
	1987-88	32,253	23,902	9,486	6,612	7,077	1,871	641	796	82,638
Severance, termination and redundancy payments	1986-87	550	358	163	83	135	24	12	8	1,334
	1987-88	917	514	212	91	161	37	13	13	1,958
Other labour costs	1986-87	3,463	2,110	770	625	678	148	54	71	7,919
	1987-88	3,773	2,771	798	720	765	178	65	75	9,146
Payroll tax	1986-87	1,207	829	289	177	238	58	18	18	2,834
	1987-88	1,338	1,031	290	205	258	67	20	22	3,230
Superannuation	1986-87	1,068	667	284	191	201	49	11	26	2,497
	1987-88	1,226	887	280	233	235	65	18	26	2,969
Workers' compensation	1986-87	964	496	152	231	190	34	19	24	2,109
	1987-88	914	625	169	242	203	33	18	22	2,227
Fringe benefits tax	1986-87	224	118	45	27	49	6	5	3	479
	1987-88	295	229	59	41	70	12	9	4	719
Total labour costs	1986-87	32,259	21,336	10,025	6,445	7,284	1,870	606	789	80,613
	1987-88	36,943	27,188	10,495	7,423	8,003	2,086	719	884	93,741
PUBLIC										
Earnings	1986-87	13,300	10,300	5,586	3,406	3,370	1,182	574	1,848	39,566
	1987-88	14,386	10,778	5,981	3,679	3,692	1,251	560	1,939	42,266
Gross wages and salaries	1986-87	12,955	10,097	5,504	3,361	3,314	1,169	564	1,828	38,794
	1987-88	13,942	10,525	5,812	3,605	3,614	1,227	542	1,885	41,153
Severance, termination and redundancy payments	1986-87	345	202	82	45	56	13	10	20	772
	1987-88	444	253	169	74	78	24	18	54	1,113
Other labour costs	1986-87	1,698	1,714	705	450	335	119	64	191	5,275
	1987-88	2,021	1,899	771	514	418	117	72	226	6,037
Payroll tax	1986-87	476	340	172	95	56	17	26	4	1,186
	1987-88	415	365	179	100	61	18	22	10	1,170
Superannuation	1986-87	879	999	459	251	199	83	25	150	3,045
	1987-88	1,250	1,141	509	277	266	78	32	173	3,724
Workers' compensation	1986-87	319	356	63	97	74	17	5	33	964
	1987-88	310	372	62	126	80	19	6	39	1,013
Fringe benefits tax	1986-87	24	18	12	6	7	2	8	4	81
	1987-88	46	21	20	11	11	3	11	4	129
Total labour costs	1986-87	14,998	12,013	6,291	3,856	3,705	1,301	638	2,039	44,841
	1987-88	16,407	12,676	6,752	4,193	4,110	1,368	632	2,165	48,302
PRIVATE AND PUBLIC										
Earnings	1986-87	42,096	29,525	14,841	9,226	9,976	2,903	1,126	2,566	112,260
	1987-88	47,556	35,194	15,679	10,382	10,930	3,159	1,214	2,748	126,861
Gross wages and salaries	1986-87	41,200	28,965	14,596	9,098	9,785	2,867	1,104	2,538	110,153
	1987-88	46,195	34,427	15,298	10,217	10,691	3,099	1,183	2,681	123,791
Severance, termination and redundancy payments	1986-87	896	560	245	128	191	37	22	28	2,106
	1987-88	1,360	767	381	165	239	61	30	68	3,071
Other labour costs	1986-87	5,161	3,824	1,475	1,075	1,012	267	118	262	13,194
	1987-88	5,795	4,670	1,568	1,234	1,184	294	137	300	15,182
Payroll tax	1986-87	1,683	1,169	461	272	293	76	44	22	4,019
	1987-88	1,753	1,395	469	305	318	85	43	32	4,401
Superannuation	1986-87	1,947	1,666	743	442	400	132	36	176	5,542
	1987-88	2,476	2,027	789	509	501	143	50	198	6,694
Workers' compensation	1986-87	1,282	852	215	328	263	51	25	57	3,073
	1987-88	1,224	997	230	368	283	52	24	61	3,240
Fringe benefits tax	1986-87	248	137	56	33	56	8	13	7	559
	1987-88	341	250	79	52	81	15	20	9	848
Total labour costs	1986-87	47,256	33,349	16,316	10,301	10,989	3,170	1,244	2,828	125,454
	1987-88	53,350	39,864	17,247	11,616	12,113	3,454	1,351	3,049	142,043

**TABLE 6.14 TOTAL LABOUR COSTS : TYPE OF LABOUR COST, STATES AND SECTOR**  
Costs as a Percentage of Total Labour Costs  
(per cent)

Type of labour cost		NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
PRIVATE										
Earnings	1986-87	89.3	90.1	92.3	90.3	90.7	92.1	91.1	91.0	90.2
	1987-88	89.8	89.8	92.4	90.3	90.4	91.5	90.9	91.6	90.2
Gross wages and salaries	1986-87	87.6	88.4	90.7	89.0	88.8	90.8	89.1	89.9	88.5
	1987-88	87.3	87.9	90.4	89.1	88.4	89.7	89.2	90.1	88.2
Severance, termination and redundancy payments	1986-87	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.7
	1987-88	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.1
Other labour costs	1986-87	10.7	9.9	7.7	9.7	9.3	7.9	8.9	9.0	9.8
	1987-88	10.2	10.2	7.6	9.7	9.6	8.5	9.1	8.5	9.8
Payroll tax	1986-87	3.7	3.9	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.3	3.5
	1987-88	3.6	3.8	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.5	3.5
Superannuation	1986-87	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.6	1.9	3.3	3.1
	1987-88	3.3	3.3	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.9	3.2
Workers' compensation	1986-87	3.0	2.3	1.5	3.6	2.6	1.8	3.1	3.1	2.6
	1987-88	2.5	2.3	1.6	3.3	2.5	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.4
Fringe benefits tax	1986-87	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.6
	1987-88	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.8
Total labour costs	1986-87	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1987-88	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PUBLIC										
Earnings	1986-87	88.7	85.7	88.8	88.3	91.0	90.9	90.0	90.6	88.2
	1987-88	87.7	85.0	88.6	87.7	89.8	91.5	88.6	89.6	87.5
Gross wages and salaries	1986-87	86.4	84.1	87.5	87.2	89.5	89.9	88.4	89.7	86.5
	1987-88	85.0	83.0	86.1	86.0	87.9	89.8	85.8	87.1	85.2
Severance, termination and redundancy payments	1986-87	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.7
	1987-88	2.7	2.0	2.5	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.8	2.5	2.3
Other labour costs	1986-87	11.3	14.3	11.2	11.7	9.0	9.1	10.0	9.4	11.8
	1987-88	12.3	15.0	11.4	12.3	10.2	8.5	11.4	10.4	12.5
Payroll tax	1986-87	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.5	1.5	1.3	4.1	0.2	2.6
	1987-88	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.4	1.5	1.3	3.5	0.5	2.4
Superannuation	1986-87	5.9	8.3	7.3	6.5	5.4	6.4	3.9	7.4	6.8
	1987-88	7.6	9.0	7.5	6.6	6.5	5.7	5.1	8.0	7.7
Workers' compensation	1986-87	2.1	3.0	1.0	2.5	2.0	1.3	0.9	1.6	2.2
	1987-88	1.9	2.9	0.9	3.0	1.9	1.4	0.9	1.8	2.1
Fringe benefits tax	1986-87	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.2
	1987-88	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.3
Total labour costs	1986-87	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1987-88	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PRIVATE AND PUBLIC										
Earnings	1986-87	89.1	88.5	91.0	89.6	90.8	91.6	90.5	90.7	89.5
	1987-88	89.1	88.3	90.9	89.4	90.2	91.5	89.9	90.1	89.3
Gross wages and salaries	1986-87	87.2	86.9	89.5	88.3	89.1	90.4	88.8	89.7	87.8
	1987-88	86.6	86.4	88.7	88.0	88.3	89.7	87.6	87.9	87.1
Severance, termination and redundancy payments	1986-87	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.0	1.7
	1987-88	2.6	1.9	2.2	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2
Other labour costs	1986-87	10.9	11.5	9.0	10.4	9.2	8.4	9.5	9.3	10.5
	1987-88	10.9	11.7	9.1	10.6	9.8	8.5	10.1	9.9	10.7
Payroll tax	1986-87	3.6	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.4	3.5	0.8	3.2
	1987-88	3.3	3.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.2	1.1	3.1
Superannuation	1986-87	4.1	5.0	4.6	4.3	3.6	4.2	2.9	6.2	4.4
	1987-88	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.7	6.5	4.7
Workers' compensation	1986-87	2.7	2.6	1.3	3.2	2.4	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.5
	1987-88	2.3	2.5	1.3	3.2	2.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3
Fringe benefits tax	1986-87	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.5
	1987-88	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.6
Total labour costs	1986-87	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1987-88	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 6.15 TOTAL LABOUR COSTS PRIVATE SECTOR : TYPE OF LABOUR COST AND INDUSTRY  
Average Costs Per Employee

Type of labour cost		Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transport, storage and communi- cation	Finance, property and business services	Community services	Recreation, personal and other services	Total
						— dollars —					
Earnings	1986-87	35,453	20,954	26,075	22,362	15,725	23,224	21,671	16,889	11,849	18,923
	1987-88	37,874	23,386	27,924	23,211	16,734	24,563	24,988	18,767	11,514	20,133
Gross wages and salaries	1986-87	34,303	20,460	25,628	22,035	15,492	22,848	21,256	16,706	11,704	18,576
	1987-88	35,118	22,760	27,302	22,793	16,415	24,047	24,327	18,555	11,358	19,667
Severance, termination and redundancy payments	1986-87	1,149	494	447	326	233	377	414	184	144	347
	1987-88	2,756	626	622	418	320	516	662	212	156	466
Other labour costs	1986-87	5,237	2,668	3,767	2,791	1,481	2,691	2,527	1,059	888	2,061
	1987-88	5,419	2,866	4,329	3,017	1,590	2,704	3,114	1,236	874	2,177
Payroll tax	1986-87	1,898	1,009	1,441	695	545	967	973	218	360	738
	1987-88	1,884	1,121	1,577	672	569	972	1,131	259	380	769
Superannuation	1986-87	1,551	668	1,568	792	464	775	1,038	554	*185	650
	1987-88	1,546	736	1,964	1,012	494	748	1,334	592	*190	707
Workers' compensation	1986-87	1,373	906	623	1,152	374	866	224	254	285	549
	1987-88	1,343	882	599	1,161	376	839	229	334	258	530
Fringe benefits tax	1986-87	415	86	134	*152	98	83	292	32	58	125
	1987-88	646	128	189	*172	152	145	421	52	*46	171
Total labour costs	1986-87	40,690	23,622	29,841	25,152	17,206	25,915	24,198	17,948	12,736	20,985
	1987-88	43,292	26,252	32,253	26,228	18,325	27,267	28,103	20,003	12,387	22,310
Superannuation— Cost per employee covered	1986-87	2,157	1,496	1,831	1,920	1,962	2,170	2,947	3,061	*1,717	2,044
	1987-88	2,044	1,345	2,177	2,269	2,136	1,836	3,259	3,052	*1,693	2,070
						— per cent —					
Employees covered	1986-87	71.9	44.6	85.7	41.3	23.6	35.7	35.2	18.1	*10.7	31.8
	1987-88	75.6	54.7	90.2	44.6	23.0	40.8	40.9	19.4	11.2	34.1

TABLE 6.16 TOTAL LABOUR COSTS PUBLIC SECTOR : TYPE OF LABOUR COST AND INDUSTRY  
Average Costs Per Employee

Type of labour cost		Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transport and storage	Communica- tion	Finance, property and business services	Public administra- tion and defence	Community services	Recreation, personal and other services	Total
— dollars —													
Earnings	1986-87	34,497	23,118	26,400	23,776	21,458	25,583	22,361	20,006	22,037	22,641	21,568	22,933
	1987-88	36,652	23,823	28,988	25,486	24,100	27,979	24,126	22,201	23,393	24,067	22,984	24,552
Gross wages and salaries	1986-87	34,032	22,180	25,503	23,489	20,904	25,033	21,928	19,705	21,613	22,291	20,592	22,486
	1987-88	35,190	22,576	27,587	24,800	23,019	26,831	23,543	21,646	22,819	23,619	22,306	23,905
Severance, termination and redundancy payments	1986-87	464	938	896	287	554	550	433	301	424	350	976	448
	1987-88	1,461	1,247	1,402	685	1,081	1,148	583	555	574	448	678	646
Other labour costs	1986-87	7,209	3,884	4,156	3,523	3,162	4,386	4,089	3,478	2,635	2,470	2,482	3,058
	1987-88	7,901	5,497	4,829	4,553	3,405	5,170	3,799	4,312	3,067	2,840	2,567	3,507
Payroll tax	1986-87	1,990	836	1,417	1,086	1,012	—658—	—	959	271	678	439	687
	1987-88	2,061	914	1,600	1,041	1,142	—713—	—	1,149	306	573	457	680
Superannuation	1986-87	3,011	1,973	1,967	1,613	1,664	2,403	3,463	1,853	1,760	1,307	1,467	1,765
	1987-88	2,994	3,543	2,287	2,451	1,598	2,946	3,096	2,319	2,043	1,794	1,576	2,163
Workers' compensation	1986-87	2,168	1,047	716	779	363	730	565	344	556	474	536	559
	1987-88	2,791	998	859	986	448	821	622	320	644	452	479	589
Fringe benefits tax	1986-87	40	28	56	45	123	—36—	—	322	48	12	40	47
	1987-88	56	42	82	76	217	—59—	—	523	74	20	55	75
Total labour costs	1986-87	41,705	27,003	30,555	27,298	24,620	29,970	26,450	23,484	24,672	25,112	24,049	25,991
	1987-88	44,552	29,302	33,817	30,039	27,505	33,149	27,925	26,512	26,460	26,907	25,551	28,058
Superannuation—													
Cost per employee covered	1986-87	3,240	3,631	2,470	2,565	2,675	3,661	3,777	2,493	2,373	2,578	3,534	2,785
	1987-88	3,202	5,332	2,692	3,447	2,708	4,223	3,309	2,977	2,659	3,188	2,880	3,182
—per cent—													
Employees covered	1986-87	92.9	54.3	79.6	62.9	62.2	65.6	91.7	74.3	74.2	50.7	41.5	63.4
	1987-88	93.5	66.5	85.0	71.1	59.0	69.8	93.6	77.9	76.8	56.3	54.7	68.0



**TABLE 6.17 TOTAL LABOUR COSTS PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS : TYPE OF LABOUR COST AND INDUSTRY**  
Average Costs Per Employee

Type of labour cost		Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transport, storage and communi- cation	Finance, property and business services	Public administra- tion and defence	Community services	Recreation, personal and other services	Total
		— dollars —										
Earnings	1986-87	35,376	21,055	26,385	22,624	15,757	23,770	21,425	22,037	20,610	12,588	20,166
	1987-88	37,768	23,406	28,936	23,618	16,776	25,578	24,581	23,393	22,059	12,032	21,417
Gross wages and salaries	1986-87	34,281	20,541	25,509	22,304	15,522	23,317	21,028	21,613	20,319	12,381	19,788
	1987-88	35,124	22,752	27,573	23,152	16,452	24,829	23,935	22,819	21,701	11,853	20,899
Severance, termination and redundancy payments	1986-87	1,095	515	876	319	234	453	398	424	291	207	378
	1987-88	2,644	654	1,364	466	324	749	646	574	358	179	518
Other labour costs	1986-87	5,395	2,725	4,138	2,926	1,491	3,695	2,667	2,635	1,972	1,009	2,370
	1987-88	5,633	2,984	4,804	3,291	1,601	3,871	3,289	3,067	2,233	950	2,563
Payroll tax	1986-87	1,905	1,001	1,418	767	548	767	971	271	516	366	722
	1987-88	1,899	1,112	1,599	738	572	805	1,133	306	454	383	743
Superannuation	1986-87	1,667	728	1,948	944	471	2,148	1,158	1,760	1,041	282	996
	1987-88	1,671	861	2,272	1,269	500	2,210	1,478	2,043	1,339	*253	1,130
Workers' compensation	1986-87	1,437	913	712	1,083	374	728	242	556	397	304	552
	1987-88	1,468	887	846	1,129	376	766	243	644	407	268	547
Fringe benefits tax	1986-87	385	83	60	*132	98	53	297	48	19	56	100
	1987-88	595	124	87	154	152	90	436	74	32	47	143
Total labour costs	1986-87	40,771	23,780	30,523	25,550	17,248	27,465	24,092	24,672	22,583	13,598	22,536
	1987-88	43,401	26,389	33,741	26,909	18,376	29,449	37,871	26,460	24,292	12,983	23,980
Superannuation—												
Cost per employee covered	1986-87	2,266	1,617	2,438	2,086	1,972	3,412	2,826	2,373	2,657	2,156	2,394
	1987-88	2,165	1,559	2,665	2,573	2,144	3,310	3,190	2,659	3,164	1,916	2,570
		—per cent—										
Employees covered	1986-87	73.6	45.1	79.9	45.3	23.9	62.9	41.0	74.2	39.2	13.1	41.6
	1987-88	77.2	55.3	85.2	49.3	23.2	66.8	46.3	76.8	42.3	13.2	44.0

## CHAPTER 7

### NON-WAGE BENEFITS

In Chapter 6, statistics were given on wages and salaries as a measure of the monetary remuneration paid for employment in addition to non-wage costs such as payroll tax, superannuation and worker's compensation. In this chapter, attention is given to benefits other than wages, salaries and supplements, that may arise from employment. Such benefits may take a variety of forms including assistance with housing or medical expenses, participation in superannuation schemes and entitlements to sick and annual leave.

Information on these non-wage benefits is available from two household surveys. Data on the incidence of various types of benefit are obtained from a supplementary survey usually conducted during August. An irregular survey held as a supplement to the ABS monthly labour force survey obtains information on the amount and timing of paid annual and long-service leave.

#### SELECTED FEATURES

The most common employment benefits received by employees are sick leave, annual leave and long-service leave. However, the proportion of full time employees receiving these benefits in August 1988 continues the downward trend evident since August 1984.

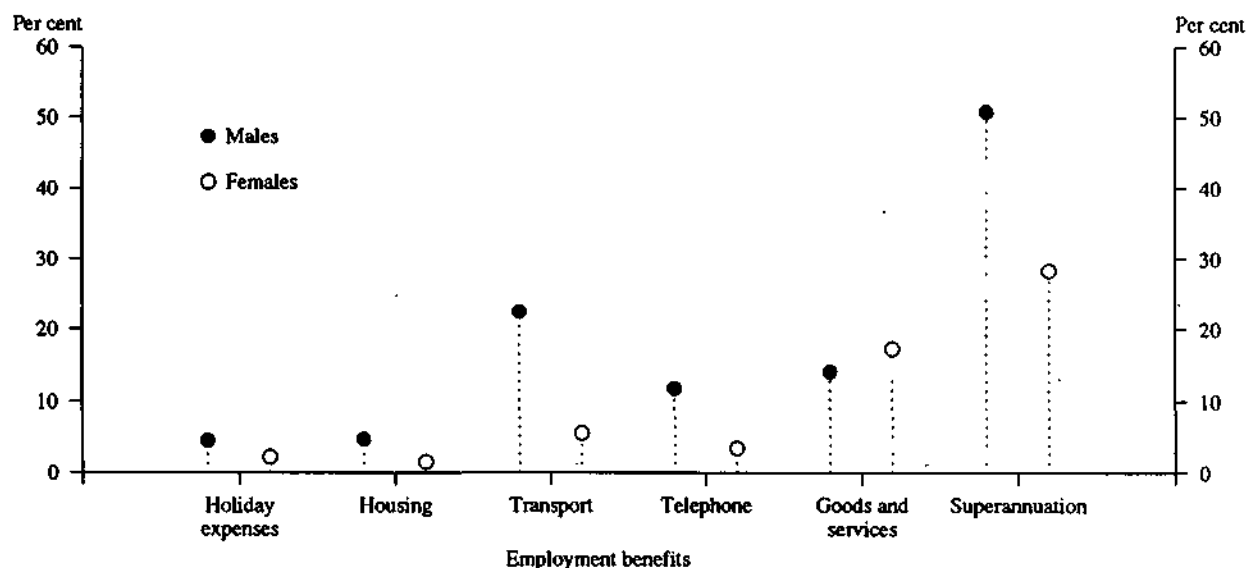
- both sick leave and annual leave, 91 per cent in 1988 compared with 93 per cent in 1984
- long-service leave, 73 per cent in 1988 compared with 76 per cent in 1984

Similarly for part-time employees there is an apparent downward trend in employees' receipt of leave benefits.

Other benefits for which the estimated proportion of employees receiving them varied significantly over the past four years include:

- *Entertainment allowance.* In August 1984, 6 per cent of full-time employees received an entertainment allowance; however for the most recent three years the estimate has been 2 per cent.
- *Superannuation.* For both full-time and part-time employees the proportions receiving a superannuation benefit have increased. The percentage of full-time employees increased from 46 per cent in 1984 to 49 per cent in 1988, while the corresponding estimates for part-time employees are 8 per cent and 10 per cent.
- *Goods and services.* Sixteen per cent of all employees received goods and services as an employment benefit in August 1988. Fewer full-time employees are receiving this benefit, as indicated by the most recent estimate of 15 per cent in 1988 compared with 22 per cent in August 1984. For part-time employees the proportion has varied between 20 per cent and 14 per cent with the August 1988 estimate being 17 per cent.

CHART 7.1. ALL EMPLOYEES: SELECTED EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS RECEIVED, AUSTRALIA  
AUGUST 1988



Source: *Employment Benefits, Australia, August 1988* (6332.0).

TABLE 7.1. ALL EMPLOYEES : TYPE OF BENEFIT RECEIVED AND AGE, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1988  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

	Age group							
Type of benefit received	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	Total
MALES								
Total employees	318.1	481.8	1,008.6	888.6	539.0	185.4	122.0	3,543.5
No benefits	78.2	51.3	56.0	33.9	20.8	10.4	15.5	266.0
Holiday expenses	*3.9	15.3	51.1	52.2	27.1	7.7	5.1	162.4
Low-interest finance	*1.7	11.2	41.1	45.1	17.8	*3.2	*2.0	122.2
Goods and services	56.5	86.0	166.1	113.0	56.0	17.5	8.9	504.1
Housing	7.7	12.7	49.9	50.1	33.5	7.0	5.8	166.8
Electricity	6.1	7.5	22.4	32.5	19.0	5.6	*3.9	97.0
Telephone	*3.2	11.4	99.6	161.8	99.9	27.0	19.4	422.3
Transport	20.5	69.5	233.3	260.6	142.1	46.4	25.8	798.2
Medical	5.5	13.0	47.7	41.6	25.2	4.1	*1.4	138.6
Union dues	*2.1	8.8	37.3	35.7	20.3	6.0	*2.9	113.1
Club fees	*0.4	*3.2	18.7	26.6	12.9	*2.1	*1.3	65.3
Entertainment allowance	*0.3	*3.3	23.3	37.0	23.9	*3.7	*2.7	94.3
Shares	*1.5	7.2	35.4	45.6	24.2	9.8	4.5	128.2
Study leave	4.2	14.1	36.3	14.3	4.9	*0.6	*0.0	74.4
Superannuation	37.1	154.2	515.8	564.8	350.0	118.8	62.2	1,802.9
Child care/education expenses	*0.0	*0.3	*2.6	6.6	*3.9	*0.3	*0.0	13.8
Sick leave	206.5	404.0	899.0	801.4	484.2	164.9	96.4	3,056.4
Annual leave	206.2	402.3	909.0	813.2	490.1	164.4	99.2	3,084.4
Long-service leave	125.3	295.6	735.0	687.4	419.6	144.6	83.7	2,491.2
FEMALES								
Total employees	310.0	421.1	686.0	652.9	359.0	81.8	47.5	2,558.4
No benefits	86.0	54.1	129.3	133.4	63.0	15.9	12.6	494.2
Holiday expenses	*2.2	15.4	22.2	11.5	5.2	*1.2	*0.3	58.0
Low-interest finance	4.6	11.8	25.0	8.4	*2.3	*1.0	*0.0	53.1
Goods and services	95.0	100.6	103.7	85.9	45.1	8.5	4.1	442.8
Housing	*2.1	7.6	10.2	12.1	4.8	*1.2	*2.1	40.2
Electricity	*1.1	5.3	7.3	10.5	5.4	*1.2	*2.2	33.0
Telephone	*1.4	4.7	24.4	32.8	17.6	*3.5	*3.9	88.4
Transport	4.4	16.5	44.2	47.3	21.9	4.7	4.6	143.5
Medical	*3.9	15.0	20.4	11.7	4.8	*1.4	*0.7	57.9
Union dues	*0.4	5.4	11.4	5.9	*2.8	*0.6	*0.6	26.9
Club fees	*0.7	*1.9	*3.8	*3.2	*1.6	*0.3	*0.0	11.4
Entertainment allowance	*0.3	*2.9	*3.3	*2.8	*1.1	*0.0	*0.0	10.4
Shares	*0.5	6.1	11.7	12.9	5.1	*2.3	*1.6	40.2
Study leave	*2.6	10.7	14.2	12.6	*3.2	*0.5	*0.3	44.1
Superannuation	26.6	109.3	222.9	194.9	129.7	28.5	11.4	723.3
Child care/education expenses	*0.0	*0.5	*2.2	*2.9	*0.3	*0.6	*0.0	6.5
Sick leave	165.8	332.9	490.8	441.4	250.9	58.0	28.4	1,768.3
Annual leave	166.0	333.3	490.0	445.2	255.8	58.3	28.1	1,776.8
Long-service leave	102.9	248.1	396.8	349.0	208.4	50.2	21.4	1,376.8
PERSONS								
Total employees	628.1	902.9	1,694.6	1,541.5	898.0	267.2	169.5	6,101.9
No benefits	164.1	105.4	185.2	167.2	83.8	26.3	28.1	760.2
Holiday expenses	6.1	30.6	73.3	63.8	32.4	8.8	5.3	220.4
Low-interest finance	6.4	23.0	66.1	53.5	20.1	4.2	*2.0	175.3
Goods and services	151.5	186.6	269.8	198.9	101.0	26.0	13.0	946.9
Housing	9.8	20.4	60.2	62.2	38.3	8.2	8.0	207.0
Electricity	7.2	12.9	29.7	43.0	24.4	6.8	6.1	130.1
Telephone	4.6	16.2	124.0	194.5	117.5	30.5	23.3	510.7
Transport	24.8	86.0	277.5	307.9	164.0	51.1	30.4	941.8
Medical	9.4	28.0	68.0	53.3	30.0	5.5	*2.1	196.4
Union dues	*2.5	14.2	48.7	41.7	23.1	6.6	*3.5	140.1
Club fees	*1.1	5.1	22.5	29.8	14.4	*2.4	*1.3	76.7
Entertainment allowance	*0.6	6.2	26.6	39.8	25.0	*3.7	*2.7	104.7
Shares	*2.1	13.3	47.1	58.4	29.3	12.1	6.1	168.3
Study leave	6.9	24.8	50.5	26.9	8.1	*1.1	*0.3	118.5
Superannuation	63.7	263.5	738.8	759.7	479.7	147.2	73.6	2,526.3
Child care/education expenses	*0.0	*0.8	4.8	9.6	4.2	*0.9	*0.0	20.3
Sick leave	372.3	737.0	1,389.7	1,242.9	735.1	222.9	124.9	4,824.7
Annual leave	372.2	735.6	1,399.0	1,258.4	745.9	222.7	127.4	4,861.2
Long-service leave	228.2	543.8	1,131.7	1,036.4	628.0	194.8	105.2	3,867.9

Source: Employment Benefits, Australia, August 1988 (6334.0).

TABLE 7.2: ALL EMPLOYEES : TYPE OF BENEFIT RECEIVED AND OCCUPATION, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1988  
('000)

Type of benefit received	Occupation								Total
	Managers and admini- strators	Profess- ionals	Para-pro- fessionals	Trades- persons	Clerks	Sales- persons and personal service workers	Plant and machine operators, and drivers	Labourers and related workers	
MALES									
Total employees	342.2	454.3	238.4	850.3	280.3	310.6	410.2	657.3	3,543.5
No benefits	8.3	16.8	8.1	47.8	10.2	40.2	27.4	107.3	266.0
Holiday expenses	20.8	21.0	13.3	29.1	16.7	19.1	18.7	23.7	162.4
Low-interest finance	28.3	17.5	5.9	10.1	28.0	14.6	9.6	8.1	122.2
Goods and services	57.3	41.6	22.4	122.2	32.5	76.8	55.6	95.8	504.1
Housing	36.7	29.4	14.6	25.0	9.6	7.1	15.0	29.5	166.8
Electricity	20.4	13.3	7.0	21.7	*3.8	*3.5	7.8	19.5	97.0
Telephone	129.1	66.6	40.0	80.5	21.1	34.8	22.3	27.9	422.3
Transport	193.8	104.5	58.5	173.8	31.9	98.2	58.8	78.8	798.2
Medical	27.8	24.3	8.7	19.6	18.5	13.9	12.4	13.4	138.6
Union dues	26.1	34.2	4.5	20.1	5.6	9.5	6.2	6.9	113.1
Club fees	28.4	16.0	*1.1	*3.4	4.4	9.5	*0.9	*1.6	65.3
Entertainment allowance	47.4	15.8	*2.1	*2.4	*3.8	21.6	*0.2	*1.1	94.3
Shares	33.6	17.7	6.9	26.8	9.2	9.7	13.5	10.9	128.2
Study leave	7.0	17.6	11.0	8.8	13.3	9.0	*2.1	5.6	74.4
Superannuation	218.6	296.7	165.5	361.4	196.4	99.5	214.5	250.3	1,802.9
Child care/education expenses	4.6	4.0	*1.2	*2.1	*0.4	*0.3	*0.9	*0.3	13.8
Sick leave	300.7	413.8	221.7	764.5	263.5	231.9	362.1	498.2	3,056.4
Annual leave	306.8	418.1	221.9	767.7	264.5	233.4	367.8	504.2	3,084.4
Long-service leave	234.1	361.9	201.4	591.6	243.4	170.3	299.8	388.6	2,491.2
FEMALES									
Total employees	70.2	327.5	183.4	81.3	871.1	594.0	89.4	341.5	2,558.4
No benefits	*3.5	46.3	23.2	17.7	112.0	174.4	13.3	103.8	494.2
Holiday expenses	*3.1	4.6	*2.3	*0.3	25.8	17.9	*0.5	*3.5	58.0
Low-interest finance	*1.6	4.1	*0.9	*0.8	31.2	13.7	*0.2	*0.7	53.1
Goods and services	19.9	20.3	13.9	21.4	104.5	198.8	20.3	43.8	442.8
Housing	4.0	8.7	*2.1	*0.8	14.2	5.2	*0.3	4.9	40.2
Electricity	*3.7	5.4	*1.0	*0.5	15.6	*3.4	*0.1	*3.4	33.0
Telephone	11.3	8.2	*3.9	*1.1	49.3	8.8	*0.3	5.6	88.4
Transport	17.6	17.0	10.3	*3.4	53.5	28.9	*0.9	12.0	143.5
Medical	*3.6	5.7	*3.9	*0.9	26.6	12.9	*0.6	*3.6	57.9
Union dues	*2.2	10.1	*1.3	*0.4	7.3	*3.7	*0.6	*1.4	26.9
Club fees	*2.3	*3.5	*0.7	*0.1	*3.7	*0.9	*0.0	*0.2	11.4
Entertainment allowance	*1.7	*3.4	*0.7	*0.0	*1.7	*2.5	*0.1	*0.3	10.4
Shares	*3.7	*2.9	*0.9	*0.8	22.5	6.1	*1.1	*2.2	40.2
Study leave	*0.7	13.2	7.2	*0.7	12.2	7.9	*0.0	*2.2	44.1
Superannuation	27.4	139.9	50.4	14.4	313.5	75.1	35.5	67.1	723.3
Child care/education expenses	*0.2	*1.6	*0.5	*0.0	*1.9	*1.6	*0.3	*0.4	6.5
Sick leave	56.3	261.8	152.6	56.1	682.7	295.1	70.0	193.8	1,768.3
Annual leave	56.8	256.8	153.1	57.7	689.7	293.7	71.9	197.0	1,776.8
Long-service leave	37.9	233.7	132.5	28.5	537.2	205.0	50.4	151.7	1,376.8
PERSONS									
Total employees	412.4	781.8	421.8	931.6	1,151.3	904.6	499.6	998.8	6,101.9
No benefits	11.8	63.0	31.2	65.5	122.2	214.7	40.6	211.1	760.2
Holiday expenses	23.8	25.7	15.5	29.4	42.6	37.0	19.1	27.2	220.4
Low-interest finance	29.8	21.6	6.8	10.9	59.3	28.3	9.8	8.8	175.3
Goods and services	77.1	61.8	36.3	143.5	137.0	275.6	75.9	139.6	946.9
Housing	40.8	38.2	16.6	25.8	23.8	12.3	15.3	34.3	207.0
Electricity	24.1	18.7	7.9	22.3	19.4	6.9	7.9	22.9	130.1
Telephone	140.4	74.8	43.9	81.6	70.4	43.6	22.6	33.5	510.7
Transport	211.4	121.5	68.8	177.1	85.4	127.1	59.7	90.8	941.8
Medical	31.3	30.0	12.6	20.6	45.2	26.8	13.0	16.9	196.4
Union dues	28.2	44.3	5.8	20.6	12.9	13.2	6.8	8.3	140.1
Club fees	30.8	19.5	*1.8	*3.5	8.1	10.3	*0.9	*1.8	76.7
Entertainment allowance	49.1	19.2	*2.8	*2.4	5.5	24.1	*0.3	*1.3	104.7
Shares	37.3	20.6	7.7	27.6	31.7	15.9	14.6	13.1	168.3
Study leave	7.6	30.8	18.3	9.5	25.5	16.9	*2.1	7.8	118.5
Superannuation	246.0	436.6	215.9	375.8	509.8	174.7	250.0	317.4	2,526.3
Child care/education expenses	4.9	5.6	*1.7	*2.1	*2.3	*1.9	*1.2	*0.7	20.3
Sick leave	357.0	675.6	374.3	820.6	946.2	526.9	432.1	692.0	4,824.7
Annual leave	363.6	674.9	375.0	825.4	954.2	527.1	439.7	701.2	4,861.2
Long-service leave	272.0	595.6	333.9	620.1	780.6	375.3	350.2	540.2	3,867.9

Source: Employment Benefits, Australia, August 1988 (6334.0).

TABLE 7.3. ALL EMPLOYEES : TYPE OF BENEFIT RECEIVED AND WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1988

Weekly earnings in main job (\$)									
Type of benefit received	Under 120	120 and under 200	200 and under 280	280 and under 360	360 and under 440	440 and under 520	520 and under 600	600 and over	Total
MALES									
Total employees	153.1	171.0	290.0	642.8	690.7	515.6	369.8	710.5	3,543.5
No benefits	91.7	28.8	31.6	34.8	28.9	17.6	11.6	21.0	266.0
Holiday expenses	*1.0	*2.0	6.8	19.8	27.7	26.8	22.0	56.2	162.4
Low-interest finance	*0.5	*1.2	5.5	12.0	16.3	24.2	17.6	44.8	122.2
Goods and services	28.8	25.5	42.3	102.0	99.9	66.9	51.0	87.8	504.1
Housing	7.8	8.7	17.4	23.9	20.1	21.1	16.4	51.4	166.8
Electricity	5.3	9.0	17.1	11.5	13.1	11.6	6.5	22.7	97.0
Telephone	9.1	11.0	24.4	33.9	52.9	67.8	59.5	163.8	422.3
Transport	11.0	20.8	39.1	83.0	128.8	139.4	100.4	275.7	798.2
Medical	*2.3	*3.4	7.8	11.2	14.6	23.8	20.8	54.4	138.6
Union dues	*1.8	*2.5	4.6	10.0	16.3	16.0	12.9	49.0	113.1
Club fees	*2.0	*0.8	*2.8	*3.7	5.7	7.1	9.1	34.0	65.3
Entertainment allowance	*1.1	*0.7	*1.9	4.4	7.8	12.1	13.4	52.9	94.3
Shares	*1.9	*2.2	5.1	12.2	15.7	22.3	17.5	51.2	128.2
Study leave	*2.7	*2.1	4.7	8.0	11.1	14.5	12.4	18.8	74.4
Superannuation	7.9	23.3	74.5	273.7	347.5	320.1	245.8	510.0	1,802.9
Child care/education expenses	*0.6	*0.5	*1.4	*0.8	*1.3	*2.3	*0.9	5.8	13.8
Sick leave	22.3	121.6	225.0	576.9	635.4	476.7	345.8	652.7	3,056.4
Annual leave	22.0	122.6	231.2	580.2	640.3	479.8	346.6	661.8	3,084.4
Long-service leave	10.8	66.1	147.3	445.4	518.3	418.1	306.4	578.9	2,491.2
FEMALES									
Total employees	361.3	373.8	453.3	563.1	352.3	209.5	124.4	120.7	2,558.4
No benefits	218.5	114.4	75.9	44.0	19.1	10.5	4.5	7.4	494.2
Holiday expenses	*1.3	*2.7	5.8	13.5	14.7	8.4	5.9	5.6	58.0
Low-interest finance	*0.4	*1.8	9.0	11.9	14.7	8.3	*2.9	4.1	53.1
Goods and services	68.8	79.2	83.4	108.6	54.8	26.4	8.8	12.9	442.8
Housing	6.1	6.4	4.1	6.2	6.3	6.9	*2.8	*1.5	40.2
Electricity	5.1	4.7	5.6	5.7	4.5	4.7	*2.0	*0.8	33.0
Telephone	12.9	11.1	17.4	15.7	9.5	7.9	6.2	7.8	88.4
Transport	14.9	14.6	22.1	25.6	16.7	20.1	12.6	17.1	143.5
Medical	*2.3	4.4	9.8	14.3	11.7	7.2	4.4	*3.8	57.9
Union dues	*1.3	*0.7	*2.4	5.0	5.0	4.8	*2.5	5.2	26.9
Club fees	*0.7	*1.3	*1.5	*0.2	*1.9	*2.7	*1.6	*1.7	11.4
Entertainment allowance	*0.5	*0.1	*0.6	*1.6	*1.2	*2.3	*1.1	*2.9	10.4
Shares	*3.4	*2.2	4.8	9.8	9.2	5.1	*2.6	*3.1	40.2
Study leave	4.5	*2.8	5.5	8.1	6.1	6.3	5.3	5.6	44.1
Superannuation	14.1	35.8	100.2	183.9	149.7	103.3	68.8	67.5	723.3
Child care/education expenses	*1.5	*0.6	*1.2	*1.4	*0.7	*0.4	*0.4	*0.4	6.5
Sick leave	46.2	183.1	320.9	480.4	319.3	192.1	117.2	109.0	1,768.3
Annual leave	41.7	187.3	329.3	483.5	318.3	193.4	115.7	107.6	1,776.8
Long-service leave	32.2	113.4	223.4	376.0	265.3	166.5	106.0	94.0	1,376.8
PERSONS									
Total employees	514.4	544.8	743.4	1,205.9	1,043.0	725.0	494.2	831.2	6,101.9
No benefits	310.2	143.1	107.5	78.8	48.0	28.0	16.1	28.4	760.2
Holiday expenses	*2.4	4.8	12.6	33.3	42.4	35.2	27.9	61.8	220.4
Low-interest finance	*0.9	*3.0	14.5	23.9	31.0	32.6	20.5	48.9	175.3
Goods and services	97.6	104.7	125.6	210.6	154.7	93.3	59.7	100.7	946.9
Housing	13.9	15.1	21.5	30.0	26.4	28.0	19.2	52.9	207.0
Electricity	10.4	13.7	22.7	17.2	17.6	16.3	8.5	23.6	130.1
Telephone	22.0	22.1	41.8	49.6	62.4	75.7	65.7	171.6	510.7
Transport	25.9	35.3	61.2	108.5	145.5	159.5	113.0	292.8	941.8
Medical	4.6	7.8	17.6	25.5	26.4	31.0	25.2	58.2	196.4
Union dues	*3.1	*3.2	7.0	15.1	21.2	20.8	15.4	54.2	140.1
Club fees	*2.7	*2.1	4.3	4.0	7.6	9.8	10.6	35.7	76.7
Entertainment allowance	*1.6	*0.8	*2.5	6.0	9.0	14.5	14.4	55.8	104.7
Shares	5.4	4.5	9.9	22.0	24.9	27.4	20.0	54.3	168.3
Study leave	7.1	5.0	10.2	16.1	17.2	20.8	17.7	24.4	118.5
Superannuation	22.0	59.1	174.7	457.6	497.2	423.5	314.6	577.6	2,526.3
Child care/education expenses	*2.1	*1.2	*2.6	*2.2	*2.0	*2.7	*1.3	6.3	20.3
Sick leave	68.6	304.7	546.0	1,057.3	954.7	668.8	463.0	761.7	4,824.7
Annual leave	63.7	309.9	560.4	1,063.7	958.5	673.2	462.3	769.4	4,861.2
Long-service leave	43.0	179.4	370.7	821.4	783.6	584.5	412.4	672.9	3,867.9

Source: Employment Benefits, Australia, August 1988 (6334.0).

TABLE 7.4. ALL EMPLOYEES : TYPE OF BENEFIT RECEIVED, INDUSTRY AND SECTOR, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1988 ('000)

Type of benefit received	Agri- culture, forestry, fishing and hunting	Mining	Manu- facturing	Electri- city, gas and water	Construc- tion	Whole- sale and retail trade	Transport and storage
Total	131.8	89.9	1,127.6	113.6	334.2	1,232.8	299.0
No benefits	35.5	*2.4	70.0	*0.9	36.2	209.5	23.2
Holiday expenses	*1.6	10.8	24.1	*1.3	4.8	22.8	83.3
Low-interest finance	*1.6	5.0	17.3	*2.0	*2.3	9.0	4.6
Goods and services	20.9	11.5	193.9	8.6	19.2	429.2	36.5
Housing	40.0	24.9	14.1	*3.2	15.6	21.8	8.1
Electricity	31.7	13.3	7.7	4.5	13.4	16.4	4.0
Telephone	32.1	12.2	67.6	16.2	55.3	91.7	25.6
Transport	30.4	28.2	156.9	19.6	129.1	215.4	80.2
Medical	6.3	19.7	34.1	*0.1	5.5	27.8	5.9
Union dues	*2.6	5.3	21.4	*0.9	16.5	19.7	7.4
Club fees	*1.7	*2.0	11.2	*0.5	*3.4	15.7	*3.3
Entertainment allowance	*1.6	*2.1	16.1	*0.0	4.4	29.2	5.4
Shares	*3.5	10.0	56.3	*0.4	13.4	31.4	5.1
Study leave	*1.1	*1.1	13.7	*3.9	4.3	11.9	5.6
Superannuation	25.5	63.8	548.7	91.1	133.1	279.5	158.4
Child care/education expenses	*1.4	*1.8	*3.1	*0.0	*0.7	*2.8	*0.5
Sick leave	71.5	84.2	1,005.6	112.4	260.3	839.7	261.3
Annual leave	74.5	85.0	1,018.8	111.9	263.4	842.8	262.7
Long-service leave	33.6	76.7	814.3	110.9	193.5	575.8	225.0

Type of benefit received	Communi- cation	Finance, property and business services	Public admini- stration and defence	Communi- ty services	Recrea- tion, personal and other services	Total(a)	Sector	
Total	132.7	673.9	322.5	1,238.4	405.4	6,101.9	1,692.7	4,382.0
No benefits	*2.3	66.6	13.5	166.3	133.9	760.2	97.3	655.6
Holiday expenses	6.2	32.9	8.5	15.1	9.0	220.4	106.1	113.3
Low-interest finance	*1.3	113.3	4.3	13.5	*1.1	175.3	54.3	120.3
Goods and services	19.2	59.1	6.0	63.7	79.0	946.9	104.8	840.2
Housing	*3.7	23.5	7.5	37.3	7.2	207.0	50.6	156.3
Electricity	*2.9	13.2	*2.7	14.6	5.7	130.1	20.1	109.8
Telephone	49.9	75.5	16.2	52.3	16.1	510.7	121.1	389.0
Transport	16.3	125.0	29.3	75.4	35.8	941.8	185.9	752.6
Medical	*0.7	69.7	*1.1	22.5	*3.0	196.4	43.2	152.6
Union dues	*1.9	41.1	*3.1	14.4	5.7	140.1	17.0	122.9
Club fees	*0.8	26.3	*0.5	5.9	5.5	76.7	6.3	70.4
Entertainment allowance	*0.8	27.2	*3.1	7.3	7.4	104.7	13.4	91.1
Shares	*0.5	40.3	*0.0	*2.8	4.6	168.3	*0.9	166.9
Study leave	*2.0	20.1	12.3	36.1	6.4	118.5	52.2	65.6
Superannuation	114.7	283.3	246.2	517.4	64.4	2,526.3	1,073.4	1,446.2
Child care/education expenses	*0.2	*2.3	*0.0	6.8	*0.8	20.3	*1.3	19.0
Sick leave	128.8	555.4	300.3	1,000.2	205.0	4,824.7	1,553.5	3,253.9
Annual leave	129.6	566.0	300.7	997.1	208.7	4,861.2	1,544.8	3,298.8
Long-service leave	126.0	423.3	293.4	876.5	118.9	3,867.9	1,488.1	2,368.2

(a) Includes 27,200 persons for whom sector could not be determined.

Source: Employment Benefits, Australia, August 1988 (6334.0).

TABLE 7.5. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB: TYPE OF BENEFIT RECEIVED, INDUSTRY AND SECTOR, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1988  
(\*000)

Type of benefit received	Agri- culture, forestry, fishing and hunting	Mining	Manu- facturing	Electri- city, gas and water	Construc- tion	Whole- sale and retail trade	Transport and storage
Total	96.9	88.1	1,040.2	111.6	301.8	856.6	277.0
No benefits	15.2	*1.6	26.6	*0.4	24.0	22.8	9.6
Holiday expenses	*1.5	10.6	23.6	*1.3	4.8	21.2	81.9
Low-interest finance	*1.6	5.0	17.3	*2.0	*2.0	8.8	4.6
Goods and services	16.6	11.5	179.1	8.6	18.8	287.1	35.9
Housing	36.0	24.6	13.4	*3.2	13.0	19.4	8.0
Electricity	27.5	13.3	6.3	4.5	10.3	14.8	*3.7
Telephone	27.5	12.1	64.4	16.2	44.9	83.8	23.6
Transport	25.7	27.9	150.4	19.6	119.9	202.9	78.6
Medical	5.0	19.7	34.0	*0.1	4.6	27.4	5.9
Union dues	*2.3	5.3	21.2	*0.9	15.5	18.7	7.4
Club fees	*1.3	*2.0	11.0	*0.5	*3.1	15.7	*3.3
Entertainment allowance	*1.3	*2.1	15.9	*0.0	4.2	29.2	5.4
Shares	*3.1	10.0	55.4	*0.4	11.3	29.3	4.9
Study leave	*0.7	*1.1	12.7	*3.9	*3.8	8.3	5.3
Superannuation	22.8	63.5	537.6	90.4	127.5	268.9	155.8
Child care/education expenses	*0.9	*1.8	*3.1	*0.0	*0.5	*2.4	*0.3
Sick leave	66.5	83.6	983.6	111.1	251.1	783.5	257.5
Annual leave	69.0	84.5	993.8	110.7	252.7	793.0	258.9
Long-service leave	31.2	76.1	800.2	109.7	187.2	539.9	223.1

Type of benefit received	Communi- cation	Finance, property and business services	Public admini- stration and defence	Comm- unity services	Recrea- tion, personal and other services	Total(a)	Sector	
							Public	Private
Total	125.2	556.5	296.2	879.7	227.4	4,857.2	1,461.8	3,375.3
No benefits	*0.4	17.0	*2.4	21.9	18.6	160.6	12.9	144.7
Holiday expenses	6.0	30.9	8.4	14.4	7.9	212.4	104.2	107.3
Low-interest finance	*1.3	109.5	4.3	13.1	*0.9	170.3	53.1	116.4
Goods and services	19.0	53.1	5.4	49.1	49.1	733.3	98.0	633.6
Housing	*3.5	22.4	7.5	34.8	5.7	191.5	49.7	141.7
Electricity	*2.9	10.5	*2.7	14.1	4.3	114.8	19.8	94.8
Telephone	49.1	66.9	15.3	46.2	13.5	463.4	118.0	344.8
Transport	16.2	114.9	26.7	62.4	31.6	876.9	176.5	697.4
Medical	*0.7	66.9	*1.1	20.5	*2.7	188.5	41.2	146.7
Union dues	*1.9	40.7	*3.1	12.3	4.9	134.3	16.9	117.2
Club fees	*0.8	25.7	*0.5	4.8	4.2	72.7	6.1	66.6
Entertainment allowance	*0.8	26.6	*3.1	7.3	7.0	103.1	13.4	89.6
Shares	*0.5	35.7	*0.0	*2.4	4.6	157.7	*0.9	156.5
Study leave	*2.0	18.3	11.9	32.0	*3.0	103.0	50.5	52.1
Superannuation	113.7	269.6	240.2	476.7	55.5	2,422.0	1,042.7	1,372.8
Child care/education expenses	*0.2	*2.0	*0.0	5.6	*0.7	17.4	*1.2	16.2
Sick leave	124.2	507.2	291.0	836.2	188.4	4,483.8	1,438.4	3,030.1
Annual leave	124.6	515.4	291.6	835.4	193.0	4,522.8	1,434.4	3,072.5
Long-service leave	121.8	397.3	283.0	743.2	106.3	3,619.0	1,384.1	2,224.7

(a) Includes 20,100 persons for whom sector could not be determined.

Source: Employment Benefits, Australia, August 1988 (6334.0).

## CHAPTER 8

### HOURS OF WORK, WORK PATTERNS, WORK PREFERENCES AND JOB SATISFACTION

It is widely recognised that statistics of hours of work and patterns of work are essential for the study of economic activity, productivity, working conditions, living standards and the quality of life of working people. In this chapter a range of data has been brought together on work patterns and hours of work. The data have been obtained from the labour force survey, special supplementary surveys and the surveys of employers.

The ABS monthly labour force survey provides the principal source of information about actual, average and aggregate hours worked by employed persons. Hours worked data from this survey are provided for males and females, full-time and part-time employed persons, and by broad industry group. Data on hours worked are presented in Chart 8.1, and Tables 8.1 and 8.2.

To supplement the statistics on hours worked collected in the labour force survey, data on hours paid for are collected from surveys of employers. Information on hours paid for is presented in Chart 8.2. In addition, a quarterly survey of overtime hours paid for is conducted and data from this survey are presented in Chart 8.3 and Table 8.3.

#### SELECTED FEATURES

##### Hours of work

Average hours of work have declined slightly over the last ten years due to the increase in the number of persons in part-time work. The average weekly hours worked declined from 36.5 hours in August 1978 to 36.0 hours in August 1988, although over the same period the average hours worked by full-time workers increased (40.5 hours per week in August 1978 compared with 41.2 hours per week in August 1988). The average weekly hours worked by part-time workers has decreased to 15.5 hours in August 1988 from 16.0 hours in August 1978 due to the increased numbers in part-time work.

The most significant fall in average hours worked from August 1978 to August 1988 was in the group of persons employed as other than wage and salary earners, having fallen from 42.0 hours per week to 40.9 hours per week.

Average hours of work were higher for males than females. For full-time female workers the average weekly hours worked were 38.2 hours in August 1988, compared with 42.5 hours for full-time male workers.

During the period September to November 1986 a survey was conducted throughout Australia to obtain information about aspects of employees' working arrangements and their preferences for any changes to them. The survey's findings in respect of working hours can be summarised as follows.

About half of all employees (51.2 per cent) worked between 35 and 40 hours per week, while a further 28.8 per cent worked more than 40 hours per week. Given the opportunity to work more or less, whilst maintaining their present hourly pay rate, 68.1 per cent of employees preferred to work their present hours, 23.6 per cent preferred to work more and therefore earn more, while only 6.6 per cent preferred to reduce their weekly hours and pay.

Males were much more likely than females to prefer more work, irrespective of the number of hours currently worked. 27.0 per cent of males preferred to work more, compared to 18.8 per cent of females. For the part-time workers, 46.1 per cent of males preferred to work more, while the corresponding figure for females was 26.8 per cent. About two-thirds of the females working part-time, and half of the males working part-time preferred to work their present number of hours (66.9 per cent and 50.0 per cent respectively).

A relatively large proportion of employees already working more than 40 hours per week preferred even longer hours: 22.1 per cent of males in this category preferred longer hours while 15.4 per cent of females in this category were so inclined.

Of those employees who preferred to work less, (60.2 per cent) preferred to achieve this by working fewer days per week.



## Overtime

In the November 1988 survey week, estimated average weekly overtime hours paid for were 1.48 hours per employee, 1.4 per cent higher than the November 1987 average of 1.46 hours.

In November 1988, the Mining industry had the highest level of average overtime hours paid for (5.66 hours).

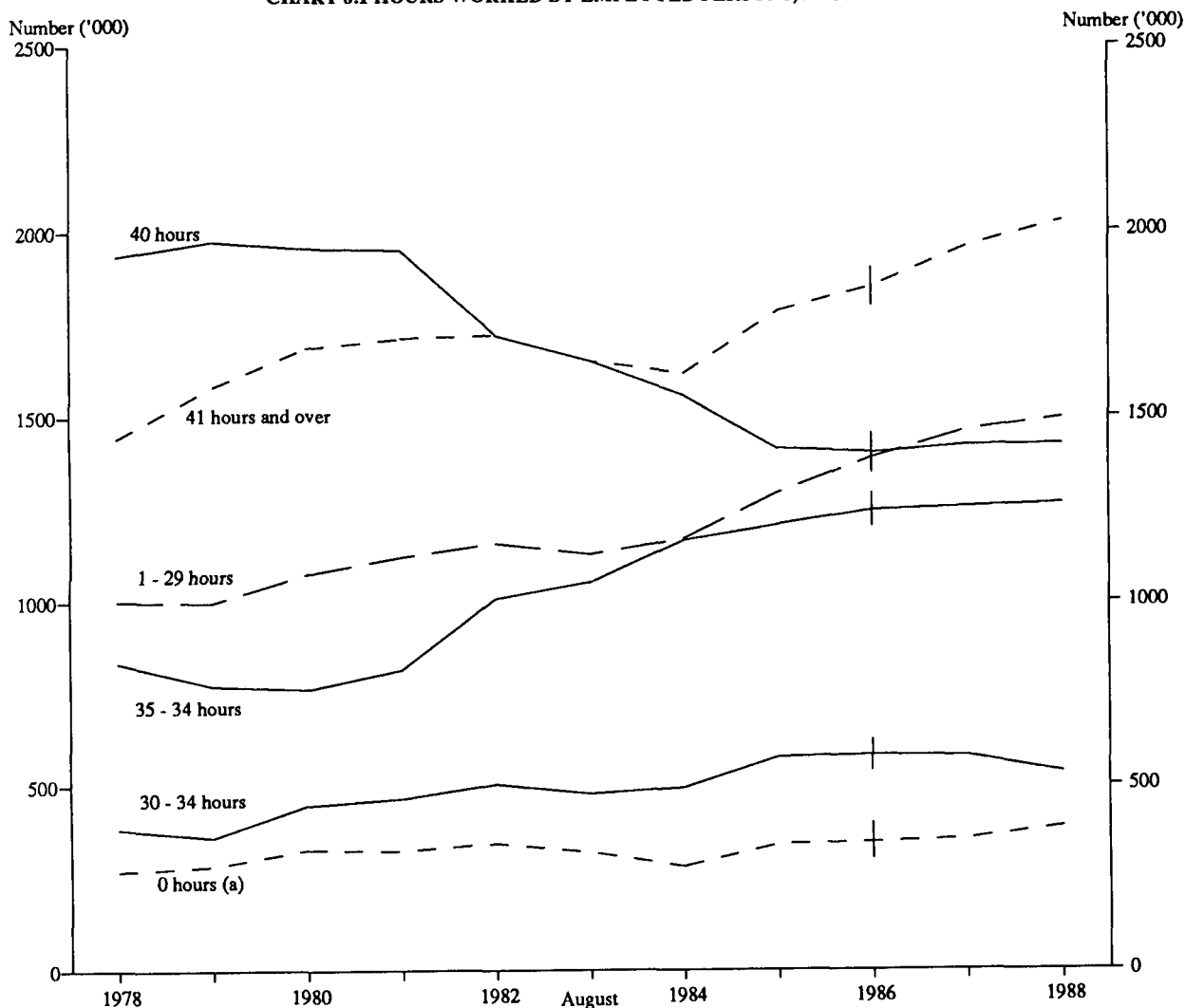
Average weekly overtime hours per employee working overtime increased by 4.4 per cent since November 1987, to 7.59 hours. For employees working overtime, the Mining industry again recorded the highest level for November 1988, at 12.39 hours.

The Basic metal products manufacturing industry recorded the highest percentage of employees working overtime (47.1 per cent) in November 1988. Overall, however, the estimated percentage of employees working overtime decreased by 2.7 per cent since November 1987.

The comparison of overtime statistics between November 1983 and November 1988 shows that there has been very little change in the average levels of overtime hours per employee, per employee working overtime and the percentage of employees working overtime in that period.

However, in the Mining industry, whilst the percentage of employees working overtime has remained fairly static, average weekly overtime hours per employee and per employee working overtime have increased considerably. The Transport and storage; Communication industry grouping was the only other industry to show large overtime increases in that period.

CHART 8.1 HOURS WORKED BY EMPLOYED PERSONS, AUSTRALIA



(a) Persons who had a job but were not at work.

Indicates break in series. Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986.  
See Appendix C for further information.

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

TABLE 8.1. EMPLOYED PERSONS : AGGREGATE AND AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED, AUSTRALIA  
AUGUST 1978 TO AUGUST 1988

August	Aggregate weekly hours worked (million)			Average weekly hours worked				
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Wage and salary earners	Other(a)	Total
MALES								
1978	150.9	3.5	154.4	41.4	16.9	38.6	47.2	40.1
1979	155.2	3.3	158.5	41.8	16.2	38.8	48.0	40.4
1980	156.5	3.4	159.9	41.5	16.4	38.3	48.2	40.1
1981	157.9	3.6	161.5	41.2	16.3	38.2	47.1	39.8
1982	154.7	4.0	158.7	40.9	16.7	37.9	46.7	39.4
1983	150.4	4.0	154.4	41.0	16.7	37.9	47.1	39.6
1984 r	156.8	3.9	160.8	41.6	16.1	38.4	46.8	40.0
1985 r	159.4	4.1	163.5	41.3	16.2	38.1	47.0	39.8
1986(b) r	163.3	4.3	167.7	41.6	15.4	38.4	46.5	39.9
1987 r	165.5	4.9	170.4	41.8	15.3	38.3	46.6	39.8
1988 r	173.2	4.6	177.8	42.5	15.0	39.1	47.2	40.6
FEMALES								
1978	53.2	11.8	65.0	37.9	15.7	30.3	29.1	30.2
1979	53.4	11.8	65.2	38.2	15.6	30.4	29.0	30.2
1980	56.0	12.6	68.6	37.9	15.4	29.9	29.9	29.9
1981	56.7	13.1	69.8	37.8	15.7	30.0	29.1	29.9
1982	56.3	13.1	69.4	37.4	15.4	29.5	29.2	29.5
1983	56.5	13.1	69.6	38.0	15.4	29.7	30.3	29.8
1984 r	59.0	14.3	73.2	38.1	15.8	29.9	29.9	29.9
1985 r	60.5	15.1	75.7	37.7	15.8	29.4	30.2	29.5
1986(b) r	63.8	15.9	79.7	37.8	15.5	29.5	28.7	29.4
1987 r	64.8	17.2	82.0	37.9	15.6	29.2	28.4	29.1
1988 r	68.7	18.3	87.1	38.2	15.6	29.5	28.0	29.3
PERSONS								
1978	204.1	15.3	219.4	40.5	16.0	35.5	42.0	36.5
1979	208.5	15.1	223.7	40.8	15.7	35.7	42.6	36.8
1980	212.5	16.0	228.5	40.5	15.6	35.1	42.8	36.4
1981	214.6	16.7	231.3	40.2	15.8	35.1	41.8	36.2
1982	210.9	17.2	228.1	39.9	15.7	34.7	41.5	35.8
1983	206.8	17.1	223.9	40.2	15.7	34.7	42.1	35.9
1984 r	215.8	18.2	234.0	40.6	15.9	35.1	42.0	36.2
1985 r	220.0	19.3	239.2	40.3	15.9	34.7	41.9	35.8
1986(b) r	227.1	20.2	247.4	40.5	15.5	34.7	40.7	35.8
1987 r	230.3	22.1	252.4	40.6	15.5	34.6	40.8	35.6
1988 r	241.9	22.9	264.8	41.2	15.5	35.1	40.9	36.0

(a) Comprises employers, self-employed persons and unpaid family helpers. (b) Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 22 of Appendix C for further information.

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

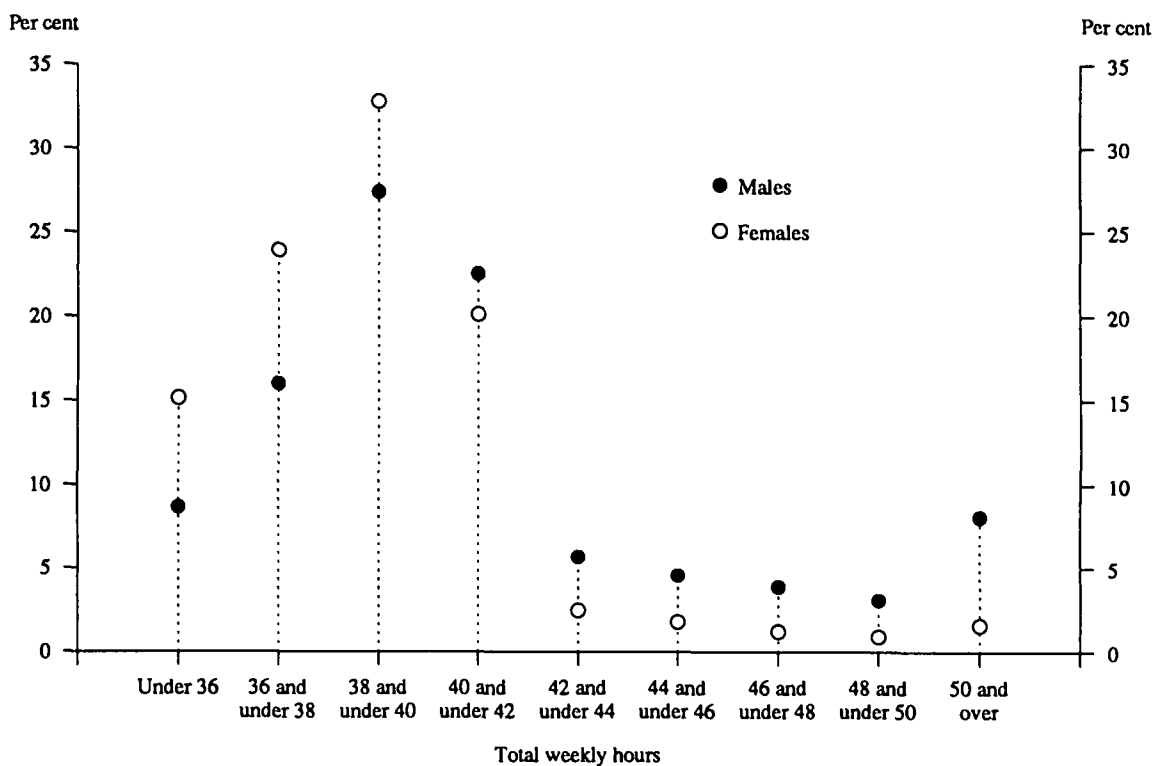
TABLE 8.2. AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED(a) : EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1981 TO AUGUST 1988

Industry division or subdivision	August							
	1981	1982	1983	1984r	1985r	1986(c) r	1987r	1988
MALES								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	47.8	47.9	48.0	47.8	48.0	48.6	48.2	48.0
Agriculture and services to agriculture	48.7	49.0	48.7	49.0	48.6	49.4	48.5	48.5
Forestry and logging, fishing and hunting	37.6	34.6	40.0	34.3	36.6	38.2	44.5	41.7
Mining	39.9	38.7	37.2	36.9	39.2	38.6	38.6	41.5
Manufacturing	39.2	38.5	38.4	39.4	39.1	39.5	39.3	40.5
Food, beverages and tobacco	38.3	38.7	39.0	39.3	38.4	39.1	38.4	39.5
Metal products	39.1	38.2	37.7	39.6	38.7	39.7	39.7	41.5
Other manufacturing	39.4	38.5	38.5	39.4	39.5	39.5	39.5	40.3
Electricity, gas and water	36.4	35.3	35.3	35.5	34.5	35.0	35.5	33.8
Construction	38.3	38.1	37.9	38.9	38.7	38.3	39.2	40.4
Wholesale and retail trade	40.8	40.8	41.5	41.6	41.3	41.5	40.9	41.2
Wholesale trade	40.9	40.2	41.1	40.9	40.4	41.3	41.8	41.8
Retail trade	40.7	41.2	41.7	42.0	41.9	41.6	40.4	40.8
Transport and storage	39.5	39.3	39.3	39.7	40.4	39.9	39.5	40.3
Communication	34.1	33.9	33.5	33.7	35.7	34.1	34.5	34.4
Finance, property and business services	39.5	38.7	39.7	40.7	40.2	40.4	40.5	42.0
Public administration and defence	36.1	35.2	35.5	36.2	34.8	35.4	35.6	36.2
Community services	39.1	38.9	39.2	39.1	37.9	38.4	38.5	39.2
Recreation, personal and other services	40.8	41.1	39.4	39.9	39.1	39.6	39.2	38.9
Total employed	39.8	39.4	39.5	40.0	39.8	39.9	39.8	40.6
MARRIED FEMALES								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	28.3	26.3	28.8	27.5	27.4	27.9	29.3	26.6
Agriculture and services to agriculture	28.6	26.4	29.0	27.5	27.7	28.2	29.7	27.1
Manufacturing	33.2	31.7	32.1	32.4	31.0	31.6	31.9	32.1
Food, beverages and tobacco	33.6	29.8	32.5	31.9	30.2	31.0	30.6	32.5
Metal products	32.6	30.0	29.8	30.8	29.6	31.3	32.2	30.8
Other manufacturing	33.1	32.3	32.2	32.8	31.4	31.7	32.2	32.2
Electricity, gas and water	26.7	35.6	30.7	26.5	27.7	29.4	30.5	27.0
Construction	18.4	18.1	19.1	18.3	18.5	17.9	17.7	18.8
Wholesale and retail trade	28.6	29.1	29.4	29.5	29.7	29.5	29.0	28.7
Wholesale trade	28.5	28.9	27.5	30.1	29.6	29.8	28.3	28.2
Retail trade	28.6	29.2	29.9	29.4	29.8	29.4	29.2	28.9
Transport and storage	26.7	26.0	24.1	28.9	27.0	26.7	25.3	27.0
Communication	28.6	27.0	28.1	29.8	28.4	28.1	27.9	30.1
Finance, property and business services	27.0	26.1	27.6	28.9	27.0	27.0	27.6	28.2
Public administration and defence	28.8	28.3	28.5	28.3	27.6	28.6	28.3	29.5
Community services	27.6	27.3	27.4	27.4	26.9	27.2	26.9	27.5
Recreation, personal and other services	25.5	26.4	25.5	26.7	28.5	27.8	27.4	27.5
Total employed(b)	28.2	27.8	28.2	28.5	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.2
ALL FEMALES								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	29.8	27.4	29.7	28.7	29.2	28.5	29.2	27.3
Agriculture and services to agriculture	30.2	27.5	29.7	28.7	29.5	28.7	29.5	27.8
Mining	32.1	34.7	36.8	32.3	30.8	34.9	33.3	37.2
Manufacturing	33.9	32.8	33.1	33.5	32.2	32.7	33.1	33.0
Food, beverages and tobacco	33.5	29.5	32.8	32.2	30.0	32.0	30.0	32.6
Metal products	34.0	32.0	31.8	32.3	31.1	32.4	33.2	31.9
Other manufacturing	34.0	33.6	33.4	34.0	32.9	32.9	33.9	33.1
Electricity, gas and water	30.7	33.3	31.4	32.2	30.7	31.9	33.1	30.0
Construction	21.5	21.2	21.5	21.2	21.6	20.0	20.1	21.1
Wholesale and retail trade	28.7	28.7	28.9	28.5	28.9	28.7	27.7	27.5
Wholesale trade	31.4	31.2	30.8	32.0	31.6	31.7	31.1	31.1
Retail trade	28.0	28.1	28.5	27.7	28.3	27.9	26.8	26.5
Transport and storage	30.2	29.8	29.8	32.8	29.9	30.0	29.3	30.3
Communication	29.7	29.1	29.7	30.5	31.2	30.3	28.2	29.8
Finance, property and business services	30.9	29.7	30.5	31.1	30.5	30.0	30.6	31.3
Public administration and defence	30.6	30.3	30.6	31.1	29.9	30.9	30.6	31.3
Community services	30.3	29.9	30.1	29.9	29.3	29.3	29.1	29.5
Recreation, personal and other services	26.1	27.2	26.3	27.8	28.4	27.7	27.4	27.6
Total employed	29.9	29.5	29.8	29.9	29.5	29.4	29.1	29.3
PERSONS								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	43.1	42.7	43.7	43.2	43.0	43.0	43.1	42.0
Agriculture and services to agriculture	43.7	43.3	44.1	43.9	43.4	43.4	43.3	42.4
Forestry and logging, fishing and hunting	35.1	33.6	38.4	33.8	33.9	35.7	40.9	36.6
Mining	39.2	38.3	37.2	36.5	38.4	38.3	38.1	41.2
Manufacturing	37.9	37.1	37.1	37.9	37.3	37.6	37.7	38.5
Food, beverages and tobacco	36.9	36.3	37.4	37.3	35.8	37.0	36.0	37.5
Metal products	38.5	37.4	37.0	38.6	37.6	38.7	38.9	40.4
Other manufacturing	37.9	37.1	37.0	37.9	37.5	37.6	37.8	38.2
Electricity, gas and water	35.8	35.2	35.0	35.2	34.2	34.7	35.3	33.5
Construction	36.6	36.5	36.1	37.1	36.6	35.9	36.8	38.0
Wholesale and retail trade	35.6	35.6	36.0	35.9	36.0	35.9	35.1	35.1
Wholesale trade	38.2	37.7	38.1	38.4	38.0	38.4	38.6	38.6
Retail trade	34.4	34.7	35.2	34.9	35.1	34.8	33.6	33.6
Transport and storage	38.1	37.8	37.9	38.6	38.8	38.2	37.7	38.3
Communication	33.0	32.7	32.6	32.9	34.6	33.1	32.9	33.2
Finance, property and business services	35.6	34.5	35.3	36.2	35.8	35.4	35.8	36.7
Public administration and defence	34.3	33.6	33.9	34.5	33.0	33.8	33.7	34.4
Community services	33.6	33.3	33.5	33.2	32.4	32.7	32.4	32.9
Recreation, personal and other services	32.6	33.1	31.9	33.4	33.1	32.9	32.5	32.4
Total employed	36.2	35.8	35.9	36.2	35.8	35.8	35.6	36.0

(a) Includes persons who had a job from which they were absent for the whole of the survey week. (b) Includes mining. (c) Estimates from August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 22 of Appendix C for further information.

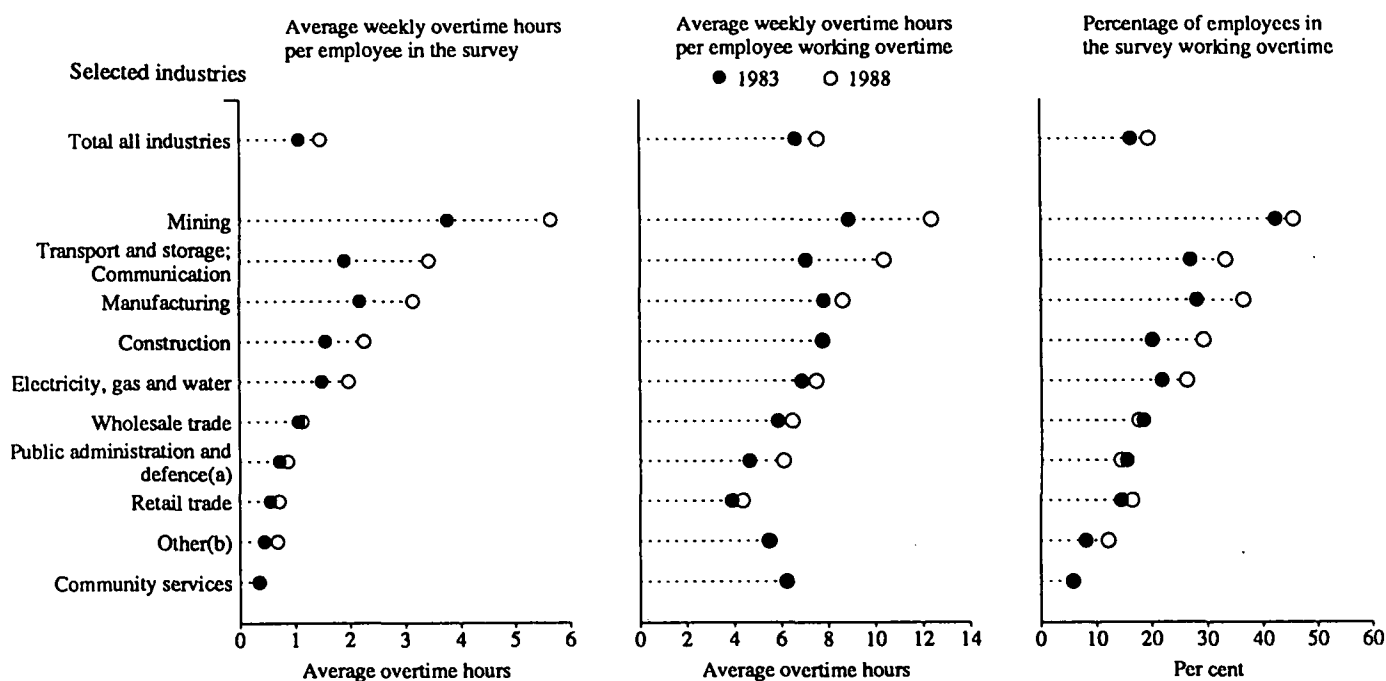
Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

**CHART 8.2. DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES, FOR LEVELS OF WEEKLY TOTAL HOURS PAID FOR, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1988**



Source: *Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia* (6306.0).

**CHART 8.3. OVERTIME HOURS PAID FOR, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER**



(a) Excludes permanent defence forces. (b) Includes Finance, property and business services and Recreation, personal and other services.

Source: *Overtime, Australia* (6330.0).

TABLE 8.3. AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS PAID FOR : INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1983 TO NOVEMBER 1988

Industry	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS PER EMPLOYEE IN THE SURVEY						
Mining	*3.77	4.24	4.35	4.12	4.00	5.66
Manufacturing	2.19	2.58	2.64	2.73	2.99	3.16
Food, beverages and tobacco	2.45	2.82	2.88	2.90	3.09	2.84
Textiles; Clothing and footwear	2.23	2.08	2.00	2.14	2.15	2.48
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	1.56	1.66	1.68	1.67	*1.83	*2.06
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	2.00	1.88	2.11	2.36	2.75	2.62
Basic metal products	2.75	3.16	4.02	4.37	4.42	4.86
Fabricated metal products; other machinery and equipment	2.33	2.70	2.61	2.81	3.31	3.40
Transport equipment	1.93	2.98	2.95	2.56	3.44	3.58
Other manufacturing	1.99	2.89	2.84	3.02	3.25	3.68
Electricity, gas and water	1.50	1.86	1.89	1.57	1.75	1.98
Construction	1.56	1.71	2.12	1.84	2.81	2.27
Wholesale trade	1.07	1.15	0.99	1.35	1.35	1.14
Retail trade	0.57	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.79	0.72
Transport and storage; Communication	1.90	2.23	2.45	2.35	2.70	3.44
Public administration and defence(a)	0.72	0.73	0.66	0.73	0.77	0.88
Community services	0.36	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.40	0.36
Other(b)	*0.45	0.41	0.73	0.73	0.64	0.68
All Industries	1.09	1.22	1.30	1.29	1.46	1.48
AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS PER EMPLOYEE WORKING OVERTIME						
Mining	8.85	8.99	9.63	9.13	9.98	12.39
Manufacturing	7.82	7.98	7.78	7.67	8.11	8.63
Food, beverages and tobacco	6.92	7.67	7.25	6.73	6.89	7.92
Textiles; Clothing and footwear	8.58	9.20	7.66	7.11	7.34	8.66
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	6.92	6.87	7.06	6.52	6.89	7.11
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	7.61	7.67	7.99	8.56	8.96	8.64
Basic metal products	8.97	8.70	9.39	9.73	10.04	10.31
Fabricated metal products; other machinery and equipment	8.85	7.68	7.13	7.39	8.40	8.69
Transport equipment	8.05	8.53	8.69	8.01	9.66	9.13
Other manufacturing	7.03	8.16	8.19	8.41	8.08	8.98
Electricity, gas and water	6.89	7.77	7.07	6.84	7.30	7.51
Construction	7.78	8.65	8.00	8.19	8.72	7.77
Wholesale trade	5.85	6.96	6.22	7.40	7.24	6.47
Retail trade	3.91	4.07	4.08	4.02	4.27	4.39
Transport and storage; Communication	7.04	7.99	7.83	7.85	8.92	10.34
Public administration and defence(a)	4.65	5.32	5.27	5.54	5.61	6.10
Community services	6.23	5.67	5.92	5.72	5.70	6.22
Other(b)	5.52	5.75	6.52	6.41	5.77	5.48
All Industries	6.66	7.03	6.96	6.92	7.27	7.59
PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES IN THE SURVEY WORKING OVERTIME						
Mining	r42.37	47.24	45.23	45.15	40.07	45.65
Manufacturing	r28.09	32.27	33.87	35.52	36.85	36.59
Food, beverages and tobacco	35.37	36.77	39.69	43.03	44.85	35.80
Textiles; Clothing and footwear	r25.98	22.64	26.05	30.13	29.30	28.63
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	r22.56	24.15	23.74	25.69	26.53	28.93
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	26.31	24.49	26.37	27.57	30.66	30.30
Basic metal products	30.62	36.36	42.77	44.90	44.05	47.07
Fabricated metal products; other machinery and equipment	r26.22	35.13	36.64	38.02	39.37	39.18
Transport equipment	r24.47	34.97	33.92	32.01	35.63	39.21
Other manufacturing	r28.33	35.35	34.63	35.88	40.19	40.98
Electricity, gas and water	21.70	23.92	26.76	22.96	24.00	26.31
Construction	20.04	19.74	26.53	22.41	32.17	29.27
Wholesale trade	r18.33	16.58	15.95	18.30	18.64	17.60
Retail trade	r14.49	17.36	17.60	17.91	18.49	16.49
Transport and storage; Communication	r26.90	27.93	31.27	29.92	30.23	33.26
Public administration and defence(a)	15.36	13.81	12.60	13.21	13.79	14.40
Community services	5.82	5.88	5.68	5.98	7.03	5.82
Other(b)	r8.15	7.21	11.16	11.43	11.03	12.11
All Industries	16.34	17.35	18.68	18.68	20.05	19.51

(a) Excludes permanent defence forces. (b) Includes Finance, property and business services and Recreation, personal and other services.

Source: Overtime, Australia (6330.0).

TABLE 8.4. ALL EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB : PERMANENT OR CASUAL WORKER, PREFERRED WORKING HOURS AND USUAL HOURS WORKED, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER TO NOVEMBER 1986 ('000)

	Usual hours worked								
	1-19	20-29	30-34	35	36-39	40	41-48	49 and over	Total
MALES									
Permanent worker—									
Preferred to work less	*	*	*	*	32.4	34.6	33.3	50.8	157.8
Preferred to work more	*	*	*	33.5	233.2	237.2	169.7	119.1	805.5
Preferred to work the same number of hours	*	7.7	17.0	99.7	578.2	529.3	415.9	467.4	2,121.4
Could not decide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21.6	46.0
Total	13.0	*	21.3	141.3	850.4	808.4	627.6	658.9	3,130.7
Casual worker—									
Preferred to work less	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21.0
Preferred to work more	65.1	24.1	*	*	*	19.7	*	17.2	156.4
Preferred to work the same number of hours	63.8	17.6	*	*	*	39.5	16.5	74.9	241.6
Could not decide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14.8
Total	132.9	45.4	23.4	*	20.6	62.0	29.1	108.1	433.8
Total—									
Preferred to work less	*	*	*	*	33.1	36.3	35.2	61.7	178.8
Preferred to work more	71.5	26.2	15.7	35.6	241.3	256.9	178.3	136.4	961.9
Preferred to work the same number of hours	70.0	25.3	27.6	106.6	589.9	568.9	432.4	542.3	2,363.0
Could not decide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26.7	60.8
Total	145.9	55.2	44.7	153.7	870.9	870.4	656.7	767.0	3,564.5
FEMALES									
Permanent worker—									
Preferred to work less	*	13.5	*	*	44.7	57.9	22.7	23.1	180.1
Preferred to work more	32.1	29.5	*	20.4	62.3	59.4	33.9	*	258.5
Preferred to work the same number of hours	71.3	96.7	54.6	89.7	355.0	391.4	115.7	64.3	1,238.8
Could not decide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25.6
Total	107.1	142.9	72.0	119.8	467.4	516.9	174.8	101.9	1,703.0
Casual worker—									
Preferred to work less	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	36.5
Preferred to work more	139.4	40.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	203.3
Preferred to work the same number of hours	276.6	105.2	36.4	17.1	21.3	17.8	*	13.4	499.0
Could not decide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19.1
Total	431.9	158.4	45.5	23.6	30.5	31.5	16.6	19.9	1,757.9
Total—									
Preferred to work less	*	19.9	*	*	48.2	63.0	25.9	26.8	216.6
Preferred to work more	171.4	69.7	16.0	23.9	66.8	65.7	35.6	12.7	461.9
Preferred to work the same number of hours	348.0	201.9	91.0	106.8	376.4	409.2	126.8	77.7	1,737.8
Could not decide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	44.7
Total	539.0	301.3	117.6	143.3	497.9	548.5	191.5	121.9	2,461.0
PERSONS									
Permanent worker—									
Preferred to work less	*	13.5	*	16.2	77.0	92.4	56.1	73.8	337.9
Preferred to work more	38.5	31.6	14.2	53.8	295.4	296.6	203.6	130.2	1,064.0
Preferred to work the same number of hours	77.5	104.5	71.6	189.3	933.2	920.7	531.6	531.7	3,360.2
Could not decide	*	*	*	*	*	15.5	*	25.1	71.6
Total	120.2	152.7	93.4	261.1	1,317.8	1,325.3	802.4	760.8	4,833.7
Casual worker—									
Preferred to work less	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14.7	57.5
Preferred to work more	204.5	64.3	17.5	*	12.6	26.0	*	18.8	359.7
Preferred to work the same number of hours	340.4	122.8	47.0	24.0	33.1	57.4	27.5	88.3	1,740.6
Could not decide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	33.9
Total	564.8	203.8	68.9	35.9	51.0	93.5	45.7	128.1	1,191.7
Total—									
Preferred to work less	13.4	21.3	*	20.8	81.2	99.3	61.1	88.5	395.5
Preferred to work more	243.0	95.9	31.7	59.5	308.1	322.6	213.9	149.0	1,423.7
Preferred to work the same number of hours	418.0	227.2	118.6	213.3	966.3	978.1	559.2	620.0	4,100.7
Could not decide	*	*	*	*	13.2	18.8	14.0	31.3	105.5
Total	684.9	356.5	162.3	297.0	1,368.8	1,418.8	848.1	888.9	6,025.4

Source: Alternative Working Arrangements, Australia, September to November 1986 (6341.0).

## CHAPTER 9

### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The ABS produces statistics about industrial disputes, trade union membership, and the incidence of awards, determinations and collective agreements which cover some aspects of Australian industrial relations.

The industrial disputes statistics presented in this chapter are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and government) and trade unions concerning individual disputes and from reports of government authorities. The statistics relate to disputes which involved stoppages of work involving the equivalent of ten or more working days lost at the establishments where the stoppages occurred.

Data on trade unions are obtained from two sources. For the annual collection of trade unions, statistics are compiled from questionnaires completed by individual trade unions. The statistics relate to trade union membership and state of operation. In addition, supplementary household surveys were conducted in August 1986 and August 1988 to provide information on the characteristics of trade union members such as their age, occupation, industry of work and earnings.

Statistics of the award coverage of employees were obtained from the Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours conducted in May 1985.

#### SELECTED FEATURES

##### Industrial Disputes

Working days lost per thousand employees in the twelve months ending December 1988 (269) increased by 20.2 per cent compared to 1987 (223), representing the highest level in a calendar year since 1982 (358).

There were 1,641,400 working days lost for disputes in progress during 1988, the highest number of working days lost since 1983 (1,641,400).

Those disputes involved 894,400 employees (both directly and indirectly), an increase of 47.0 per cent from 1987 (608,800).

##### Trade Union Statistics

At 30 June 1988, 308 trade unions were identified with a total membership of 3,213,000 persons (an estimated 53.0 per cent of all employees). This compares with 330 trade unions as at 31 December 1978 with a total membership of 2,830,800 (an estimated 56.0 per cent of all employees).

Of the 308 trade unions reported for 1988, 9 had membership of 80,000 or more, accounting for 34.0 per cent of total union membership.

TABLE 9.1. SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, 1972 TO 1988

Period	Number of disputes		Employees involved ('000)						Total working days lost ('000)
			Directly		Indirectly		Total		
	Commenced during period	Total	Newly involved (a)	Total	Newly involved (a)	Total	Newly involved (a)	Total	
1972	n.a.	2,298	n.a.	1,041.2	n.a.	72.6	n.a.	1,113.8	2,010.3
1973	n.a.	2,538	n.a.	758.0	n.a.	45.0	n.a.	803.0	2,634.7
1974	n.a.	2,809	n.a.	1,947.1	n.a.	57.8	n.a.	2,004.8	6,292.5
1975	n.a.	2,432	n.a.	1,343.8	n.a.	54.1	n.a.	1,398.0	3,509.9
1976	n.a.	2,055	n.a.	2,137.3	n.a.	52.6	n.a.	2,189.9	3,799.2
1977	2,083	2,090	539.0	539.4	56.8	56.8	595.8	596.2	1,654.8
1978	2,276	2,277	1,011.9	1,011.9	63.7	63.7	1,075.6	1,075.6	2,130.8
1979	2,040	2,042	1,816.7	1,818.0	44.9	44.9	1,861.6	1,862.9	3,964.4
1980	2,420	2,429	1,101.8	1,108.6	63.2	64.0	1,165.0	1,172.6	3,319.7
1981	2,887	2,915	1,147.9	1,170.6	76.5	76.6	1,224.5	1,247.2	4,189.3
1982	2,045	2,060	654.2	680.6	24.2	25.5	678.4	706.1	1,980.4
1983	1,779	1,787	427.4	444.9	25.4	25.4	452.8	470.2	1,641.4
1984	1,958	1,965	520.0	529.2	31.1	31.1	551.1	560.3	1,307.4
1985	r1,876	r1,895	524.5	542.3	28.2	28.2	r552.7	570.5	1,256.2
1986	r1,747	r1,754	653.8	671.6	20.1	20.1	673.9	691.7	1,390.7
1987	r1,512	r1,517	r574.9	r590.3	18.5	18.5	r593.4	r608.8	r1,311.9
1988	1,502	1,508	883.6	884.1	10.3	10.3	893.9	894.4	r1,641.4

(a) Comprises workers involved in disputes that commenced during the period and additional workers involved in disputes that continued from previous periods.

Source: Industrial Disputes, Australia (6322.0).

TABLE 9.2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES, INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, 1972 TO 1988

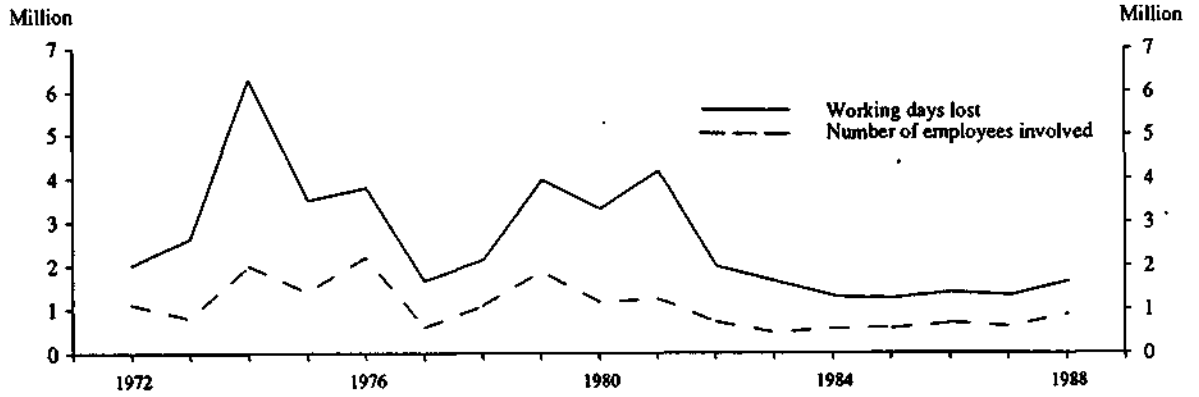
Period	Manufacturing				Construc- tion	Transport and storage, Communication		Other industries (a)	All industries
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other		Steve- doring services	Other		
	Coal	Other							
1972	2,909	1,152	1,113	533	1,037	1,990	578	89	435
1973	4,268	2,860	1,405	889	1,119	2,705	256	133	552
1974	7,725	2,625	4,876	1,026	3,009	6,172	1,352	194	1,273
1975	14,991	1,576	2,376	674	1,255	2,581	379	230	717
1976	6,602	3,952	1,467	1,245	1,433	2,276	1,010	292	773
1977	4,145	3,182	398	679	591	2,625	450	101	336
1978	5,669	2,415	1,460	747	378	8,418	435	74	434
1979	8,220	5,752	1,886	1,112	1,100	3,724	1,138	269	787
1980(b)	23,362	4,036	1,194	1,080	674	2,548	353	202	649
1981	10,209	5,238	2,287	986	1,405	2,952	970	238	797
1982	9,698	2,686	471	505	768	672		84	358
1983	3,223	3,375	353	186	1,269	485		42	249
1984	3,913	3,745	343	416	503	372		91	248
1985	r6,892	r1,928	r256	312	666	r430		71	228
1986	r10,741	3,328	445	328	458	135		72	242
1987	r8,920	r1,072	479	305	r743	217		r70	223
1988	r15,548	1,777	750	183	725	177		85	r269

(a) Excludes agriculture, etc. and private households employing staff for the years 1976-1983. These are included from 1984. (b) For change in method of estimation see Appendix C.

Source: Industrial Disputes, Australia (6322.0).

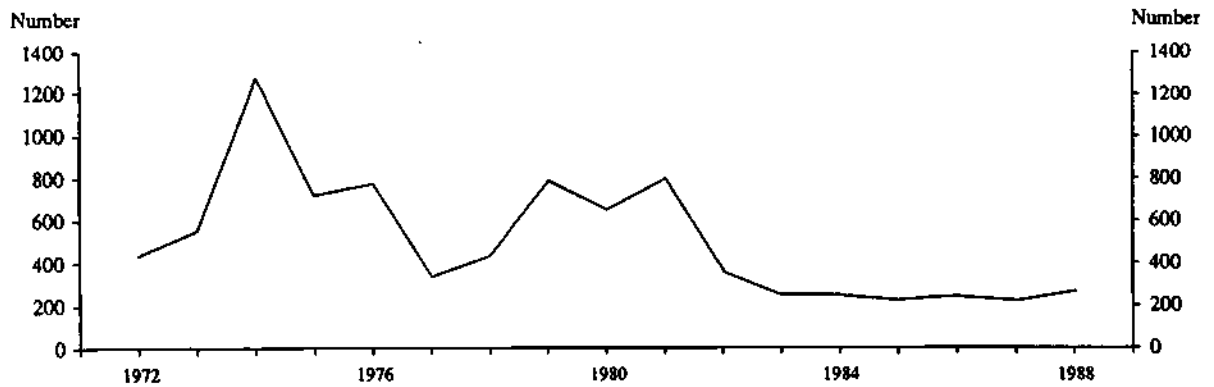


**CHART 9.1. WORKING DAYS LOST AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED  
IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA**



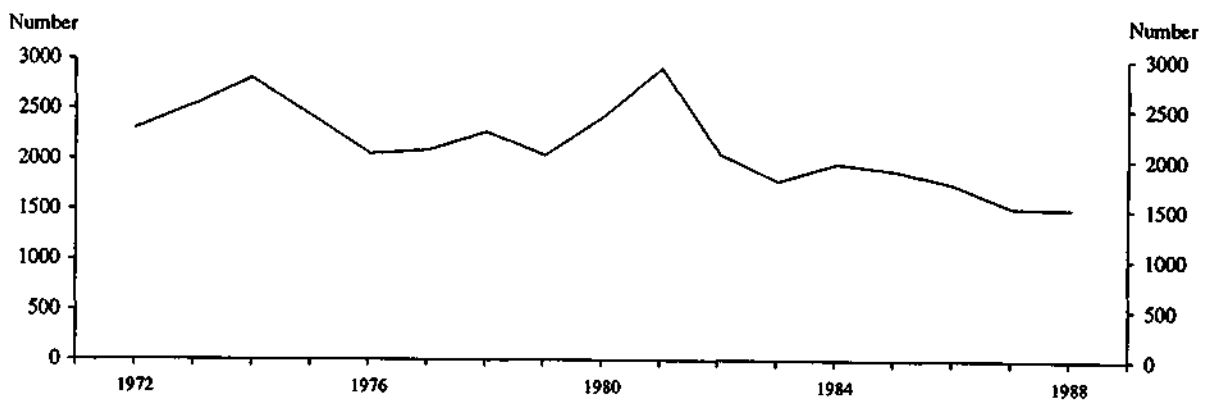
Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6322.0).

**CHART 9.2. WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES,  
AUSTRALIA**



Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6322.0).

**CHART 9.3. NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA**



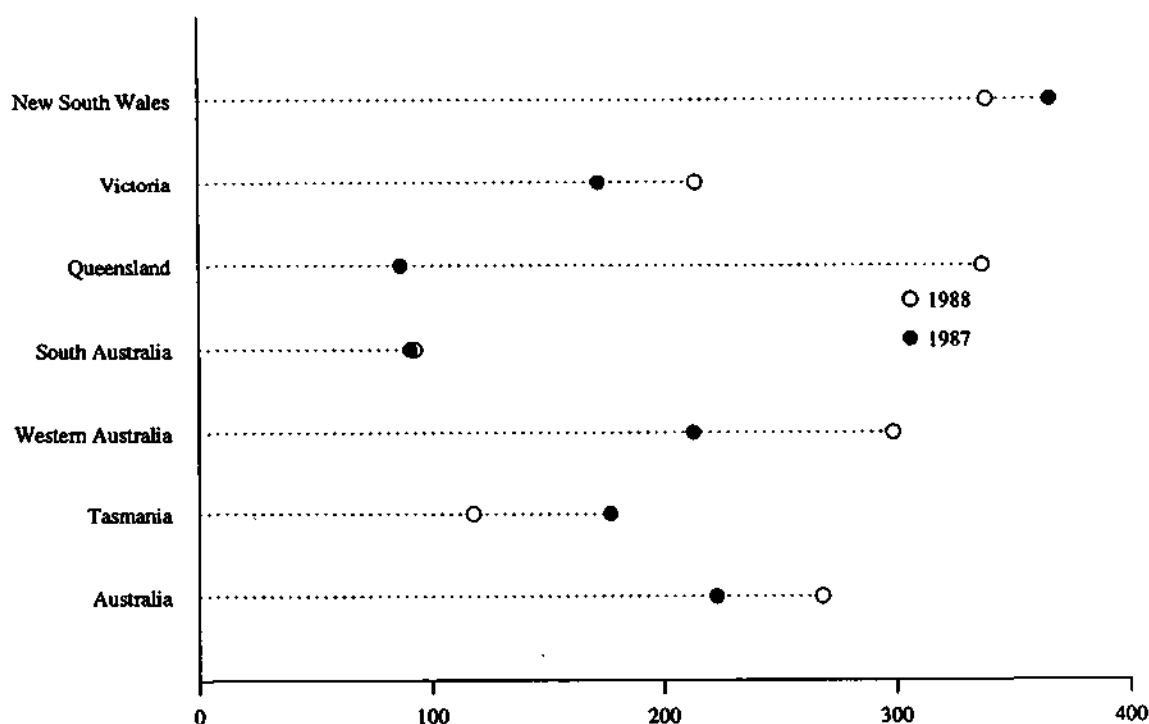
Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6322.0).

TABLE 9.3. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES(a)

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(b)
1972	503	497	485	143	261	152	435
1973	622	590	509	296	313	1,089	552
1974	1,462	1,757	807	686	656	672	1,273
1975	831	910	718	277	253	305	717
1976	827	1,051	638	323	623	464	773
1977	308	433	359	65	532	197	336
1978	555	346	536	172	473	261	434
1979	742	1,083	679	402	838	439	787
1980	657	792	863	132	446	668	649
1981	1,023	863	620	320	548	461	797
1982	381	258	660	101	348	431	348
1983	287	163	176	115	577	478	249
1984	357	132	302	r56	256	350	248
1985	209	236	411	r48	187	138	228
1986	304	240	r208	95	272	190	242
1987	r366	r172	87	r91	r213	177	223
1988	r341	214	r336	93	299	118	r269

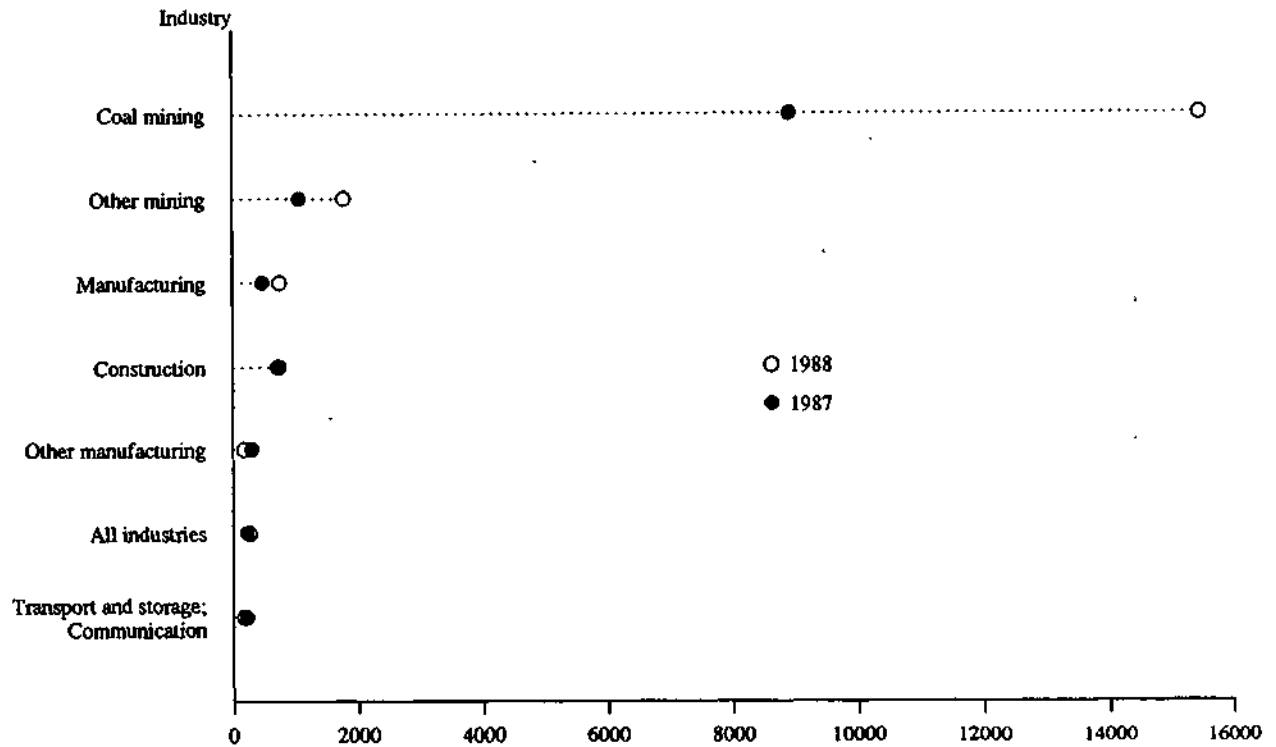
(a) For details, see Appendix C. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6322.0).

CHART 9.4. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING EACH YEAR 1987 AND 1988:  
WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES, STATE

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6322.0).

CHART 9.5. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING EACH YEAR 1987 AND 1988:  
WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES, AUSTRALIA



Source: Industrial Disputes, Australia (6322.0).

TABLE 9.4. TRADE UNIONS : NUMBER OF MEMBERS, AUSTRALIA, DECEMBER 1978 TO JUNE 1988

	Number of separate unions	Number of members ('000)			Proportion of total employees (per cent)		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
End of December—							
1978	330	1,969.2	861.5	2,830.8	62	46	56
1979	328	1,971.4	902.2	2,873.6	61	47	56
1980	325	2,009.5	946.3	2,955.9	61	47	55
1981	324	2,029.4	964.7	2,994.1	60	47	54
1982	322	2,024.4	988.0	3,012.4	62	48	56
1983	319	2,007.2	978.0	2,985.2	61	47	56
1984	329	2,041.2	987.3	3,028.5	61	45	55
30 June 1985	323	2,121.6	1,032.6	3,154.2	65	46	57
30 June 1986	326	2,126.5	1,059.7	3,186.2	63	44	55
30 June 1987	316	2,136.0	1,104.2	3,240.1	63	44	55
30 June 1988	308	2,090.7	1,122.3	3,213.0	60	43	53

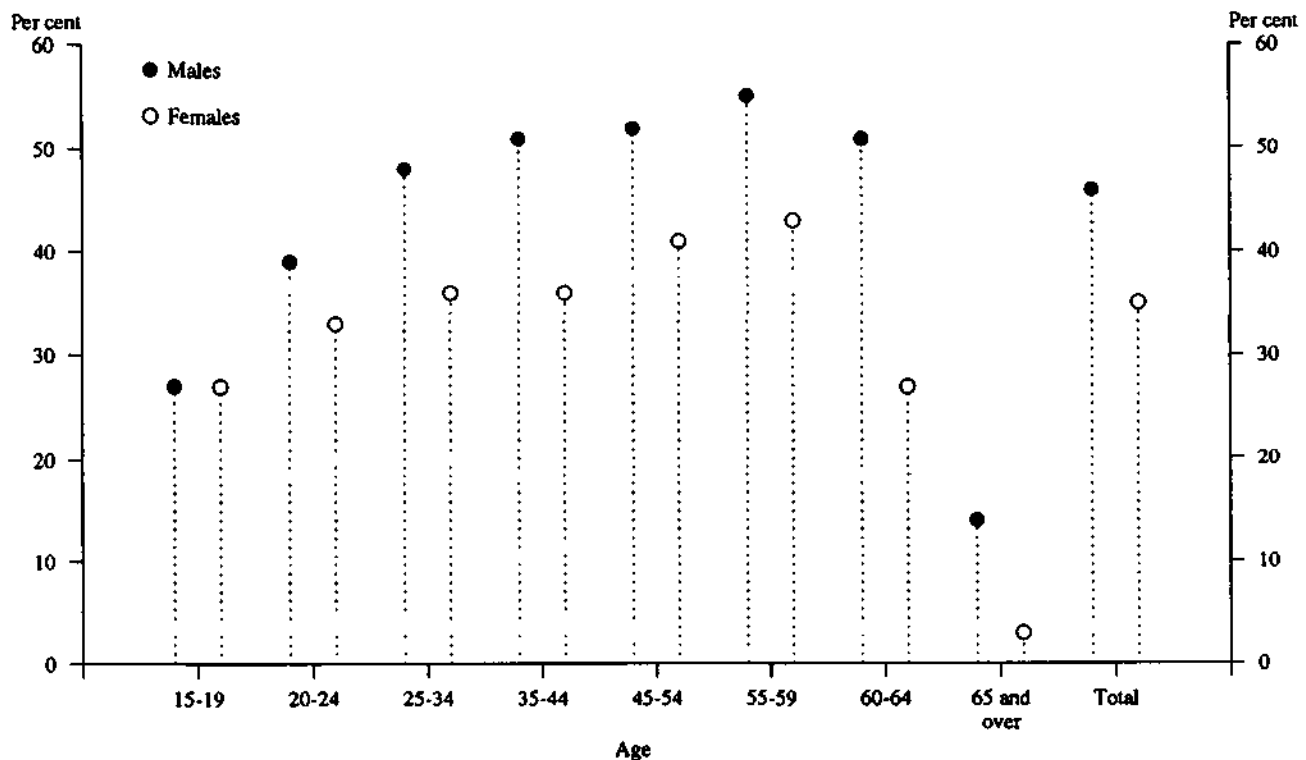
Source: Trade Union Statistics, Australia (6323.0).

TABLE 9.5. TRADE UNIONS : CLASSIFICATION BY SIZE OF MEMBERSHIP, AUSTRALIA, DECEMBER 1978 AND JUNE 1988

Number of members	Number of unions		Proportion of total unions (per cent)		Number of members ('000)		Proportion of total members (per cent)	
	December 1978	June 1988	December 1978	June 1988	December 1978	June 1988	December 1978	June 1988
Under 100	39	37	11.8	12.0	2.2	1.7	0.1	0.1
100 and under 250	44	32	13.3	10.4	6.5	5.3	0.2	0.2
250 and under 500	30	31	9.1	10.1	11.0	11.4	0.4	0.4
500 and under 1,000	44	43	13.3	14.0	30.8	30.6	1.1	1.0
1,000 and under 2,000	42	45	12.7	14.6	56.4	65.2	2.0	2.0
2,000 and under 3,000	} 47 {	11	} 14.2 {	3.6	} 152.3 {	27.8	} 5.4 {	0.9
3,000 and under 5,000		27		8.8		107.1		3.3
5,000 and under 10,000	26	18	7.9	5.8	186.7	131.6	6.6	4.1
10,000 and under 20,000	19	19	5.8	6.2	294.2	265.0	10.4	8.2
20,000 and under 30,000	12	11	3.6	3.6	285.9	261.1	10.1	8.1
30,000 and under 40,000	6	8	1.8	2.6	214.0	277.1	7.6	8.6
40,000 and under 50,000	6	8	1.8	2.6	266.4	353.9	9.4	11.0
50,000 and under 80,000	8	9	2.4	2.9	525.0	570.5	18.5	17.8
80,000 and over	7	9	2.1	2.9	799.3	1,104.8	28.2	34.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,830.8</b>	<b>3,213.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Trade Union Statistics, Australia (6323.0).

CHART 9.6. TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP: AGE, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1988



Source: Trade Union Members, Australia, August 1988 (6325.0).

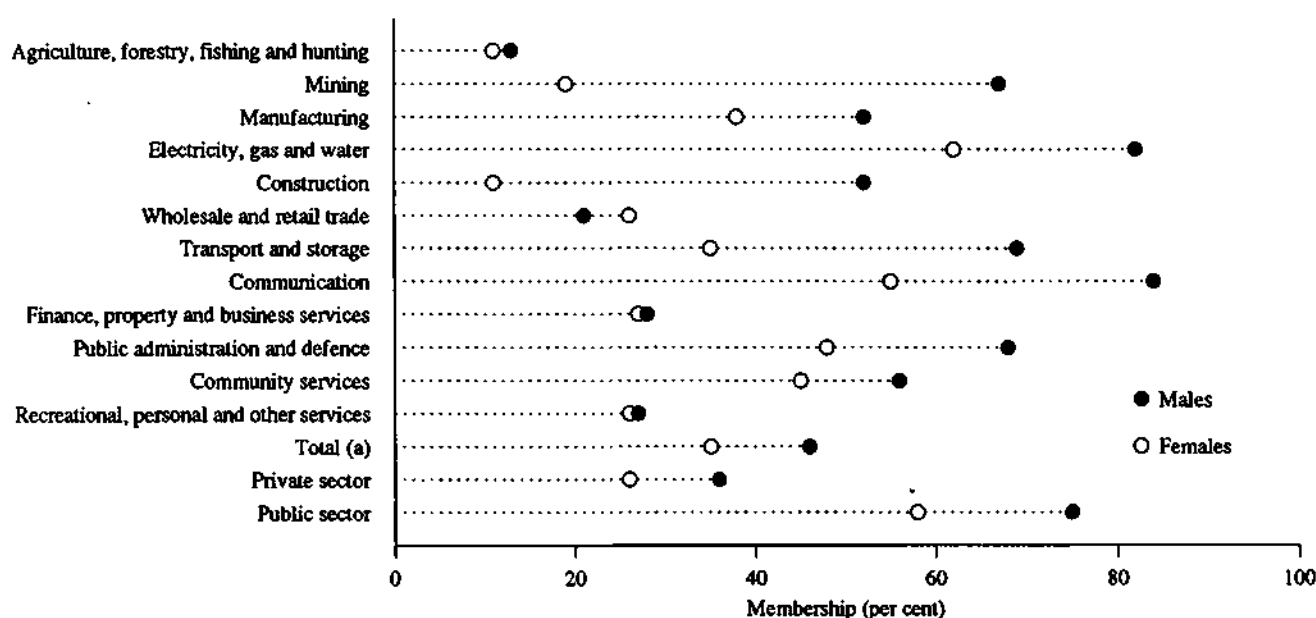
TABLE 9.6. EMPLOYEES WHO WERE TRADE UNION MEMBERS : SUMMARY OF SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1976, MARCH TO MAY 1982, AUGUST 1986, AUGUST 1988

	November 1976		March to May 1982		August 1986		August 1988	
	Number of members ('000)	Proportion of all employees in same category (per cent)	Number of members ('000)	Proportion of all employees in same category (per cent)	Number of members ('000)	Proportion of all employees in same category (per cent)	Number of members ('000)	Proportion of all employees in same category (per cent)
<i>State or Territory of usual residence—</i>								
New South Wales	903.1	51	949.8	51	903.1	46	894.5	42
Victoria	678.6	50	658.5	48	695.6	46	682.4	42
Queensland	346.0	53	383.9	50	396.0	45	369.9	39
South Australia	229.2	50	227.7	50	226.8	47	228.6	46
Western Australia	204.4	50	199.9	46	210.6	41	205.1	37
Tasmania	84.3	60	86.2	58	85.6	55	85.3	52
Northern Territory	19.9	51	20.8	41	25.6	43	20.8	35
Australian Capital Territory	47.1	60	40.9	44	50.6	42	49.5	39
<i>Age group—</i>								
15-19	583.8	43	173.9	31	166.0	28	168.3	27
20-24			399.3	44	369.9	42	327.8	36
25-34			712.1	51	750.1	48	726.6	43
35-44			562.9	52	642.8	48	688.1	45
45-54	504.8	58	440.0	57	433.2	53	423.5	47
55-59	192.2	62	192.9	61	158.0	55	137.5	51
60-64	94.4	60	79.0	59	70.9	53	61.1	45
65 and over	10.8	24	7.5	25	*2.9	12	*3.0	9
<i>Industry—</i>								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	21.5	20	21.0	20	16.9	15	16.9	13
Mining	39.2	63	68.5	64	67.0	72	56.5	63
Manufacturing	679.8	57	635.0	54	545.4	51	546.7	48
Electricity, gas and water	88.1	83	101.5	78	112.7	82	91.3	80
Construction	188.3	57	127.0	50	145.3	48	157.5	47
Wholesale and retail trade	258.3	27	253.0	28	279.4	25	287.1	23
Transport and storage	194.5	73	199.7	72	211.9	67	186.3	62
Communication	121.8	88	108.2	85	117.0	80	101.0	76
Finance, property and business services	167.6	42	194.5	42	193.2	34	185.4	28
Public administration and defence	179.1	72	211.9	63	197.9	60	195.9	61
Community services	452.1	56	536.9	54	609.8	52	604.0	49
Recreation, personal and other services	122.3	41	110.2	36	97.6	29	107.4	26
<i>Sector—</i>								
Public	n.a.	n.a.	1,202.1	73	1,238.2	71	1,146.6	68
Private(a)	n.a.	n.a.	1,365.5	39	1,355.7	34	1,389.3	32
<i>Birthplace—</i>								
Born in Australia	1,833.7	50	1,803.6	48	1,899.0	45	1,866.7	41
Born outside Australia	r678.9	r54	764.0	55	694.9	48	669.2	43
Main English speaking countries	r274.6	r47	295.3	48	293.5	44	285.0	39
United Kingdom or Ireland	248.1	r49	248.0	48	244.6	47	231.0	42
Canada, U.S.A., New Zealand or South Africa	26.5	36	47.3	43	48.9	33	54.0	30
Other countries	r401.4	r60	468.7	60	401.4	53	366.4	46
Germany	24.3	48	23.8	44	21.3	43	23.7	45
Greece	55.1	66	42.4	71	32.5	60	33.3	58
Italy	62.7	62	89.5	67	60.5	59	56.0	54
Yugoslavia	53.6	69	65.5	75	60.2	72	44.0	63
Other	208.7	58	247.6	56	227.0	48	213.9	41
<i>Permanent/Casual—</i>								
Permanent	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,388.4	51	2,308.4	47
Casual	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	205.5	21	227.5	20
<i>Hours worked in main job—</i>								
Less than 35 hours	n.a.	n.a.	256.8	33	663.1	40	786.2	39
35 hours or more	n.a.	n.a.	2,310.8	52	1,775.8	47	1,749.7	43
Total	2,512.7	51	2,567.6	49	2,593.9	46	2,535.9	42
Males	1,741.2	56	1,706.9	53	1,685.1	50	1,640.2	46
Females	771.5	43	860.7	43	908.8	39	895.7	35

(a) Includes some persons for whom sector could not be determined.

Source: Trade Union Members, Australia, August 1988 (6325.0)

CHART 9.7. TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP: INDUSTRY AND SECTOR, AUSTRALIA  
AUGUST 1988



(a) Includes some persons for whom sector could not be determined.

Source: Trade Union Members, Australia, August 1988 (6325.0).

TABLE 9.7. INCIDENCE OF AWARDS : ALL EMPLOYEES, OCCUPATION GROUP, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1985  
(Per cent)

Occupation group	Males				Females			
	Covered by awards, determinations and collective agreements			Not covered by awards, etc.	Covered by awards, determinations and collective agreements			Not covered by awards, etc.
	Federal	State	Total		Federal	State	Total	
Professional, technical and related employees	27.7	48.9	78.9	21.1	8.8	81.2	92.1	7.9
Nurses	n.a.	97.5	100.0	—	4.6	93.9	99.0	1.0
Teachers	13.0	77.7	93.1	6.9	6.1	86.3	95.0	5.0
Draftspersons and technicians	46.5	35.9	84.3	15.7	*	61.0	86.8	13.2
Other professionals	31.3	30.6	64.6	35.4	20.1	47.6	71.7	28.3
Administrative, executive and managerial employees	15.7	13.0	34.8	65.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	66.0
Clerical employees	48.6	33.4	87.0	13.0	27.9	53.4	85.4	14.6
Sales employees	17.7	57.1	78.2	21.8	4.2	83.4	88.6	11.4
Farmers, fisherpersons and related employees	25.1	61.0	87.5	12.5	10.8	76.2	91.6	8.4
Miners, quarryworkers and related employees	57.1	26.9	86.6	13.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—
Employees in transport and communications	49.9	38.3	91.7	8.3	n.a.	n.a.	88.2	n.a.
Tradespersons, production-process employees and labourers, n.e.c.	52.9	37.7	92.5	7.5	53.8	40.0	94.8	5.2
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather goods makers and related employees	60.4	31.1	93.5	n.a.	64.4	32.6	97.2	n.a.
Machine toolmakers, metal machinists, mechanics, plumbers and related metal employees	63.8	27.2	92.3	7.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Electricians and related electrical and electronics employees	67.1	27.6	95.7	n.a.	93.6	n.a.	96.7	n.a.
Metalmaking and related employees	68.3	26.8	95.5	4.5	90.4	n.a.	95.7	n.a.
Carpenters, cabinetmakers and related employees, building etc. tradespersons and construction employees	41.5	44.2	87.3	12.7	n.a.	n.a.	85.2	n.a.
Packers, wrappers, labellers, storepersons and freight handlers	41.1	50.9	94.3	n.a.	25.8	67.2	94.1	n.a.
Labourers, apprentices, factory employees n.e.c.	42.5	47.5	92.8	7.2	48.1	n.a.	92.7	n.a.
Service, sport and recreation employees	20.1	71.2	92.3	n.a.	17.8	71.5	90.0	n.a.
Other	97.2	—	97.2	—	—	—	79.9	—
All occupations	40.0	40.5	83.4	16.6	21.6	63.4	87.4	12.6

Source: Incidence of Awards, Australia, May 1985 (6315.0).

TABLE 9.8. INCIDENCE OF AWARDS : ALL EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1985  
(Per cent)

Industry	Males				Females			
	Covered by awards, determinations and collective agreements			Not covered by awards, etc.	Covered by awards, determinations and collective agreements			Not covered by awards, etc.
	Federal	State	Total(a)		Federal	State	Total(a)	
Mining	53.1	26.2	81.9	18.1	29.7	27.4	60.9	39.1
Manufacturing	48.9	32.5	84.0	16.0	39.7	46.7	87.9	12.1
Food, beverages and tobacco	25.5	56.3	85.7	14.3	20.4	69.1	91.4	8.6
Textiles; Clothing and footwear	56.7	23.0	80.7	n.a.	63.2	30.7	94.2	n.a.
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	45.4	28.8	84.9	15.1	33.5	44.0	80.6	19.4
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	36.2	32.5	70.7	29.3	21.3	59.3	81.1	n.a.
Metal products, machinery and equipment	62.3	22.1	85.6	14.4	49.3	37.3	88.3	11.7
Basic metal products	38.8	46.3	85.7	14.3	29.1	48.6	77.7	n.a.
Fabricated metal products; Other machinery and equipment	61.0	17.8	80.6	19.4	42.1	42.2	86.6	13.4
Transport equipment	80.0	13.6	94.0	6.0	75.2	20.4	96.0	n.a.
Other	39.7	41.1	82.6	17.4	25.2	54.6	80.9	19.1
Electricity, gas and water	38.6	59.9	98.5	n.a.	44.0	54.3	98.3	n.a.
Construction	35.4	38.9	77.0	23.0	10.8	42.0	56.0	44.0
Wholesale trade	28.1	33.4	66.2	33.8	11.8	62.2	77.2	22.8
Retail trade	30.4	45.8	77.9	22.1	6.3	80.5	87.5	12.5
Transport and storage	55.3	31.5	90.6	9.4	47.2	29.7	79.3	n.a.
Communication	99.8	n.a.	99.9	n.a.	99.6	n.a.	99.9	n.a.
Finance, property and business services	32.1	28.7	69.1	30.9	29.1	46.4	84.2	15.8
Public administration and defence	53.4	44.3	98.6	n.a.	64.7	32.3	98.2	n.a.
Community services	14.0	72.9	88.4	11.6	6.9	82.6	90.9	9.1
Recreation, personal and other services	31.6	46.6	81.1	18.9	27.3	56.5	85.2	n.a.
All Industries	40.0	40.5	83.4	16.6	21.6	63.4	87.4	12.6

(a) Includes small numbers of employees covered by unregistered collective agreements

Source: Incidence of Awards, Australia, May 1985 (6315.0).

## CHAPTER 10

### INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

In many countries, statistics on labour are based on standard concepts and definitions recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). However, these definitions are applied by individual countries in different ways according to national circumstances with the result that the statistics are often not comparable.

For labour force statistics, this problem is further compounded by the variety of collection methodologies and counting rules used in different countries. Some countries, including Australia, conduct regular household and employer surveys while others obtain their statistics as administrative by-products. The survey approach is generally preferred as it provides better coverage and a close adherence to the international recommendations.

International comparisons of labour force statistics are compiled by a number of organisations including the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics (BLS) and ILO. These organisations make some adjustments to figures supplied by the various international statistical organisations in order to make the data more comparable and in greater conformity with ILO standards.

The following tables have been derived from the data compiled by ILO and OECD and, where possible, data are presented for the period 1977 to 1988. The figures given for Australia may differ slightly from those given earlier in this publication because of the adjustments made to the Australian series to allow for international comparability and to conform fully with ILO standards.

#### SELECTED FEATURES

Between 1978 and 1988, the percentage changes in the civilian labour force in Australia for males and females were +15.3 and +37.7 per cent respectively. Corresponding changes for other countries were: USA, +12.3 and +28.4; Japan +8.4 and +16.3; Federal republic of Germany +3.3 and +11.7; United kingdom +0.6 and +16.2; Canada +13.0 and +38.6; and Sweden -0.9 and +15.2. Thus, large increases were recorded for females in each of these countries. For males, a small decrease was recorded in Sweden, with the other two European countries, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, showing relatively small increases. In making these comparisons, it should be borne in mind that percentage changes in the labour force over time are affected by a number of factors such as changes in population levels, changes in the age structure of the population and changes in economic conditions.

The standardised unemployment rate for Australian in 1988 was 8.1 per cent. Rates for other countries ranged from 1.6 per cent for Sweden to 10.3 per cent for France. Between 1978 and 1988 the unemployment rate increased for Australia, Japan, Germany, the United Kingdom and France. The rate decreased in the USA, Sweden and Canada, the last-mentioned of these recording a rate of 7.8 in 1988.

Unemployment rates in 1987 for persons aged under 25 years ranged from 5.2 per cent in Japan to 34.5 per cent in Italy. The rate for Australia was 14.5 per cent. Over the period 1977 to 1987, large increases were recorded for the United Kingdom (12.7 to 17.4), France (11.1 to 23.0) and Italy (23.9 to 35.4).

The lowest increases in the consumer price index between 1977 and 1987 were recorded by Japan (34.4 per cent) and the Federal Republic of Germany (36.4 per cent). The USA recorded an increase of 87.6 per cent while much larger increases were recorded in the United Kingdom (120.9 per cent), Australia (128.7 per cent), France (129.5 per cent) and New Zealand (244.3 per cent).

Wages in manufacturing industries increased by 104.1 per cent in Australia during the period 1977 to 1987. Corresponding increases in Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany were 56.0 per cent and 57.4 per cent respectively. Larger increases were recorded in France (162.5 per cent), the United Kingdom (169.8 per cent) and New Zealand (199.7 per cent).

Average hours of work per week in non-agricultural activities in 1987 varied from 36.3 in Sweden to 43.5 in the United kingdom. The figure for Australia was 37.6, while Canada recorded 38.8 hours and Japan 41.3. In total non-agricultural activities, figures were generally lower, with Canada averaging 32.0 hours, Australia 34.4 and Japan 40.6.



TABLE 10.1. ESTIMATED MID-YEAR POPULATION FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1977 TO 1987  
(Million)

Year	Australia	U.S.A.	Japan	Federal Republic of Germany	U.K.	France	Italy	Canada	Sweden	New Zealand
1977	14.19	220.24	113.88	61.40	56.18	53.15	55.73	23.30	8.25	3.13
1978	14.36	222.59	114.92	61.33	56.17	53.38	56.13	23.54	8.28	3.13
1979	14.51	225.06	115.88	61.36	56.23	53.61	56.29	23.77	8.29	3.14
1980	14.70	227.76	116.80	61.57	56.31	53.88	56.42	24.07	8.31	3.14
1981	14.92	230.14	117.65	61.68	56.38	54.18	56.50	24.37	8.32	3.16
1982	15.18	232.52	118.45	61.64	56.34	54.48	56.64	24.66	8.33	3.18
1983	15.38	234.80	119.26	61.42	56.38	54.73	56.83	24.90	8.33	3.23
1984	15.56	237.01	120.02	61.18	56.49	54.95	56.98	25.15	8.34	3.26
1985	15.76	239.28	120.75	61.02	56.62	55.17	57.13	25.38	8.35	3.28
1986	15.97	241.60	121.49	61.08	56.76	55.39	57.22	25.68	8.37	3.28
1987	16.26	243.90	122.09	61.20	56.93	55.63	57.33	n.a.	8.40	3.31

Source: OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1966-86; OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, 1/1989.

TABLE 10.2. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE : SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1978 TO 1988  
(\*000)

Year(a)	Australia(b)	U.S.A.	Japan	Federal Republic of Germany	U.K.	France	Italy	Canada	Sweden	New Zealand
1978	6,443	102,251	55,320	26,162	26,039	22,463	21,423	10,895	4,209	1,267
1979	6,519	104,962	55,960	26,391	26,314	22,666	21,743	11,231	4,268	1,287
1980	6,693	106,940	56,500	26,686	26,517	22,800	21,997	11,573	4,318	1,293
1981	6,810	108,670	57,070	26,882	26,406	22,953	22,129	11,904	4,332	1,305
1982	6,910	110,204	57,740	27,010	26,354	23,163	22,220	11,958	4,357	1,329
1983	6,997	111,550	58,890	27,051	26,272	23,142	22,490	12,183	4,375	1,342
1984	7,135	113,544	59,270	27,105	26,764	23,304	22,722	12,399	4,332	1,358
1985	7,300	115,461	59,630	27,314	27,299	23,342	22,890	12,639	4,368	1,387
1986	7,588	117,834	60,200	27,504	27,663	23,438	23,225	12,870	4,386	1,580
1987	7,758	119,865	60,840	27,705	27,892	23,519	23,416	13,121	4,421	n.a.
1988	7,974	121,669	61,660	27,873	27,774	n.a.	23,717	13,394	4,471	n.a.

(a) Annual averages. (b) Revised estimates.

Source: OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1966-1986; OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, 1/1989.

TABLE 10.3. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE : PARTICIPATION RATES, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1976 TO 1986  
(per cent)

Year(a)	Australia(b)	U.S.A.	Japan	Federal Republic of Germany	U.K.	France	Italy(c)	Canada	Sweden	New Zealand
1976	60.8	58.4	63.0	53.7	59.5	54.5	n.a.	59.7	63.7	56.4
1977	60.9	59.1	63.2	53.2	59.4	54.7	49.7	60.1	63.6	56.6
1978	61.0	59.9	63.4	53.0	59.4	54.7	49.4	61.1	63.8	56.5
1979	60.8	60.5	63.4	53.0	59.6	54.7	49.6	61.8	64.3	57.0
1980	61.3	60.6	63.3	53.0	59.6	54.5	49.7	62.5	64.6	56.5
1981	61.1	60.8	63.4	52.8	59.0	54.4	49.7	63.1	64.5	56.4
1982	60.8	60.9	63.4	52.7	58.6	54.5	49.1	62.4	64.5	56.6
1983	60.4	60.9	63.8	52.6	58.1	54.0	49.1	62.7	64.5	55.9
1984	60.6	61.3	63.4	52.5	58.8	54.0	49.1	63.1	63.6	55.7
1985	60.8	61.6	63.0	52.7	59.7	53.7	49.4	63.5	63.9	56.1
1986	61.9	62.1	62.8	n.a.	59.7	53.5	49.4	63.9	63.9	63.6

(a) Annual averages. (b) Revised estimates. (c) For population aged 14 and over.

Source: OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1966-86.

TABLE 10.4. CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS : SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1976 TO 1986  
(per cent)

Year(a)	Australia(b)	U.S.A.	Japan	Federal Republic of Germany	U.K.	France	Italy(c)	Canada	Sweden	New Zealand
1976	57.9	53.9	61.7	51.5	56.6	52.0	n.a.	55.4	62.6	56.2
1977	57.4	54.9	61.9	51.1	56.3	52.0	46.1	55.2	62.5	56.5
1978	57.2	56.3	62.0	51.0	56.3	51.7	45.8	56.0	62.4	55.6
1979	57.0	56.9	62.1	51.2	56.8	51.4	45.8	57.2	63.0	55.9
1980	57.6	56.3	62.0	51.2	56.2	51.0	45.9	57.8	63.3	55.2
1981	57.6	56.1	62.0	50.3	53.6	50.3	45.7	58.4	62.9	54.4
1982	56.4	55.0	61.9	49.1	52.4	49.9	44.9	55.5	62.5	54.6
1983	54.4	55.1	62.1	48.2	51.5	49.4	44.4	55.3	62.3	52.8
1984	55.1	56.7	61.7	48.1	52.2	48.6	44.1	55.9	61.6	52.5
1985	55.8	57.2	61.4	48.3	52.8	48.1	44.0	56.8	62.1	53.8
1986	56.9	57.8	61.0	n.a.	52.7	47.9	43.8	57.7	62.2	61.0

(a) Annual averages. (b) Revised estimates. (c) For population aged 14 and over.

Source: OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1966-86.

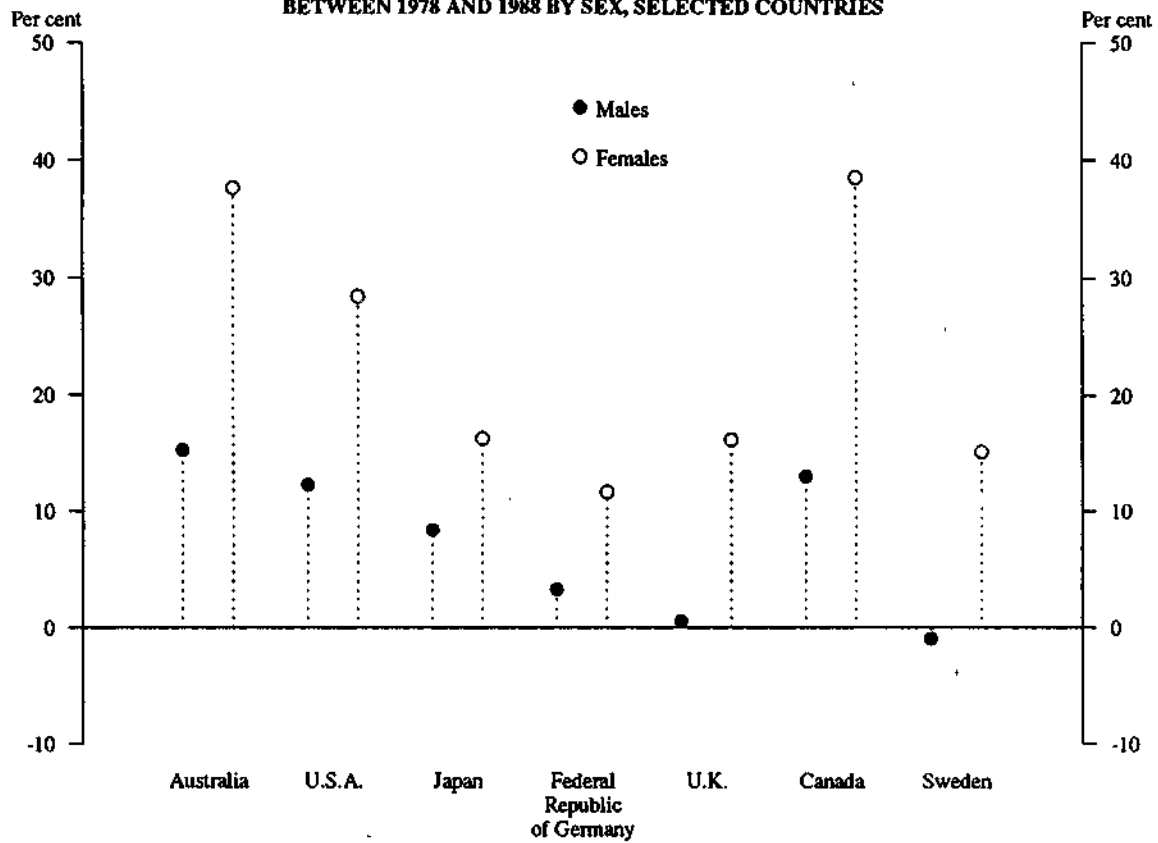
TABLE 10.5. CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT : SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1978 TO 1988  
('000)

Year(a)	Australia(b)	U.S.A.	Japan	Federal Republic of Germany	U.K.	France	Italy	Canada	Sweden	New Zealand
1978	6,038	96,048	54,080	25,169	24,696	21,263	19,863	9,987	4,115	1,246
1979	6,111	98,824	54,790	25,516	25,080	21,305	20,057	10,395	4,180	1,262
1980	6,284	99,303	55,360	25,797	25,004	21,334	20,313	10,708	4,232	1,264
1981	6,416	100,397	55,810	25,610	24,011	21,203	20,361	11,006	4,224	1,258
1982	6,415	99,526	56,380	25,177	23,584	21,240	20,297	10,644	4,220	1,282
1983	6,300	100,834	57,330	24,793	23,288	21,168	20,350	10,734	4,224	1,266
1984	6,494	105,005	57,660	24,839	23,734	20,981	20,418	11,000	4,196	1,281
1985	6,697	107,150	58,070	25,010	24,120	20,900	20,508	11,311	4,243	1,329
1986	6,975	109,597	58,530	25,267	24,221	20,965	20,614	11,634	4,269	1,517
1987	7,129	112,440	59,110	25,476	24,987	20,988	20,584	11,954	4,337	n.a.
1988	7,398	114,968	60,110	25,631	25,433	n.a.	20,832	12,347	4,399	n.a.

(a) Annual averages. (b) Revised estimates.

Source: OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1966-1986; OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, 1/1989.

**CHART 10.1. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE: PERCENTAGE CHANGE  
BETWEEN 1978 AND 1988 BY SEX, SELECTED COUNTRIES**



**CHART 10.2. CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: PERCENTAGE CHANGE  
BETWEEN 1978 AND 1988 BY SEX, SELECTED COUNTRIES**

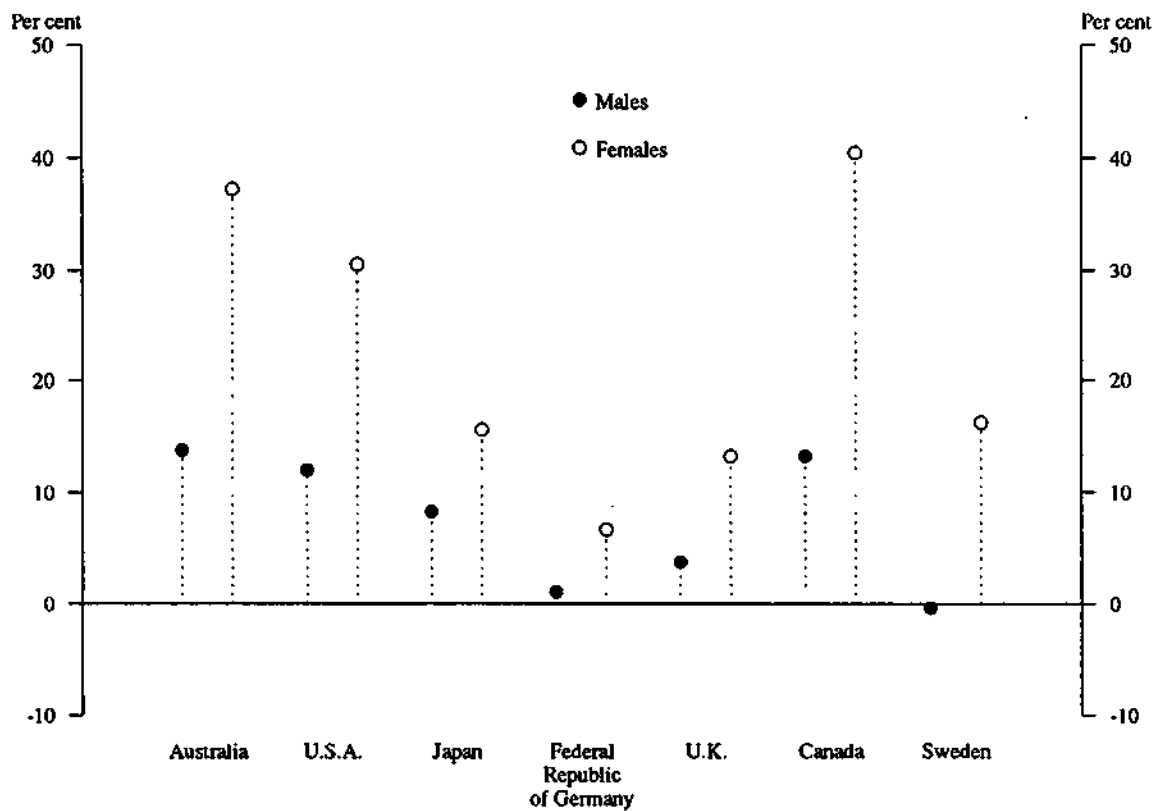


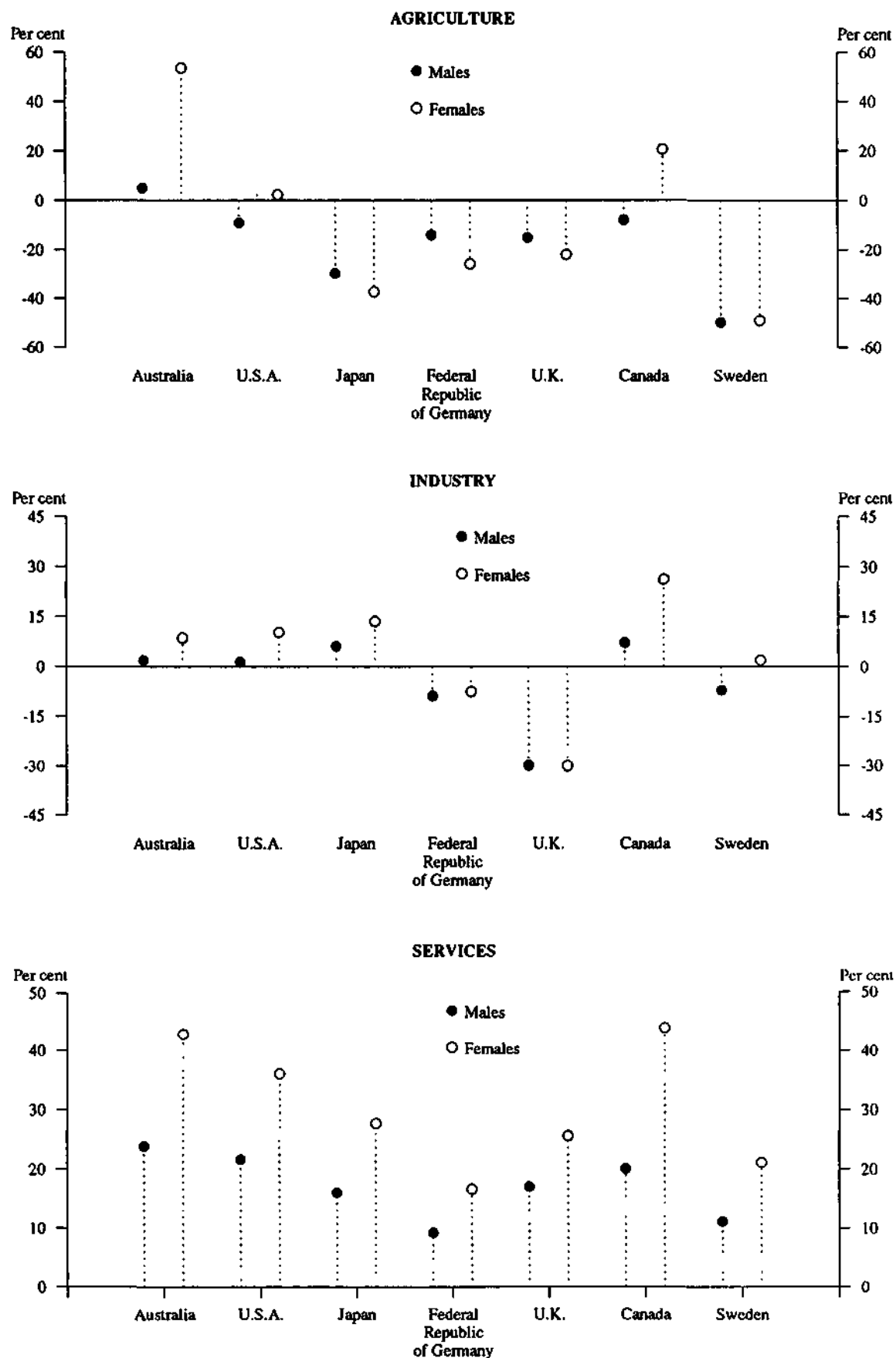
TABLE 10.6. DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC SECTOR : SELECTED COUNTRIES,  
1978 TO 1988  
(per cent)

Year	Australia	U.S.A.	Japan	Federal Republic of Germany	U.K.	France	Italy	Canada	Sweden	New Zealand
AGRICULTURE(a)										
1978	6.2	3.7	11.7	6.1	2.7	9.2	15.5	5.7	6.1	11.2
1979	6.6	3.6	11.2	5.8	2.6	8.9	14.9	5.7	5.8	11.1
1980	6.5	3.6	10.4	5.6	2.6	8.7	14.3	5.4	5.6	10.9
1981	6.5	3.5	10.0	5.5	2.6	8.4	13.4	5.4	5.6	11.2
1982	6.4	3.6	9.7	5.5	2.7	8.2	12.4	5.2	5.6	11.4
1983	6.6	3.5	9.3	5.6	2.7	8.0	12.4	5.5	5.4	11.2
1984	6.2	3.3	8.9	5.5	2.7	7.8	11.9	5.3	5.1	11.2
1985	6.2	3.1	8.8	5.4	2.6	7.6	11.2	5.2	4.8	11.1
1986	6.1	3.1	8.5	5.3	2.5	7.3	10.9	5.1	4.2	10.5
1987	5.8	3.0	8.3	5.1	2.4	7.1	10.5	4.9	3.9	n.a.
1988	5.9	2.9	7.9	5.0	2.3	n.a.	9.9	4.6	3.8	n.a.
INDUSTRY(b)										
1978	31.2	31.1	35.0	44.4	39.2	36.8	38.1	28.7	33.0	34.2
1979	31.2	31.3	34.9	44.2	38.7	36.2	37.8	28.9	32.5	33.6
1980	30.9	30.5	35.3	44.1	37.7	35.9	37.9	28.5	32.2	33.8
1981	30.3	30.1	35.3	43.4	35.8	35.1	37.6	28.3	31.3	32.3
1982	29.5	28.4	34.9	42.6	34.7	34.5	37.1	26.5	30.3	32.7
1983	28.0	28.0	34.8	41.8	33.6	33.8	36.1	25.5	29.9	32.2
1984	28.1	28.5	34.8	41.3	32.9	32.9	34.5	25.9	29.8	32.1
1985	27.7	28.0	34.9	41.0	32.4	32.1	33.6	25.5	29.9	32.4
1986	26.8	27.7	34.5	40.9	30.6	31.3	33.1	25.3	30.2	28.9
1987	26.6	27.1	33.8	40.6	29.8	30.8	32.6	25.3	29.8	n.a.
1988	26.4	26.9	34.1	40.2	29.2	n.a.	32.6	25.8	29.5	n.a.
SERVICES(c)										
1978	62.5	65.2	53.3	49.5	58.1	54.0	46.4	65.5	60.8	54.6
1979	62.2	65.2	53.9	50.0	58.6	54.9	47.3	65.4	61.7	55.4
1980	62.6	65.9	54.2	50.3	59.7	55.5	47.8	66.0	62.2	55.3
1981	63.2	66.4	54.7	51.1	61.5	56.4	49.0	66.3	63.1	56.5
1982	64.1	68.0	55.4	51.9	62.6	57.3	50.5	68.2	64.1	55.9
1983	65.3	68.5	56.0	52.6	63.7	58.2	51.5	69.0	64.7	56.6
1984	65.7	68.2	56.3	53.1	64.4	59.3	53.6	68.8	65.1	56.7
1985	66.2	68.8	56.4	53.5	65.0	60.4	55.2	69.3	65.3	56.5
1986	67.1	69.3	57.1	53.8	66.9	61.3	56.0	69.6	65.6	60.6
1987	67.6	69.9	57.9	54.3	67.8	62.1	56.8	69.8	66.2	n.a.
1988	67.7	70.2	58.0	54.8	68.5	n.a.	57.5	69.6	66.6	n.a.

(a) Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. (b) Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas and water; construction. (c) Transportation, communication, public utilities, trade, finance, public administration, private household services and miscellaneous services.

Source: OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1966-1986; OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, 1/1989.

**CHART 10.3. CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: PERCENTAGE CHANGE BETWEEN 1978 AND 1988, SEX AND ECONOMIC SECTOR BY SELECTED COUNTRIES**



Source: OECD Labour force Statistics, 1966-1986; OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, 1/1989.

TABLE 10.7. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS : STANDARDISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES(a), SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1978 TO 1988  
(per cent)

Year(b)	Australia	U.S.A.	Japan	Federal Republic of Germany	U.K.	France	Italy	Canada	Sweden
1978	6.2	6.0	2.2	3.5	5.9	5.2	7.1	8.3	2.2
1979	6.2	5.8	2.1	3.2	5.0	5.9	7.6	7.4	2.1
1980	6.0	7.0	2.0	3.0	6.4	6.3	7.5	7.4	2.0
1981	5.7	7.5	2.2	4.4	9.8	7.4	7.8	7.5	2.5
1982	7.1	9.5	2.4	6.1	11.3	8.1	8.4	10.9	3.2
1983	9.9	9.5	2.6	8.0	12.4	8.3	9.3	11.8	3.5
1984	8.9	7.4	2.7	7.1	11.7	9.7	9.9	11.2	3.1
1985	8.2	7.1	2.6	7.2	11.2	10.2	10.1	10.4	2.8
1986	8.0	6.9	2.8	6.4	11.2	10.4	n.a.	9.5	2.7
1987	8.1	6.1	2.8	6.2	10.2	10.5	n.a.	8.8	1.9
1988	7.2	5.4	2.5	6.2	8.3	10.3	n.a.	7.8	1.6

(a) Unemployment estimates conforming to ILO definitions and estimates of the total labour force have been used to calculate these rates. National rates will differ where coverage of unemployment differs from that of the ILO, or when a denominator other than the total labour force is used. (b) Annual averages.

Source: OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, 1/1989.

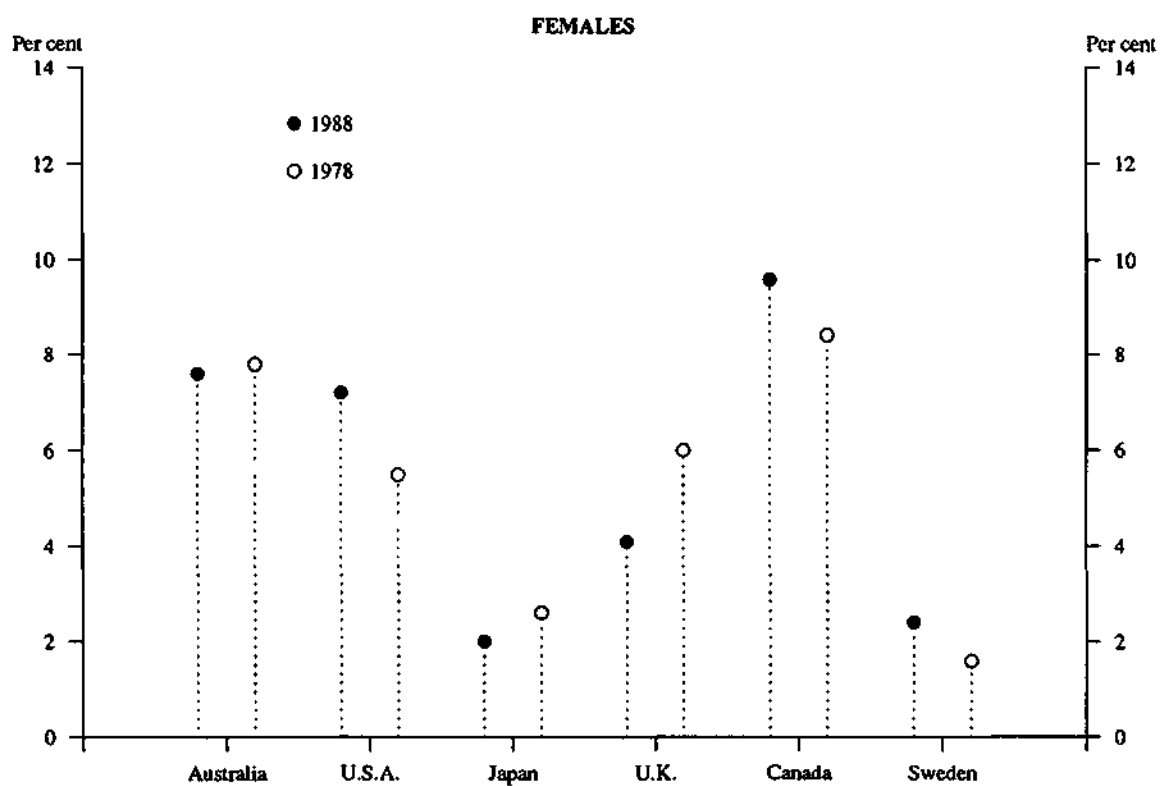
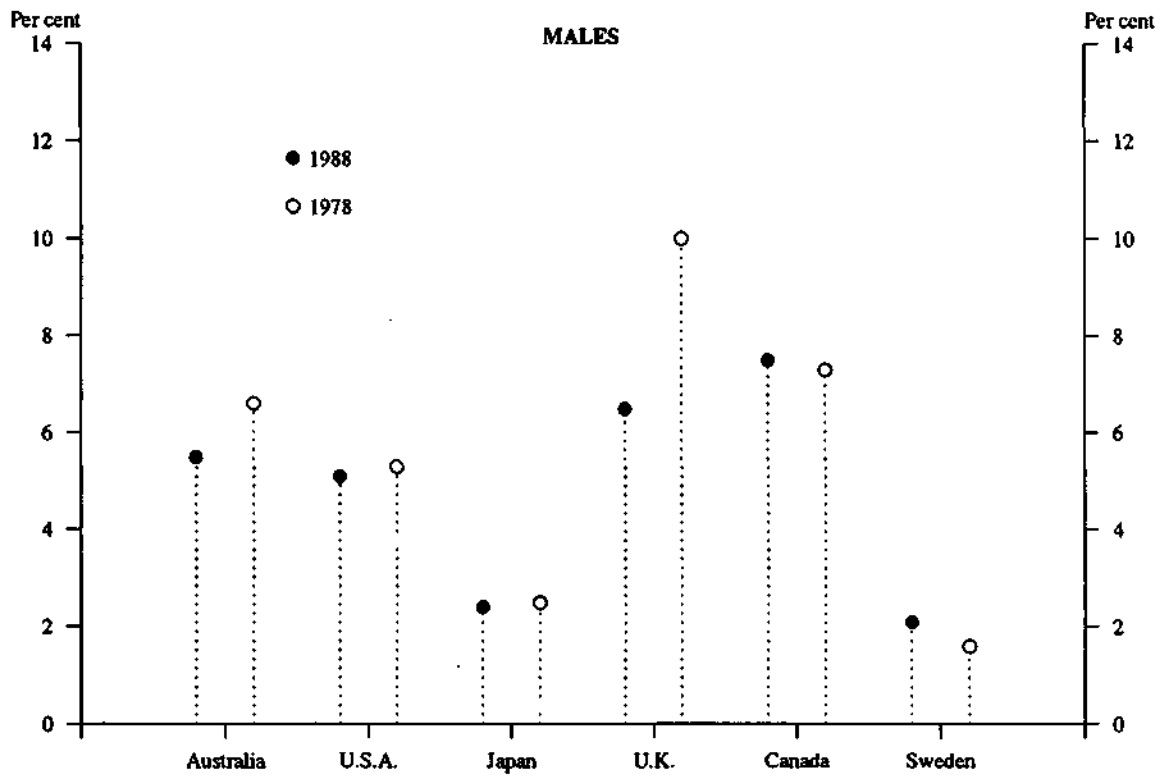
TABLE 10.8. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES(a) : AGE, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1977 TO 1987  
(per cent)

Year(b)	Australia	U.S.A.	Japan	Federal Republic of Germany	U.K.	France	Italy	Canada	Sweden
PERSONS AGED UNDER 25 YEARS									
1977	12.2	13.0	3.5	5.0	12.7	11.1	23.9	14.4	4.4
1978	12.6	11.7	3.8	4.5	11.8	11.0	24.8	14.4	5.5
1979	12.2	11.3	3.4	3.4	10.3	13.3	25.6	12.9	5.0
1980	12.2	13.3	3.6	3.9	13.5	15.0	25.2	13.2	5.0
1981	10.8	14.3	4.0	6.5	17.9	17.0	25.8	13.3	6.3
1982	12.9	17.0	4.4	9.5	23.1	19.0	28.0	18.8	7.6
1983	17.9	16.4	4.5	10.7	23.4	19.7	30.5	19.9	8.0
1984	16.1	13.3	4.9	9.9	22.1	24.4	32.9	17.9	6.0
1985	14.3	13.0	4.8	9.5	21.8	25.6	33.9	16.5	5.8
1986	14.5	12.7	5.2	8.4	20.8	23.4	34.5	15.2	5.6
1987	14.6	11.7	5.2	7.9	17.4	23.0	35.5	13.7	4.2
PERSONS AGED 25 YEARS AND OVER									
1977	3.3	4.9	1.8	3.0	3.9	3.4	3.5	5.8	1.3
1978	3.9	4.0	2.0	2.9	3.9	3.6	3.4	6.1	1.6
1979	3.5	3.9	1.9	2.6	3.6	4.1	3.7	5.4	1.5
1980	3.6	5.0	1.8	2.8	4.5	4.2	3.5	5.4	1.4
1981	3.7	5.4	2.0	4.1	7.5	4.9	3.7	5.6	1.8
1982	4.5	7.3	2.2	5.8	8.5	5.5	4.0	8.4	2.3
1983	7.1	7.4	2.4	6.9	8.9	5.8	4.5	9.4	2.6
1984	6.0	5.7	2.4	7.2	9.1	6.7	4.9	9.3	2.6
1985	5.8	5.6	2.3	7.3	9.5	7.4	5.1	8.7	2.3
1986	5.8	5.4	2.4	7.0	9.9	7.8	5.9	8.0	2.1
1987	5.7	4.7	2.5	7.3	9.0	8.5	6.7	7.6	1.5

(a) National rates. (b) Annual averages.

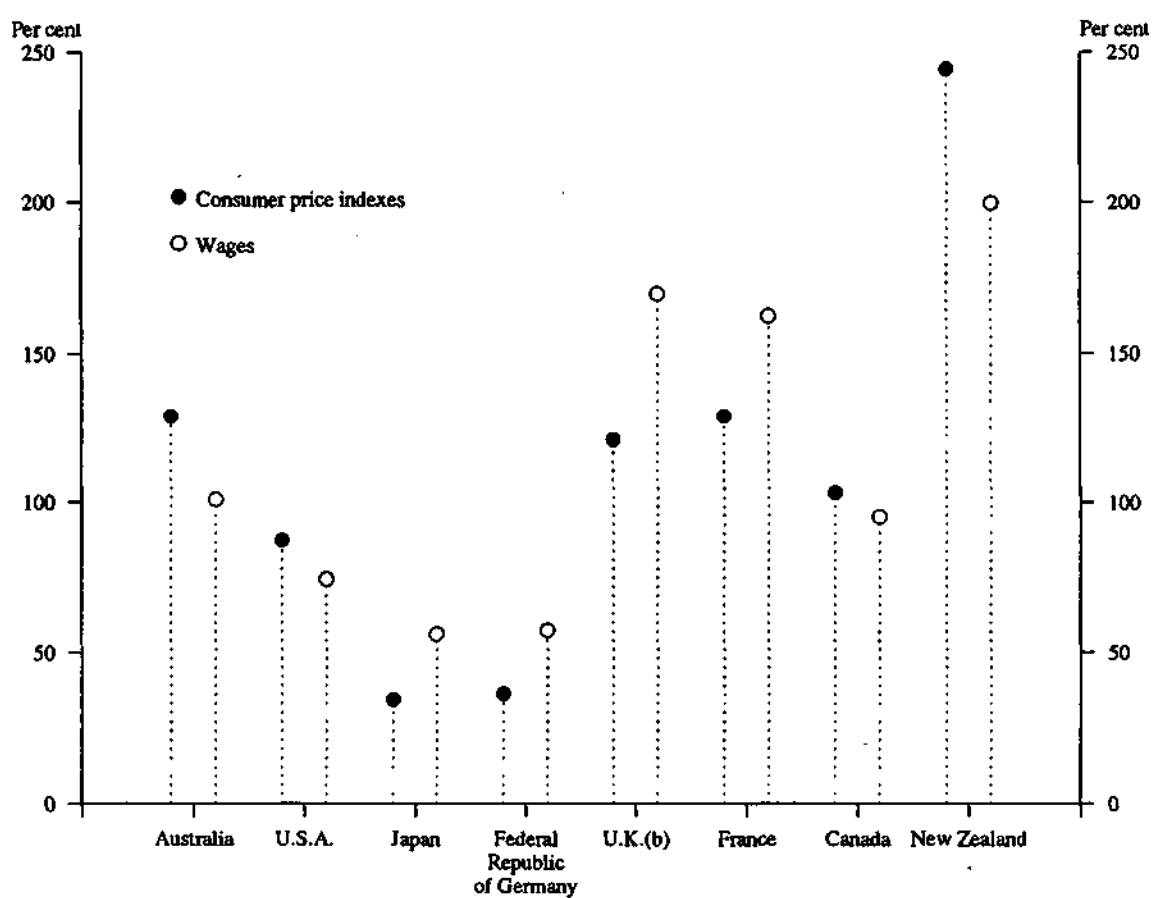
Source: OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1966-1986; OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics 1/1989.

**CHART 10.4. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: UNEMPLOYMENT RATES  
BY SEX, SELECTED COUNTRIES**



Source: OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1966-1986; OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics 1/1989.

**CHART 10.5. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES AND WAGES(a)  
SELECTED COUNTRIES 1977 TO 1987**



(a) Wages in Manufacturing. (b) Male wages.

Source: ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1988.



TABLE 10.9. INDEXES OF WAGES(a) : AGRICULTURE AND NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES  
1978 TO 1987  
(Base: 1976 = 100.0)

Year	Australia (b)(c)(d)	U.S.A. (c)(e)	Japan (f)(g)(h)	Federal Republic of Germany (c)(e)(h)	U.K. (b)(c)(d)(h)	France (c)	Italy (c)(e)	Canada (i)(j)	Sweden (k)	New Zealand (c)
AGRICULTURE										
1978	115.6	n.a.	119.9	115.9	124.2	n.a.	155.6	117.4	117.4	n.a.
1979	121.9	n.a.	124.3	124.7	146.0	n.a.	186.6	125.6	126.4	n.a.
1980	141.4	n.a.	131.2	134.1	171.8	n.a.	229.1	133.8	140.5	n.a.
1981	157.8	n.a.	138.4	138.6	191.6	n.a.	279.1	143.5	151.6	n.a.
1982	170.3	n.a.	143.9	146.5	209.5	n.a.	326.8	151.0	158.5	n.a.
1983	180.5	n.a.	147.9	152.3	230.0	n.a.	385.0	159.0	169.4	n.a.
1984	193.8	n.a.	151.9	159.3	240.8	n.a.	427.5	166.2	185.7	n.a.
1985	214.8	n.a.	155.3	163.9	262.4	n.a.	478.8	n.a.	197.2	n.a.
1986	224.2	n.a.	158.7	167.7	276.7	n.a.	503.3	n.a.	240.7	n.a.
1987	n.a.	n.a.	162.2	175.0	n.a.	n.a.	531.4	n.a.	260.3	n.a.
NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES										
1978	118.4	117.1	117.5	113.3	124.1	126.4	153.3	116.4	n.a.	128.4
1979	128.6	126.7	123.8	119.6	144.7	141.6	181.8	126.4	n.a.	151.0
1980	145.3	137.0	131.5	127.8	172.7	164.5	221.7	139.2	n.a.	179.1
1981	165.1	149.2	139.4	135.3	191.9	189.7	272.2	156.0	n.a.	218.2
1982	193.3	158.0	144.2	141.9	209.9	214.7	317.1	171.4	n.a.	249.0
1983	201.7	165.0	148.5	146.9	225.7	242.4	366.4	171.3	n.a.	253.1
1984	218.0	171.2	155.0	150.3	240.8	257.6	407.2	177.7	n.a.	271.2
1985	226.9	176.3	158.4	156.2	n.a.	273.0	n.a.	183.8	n.a.	293.2
1986	244.3	180.2	163.3	162.0	n.a.	282.0	n.a.	189.0	n.a.	351.7
1987	n.a.	184.7	167.7	168.6	n.a.	293.1	n.a.	194.2	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Wages data has been converted from original monetary values to an index. (b) Earnings per week, Agriculture. (c) Earnings per hour, Non-agricultural activities. (d) Males, Non-agricultural activities. (e) Hourly wage rates, Agriculture. (f) Earnings per day, Agriculture. (g) Earnings per month, Non-agricultural activities. (h) Males, Agricultural activities. (i) Daily wage rates, Agriculture. (j) Earnings per week, Non-agricultural activities. (k) Earnings per hour, Agriculture.

Source: ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1987; ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1988.

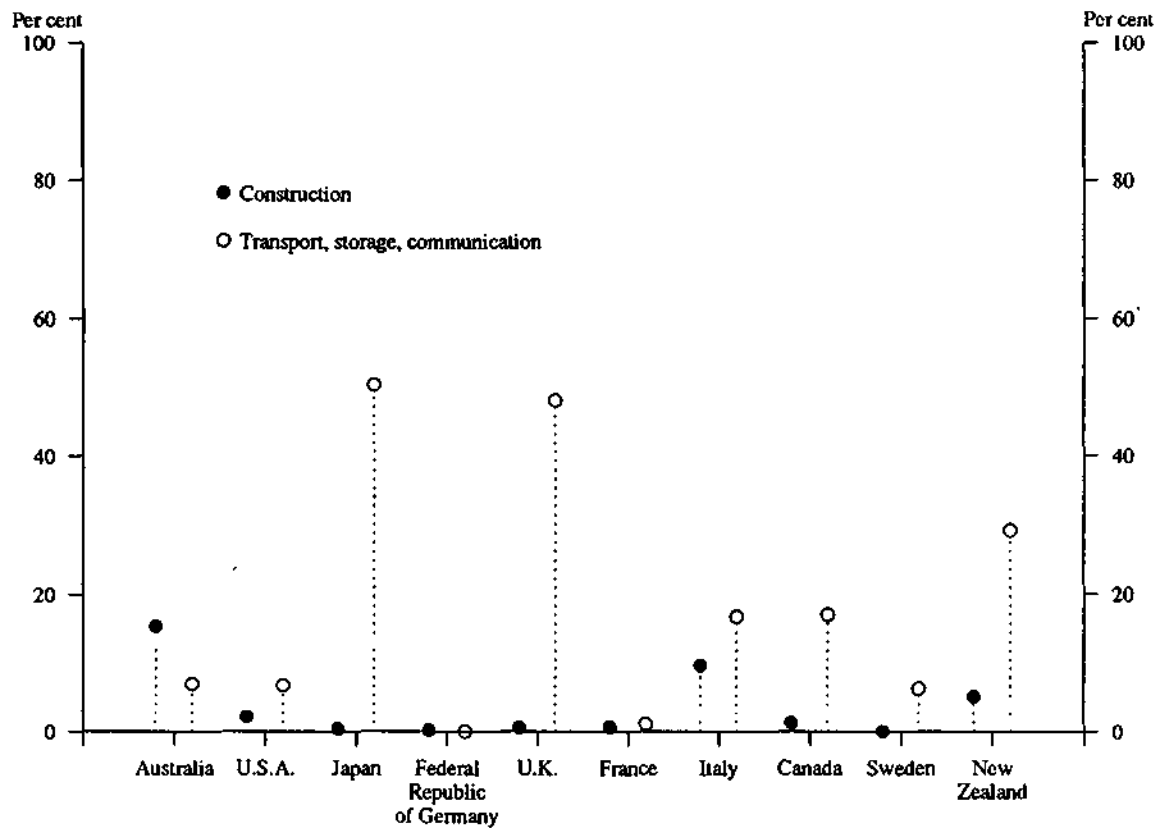
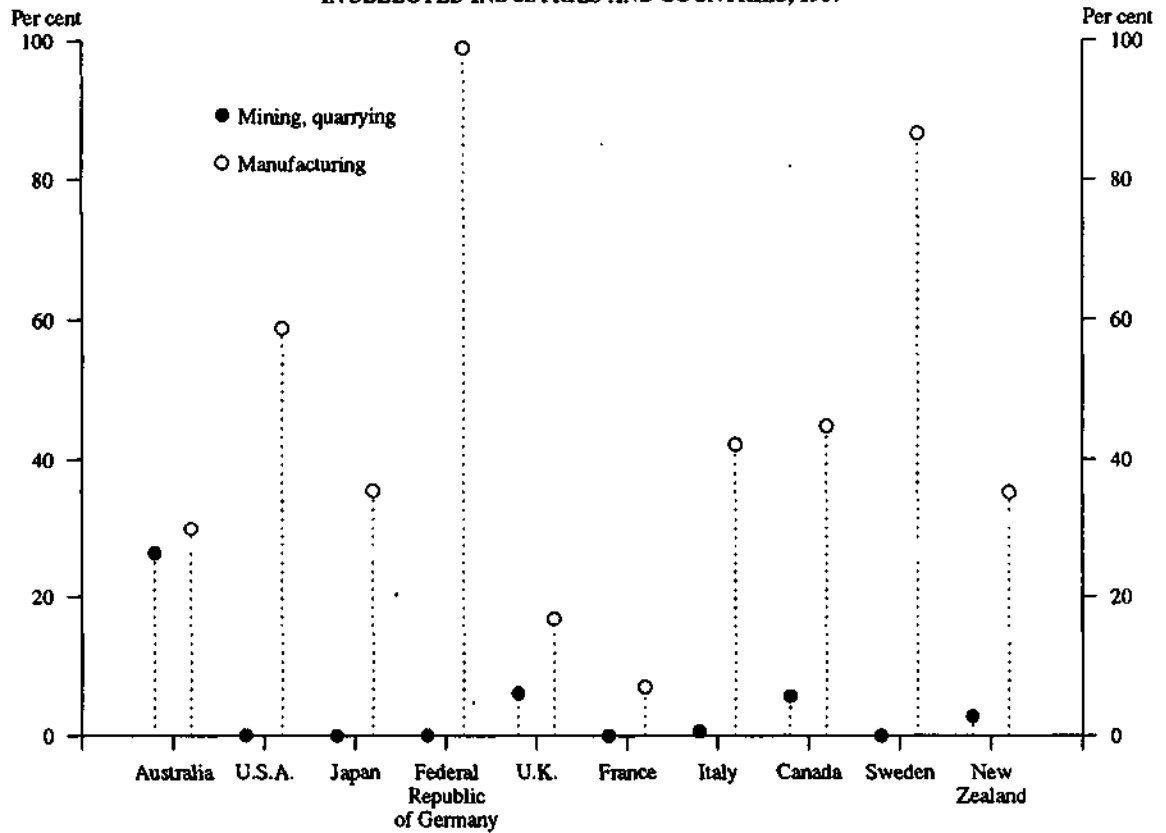
TABLE 10.10. AVERAGE HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES : SELECTED COUNTRIES  
1978 TO 1987

Year	Australia (a)	U.S.A. (b)	Japan (a)	Federal Republic of Germany (b)	U.K. (a)(c)	France (a)	Italy (a)(d)	Canada (b)	Sweden (a)	New Zealand (b)
MANUFACTURING										
1978	38.1	40.4	40.6	41.6	43.5	41.0	38.6	38.8	35.4	40.1
1979	38.0	40.2	41.1	41.8	43.2	40.8	38.3	38.8	35.4	39.7
1980	38.0	39.7	41.2	41.6	41.9	40.7	38.7	38.5	35.4	39.6
1981	37.8	39.8	41.0	41.1	42.0	40.3	38.8	38.5	35.2	39.6
1982	36.9	38.9	40.9	40.7	42.0	39.3	38.5	37.7	35.3	39.2
1983	36.9	40.1	41.1	40.5	42.5	38.9	38.5	38.4	35.4	39.5
1984	37.7	40.7	41.7	41.0	42.8	38.7	38.9	38.5	35.8	40.4
1985	37.2	40.5	41.5	40.7	43.0	39.6	n.a.	38.8	36.0	40.2
1986	37.5	40.7	41.1	40.4	42.7	38.7	n.a.	38.7	36.2	39.5
1987	37.6	41.0	41.3	40.1	43.5	38.7	n.a.	38.8	36.3	n.a.
TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES										
1978	35.9	35.8	40.5	41.6	44.2	41.5	38.8	n.a.	35.7	38.4
1979	35.5	35.7	40.7	41.9	44.0	41.2	38.4	n.a.	35.7	39.0
1980	35.0	35.3	40.6	41.6	43.0	41.1	38.8	n.a.	35.6	38.9
1981	35.0	35.2	40.4	41.2	43.0	40.8	38.8	n.a.	35.4	38.6
1982	34.5	34.8	40.3	40.7	42.9	39.6	38.7	n.a.	35.6	38.7
1983	34.6	35.0	40.4	40.5	43.3	39.3	38.7	32.4	35.7	38.8
1984	35.0	35.2	40.7	40.9	43.4	39.1	38.9	32.5	36.0	39.3
1985	34.5	34.9	40.6	40.7	n.a.	39.0	n.a.	32.5	36.3	39.2
1986	34.6	34.8	40.4	40.5	n.a.	39.1	n.a.	32.3	36.5	38.7
1987	34.4	34.8	40.6	40.2	n.a.	39.1	n.a.	32.0	37.1	n.a.

(a) Hours actually worked. (b) Hours paid for. (c) Male employees. (d) Hours per day data converted into hours per week.

Source: ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1988.

**CHART 10.6. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: PROPORTION OF WORKING DAYS LOST  
IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES AND COUNTRIES, 1987**



Source: ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1988.

TABLE 10.11. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : NUMBER OF DISPUTES, WORKERS INVOLVED AND WORKING DAYS LOST, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1978 TO 1987

Year	Australia (a)	U.S.A. (b)	Japan (c)	Federal Republic of Germany (d)	U.K. (d)	France (e)	Italy	Canada (a)	Sweden	New Zealand (f)
NUMBER OF DISPUTES										
1978	2,277	219	1,517	n.a.	2,471	3,195	2,479	1,058	99	411
1979	2,042	235	1,153	n.a.	2,080	3,121	2,000	1,050	207	523
1980	2,429	187	1,133	n.a.	1,330	2,118	2,238	1,028	212	360
1981	2,915	145	955	n.a.	1,338	2,405	2,204	1,048	68	291
1982	2,060	96	944	n.a.	1,528	3,113	1,747	677	46	333
1983	1,787	81	893	n.a.	1,352	2,837	1,565	645	92	333
1984	1,965	62	596	n.a.	1,206	2,537	1,816	717	206	364
1985	1,845	54	627	n.a.	903	1,901	1,341	829	160	383
1986	1,687	69	620	n.a.	1,074	1,391	1,469	735	75	215
1987	1,475	46	474	n.a.	1,016	1,391	1,149	658	72	193
WORKERS INVOLVED ('000)										
1978	1,075.6	1,006.3	660.0	487.1	1,041.5	704.8	8,774.2	401.7	8.3	157.9
1979	1,862.9	1,020.9	449.5	77.3	4,607.8	967.2	16,237.0	462.5	32.3	158.2
1980	1,172.8	795.3	562.9	45.2	833.7	500.8	13,825.0	441.0	746.7	127.7
1981	1,247.2	728.9	247.1	253.3	1,512.5	329.0	8,226.6	338.6	99.2	135.0
1982	706.1	655.8	215.7	40.0	2,102.9	397.7	10,483.0	444.3	5.1	156.0
1983	470.2	909.4	224.1	94.1	573.8	(g)453.6	6,844.2	329.3	14.4	140.7
1984	560.3	376.0	155.1	537.3	1,464.3	(g)505.2	7,356.5	186.8	23.7	160.3
1985	570.5	323.9	123.4	78.2	791.3	(g)273.6	4,842.8	162.2	124.5	182.2
1986	691.7	533.2	118.0	115.5	720.2	(g)261.6	3,606.7	483.6	66.3	100.6
1987	605.3	174.3	101.0	155.0	887.4	223.2	4,272.7	582.7	10.5	80.1
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)										
1978	2,130.8	23,774.0	1,357.5	4,281.3	9,405.0	2,081.0	10,177.0	7,392.8	37.1	380.6
1979	3,964.4	20,409.0	930.3	483.1	29,474.0	3,172.3	27,530.0	7,834.2	28.7	381.9
1980	3,320.2	20,844.0	1,001.2	128.4	11,964.0	1,522.9	16,457.0	8,975.4	4,478.5	373.5
1981	4,189.3	16,908.0	553.7	58.4	4,266.0	1,441.6	10,527.0	8,878.5	209.1	388.1
1982	1,980.4	9,061.2	538.1	15.1	5,313.0	2,250.2	18,563.0	5,795.4	1.8	330.0
1983	1,641.4	17,461.0	506.9	40.8	3,754.0	1,321.0	(h)14,003.0	4,444.0	36.9	371.8
1984	1,307.4	8,498.8	354.1	5,617.6	27,135.0	1,316.8	(h)8,703.3	3,871.8	31.3	424.9
1985	1,256.2	7,079.1	264.1	34.4	6,402.0	726.7	(h)3,830.8	3,125.5	504.2	756.4
1986	1,390.7	11,861.0	253.4	28.0	1,920.0	567.6	(h)5,643.7	7,106.4	682.7	1,329.1
1987	1,316.4	4,455.6	256.0	33.3	3,546.0	511.5	(h)4,605.7	3,984.5	14.7	366.3

(a) Excludes disputes in which time lost is less than 10 man days. (b) Excludes disputes lasting less than a full day or shift, and disputes involving less than 1,000 workers. (c) Excludes disputes lasting less than half a day. (d) Includes disputes lasting less than 1 day only if more than 100 working days lost. (e) Excludes agriculture and public administration. (f) Excludes public sector conflicts. (g) Monthly average converted to an annual average. (h) Working hours lost converted to working days lost.

Source: ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1988.

# APPENDIX A

## DATA SOURCES

This appendix sets out the data sources for the tables and charts in each chapter of this publication. Also set out are the catalogue numbers for ABS data sources, as are Appendix C page references for the related technical notes.

<i>Title</i>	<i>ABS Catalogue No.</i>	<i>Appendix C Page No.</i>
<i>Chapter 1—Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Population</i>		
Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age	3201.0	153
Australian Demographic Statistics	3101.0	153
Overseas Arrivals and Departures	3404.0	153
Projections of the Population of Australia, 1987 to 2031	3222.0	153
Characteristics of Migrants Aged 18 and Over at Time of Arrival and Who Arrived After 1960	6250.0	154
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families	6224.0	154
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment	6235.0	154
<i>Chapter 2—The Labour Force</i>		
The Labour Force	6203.0	154
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	155
Transition from Education to Work	6227.0	155
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment	6235.0	155
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families	6224.0	155
Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force	6264.0	155
Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force	6267.0	155
Retirement and Retirement Intentions	6238.0	156
<i>Chapter 3—Employment and Underemployment</i>		
The Labour Force	6203.0	154
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment	6235.0	154
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	155
Labour Mobility	6209.0	156
Employed Wage and Salary Earners	6248.0	156
Civilian Employees	6213.0	157
Multiple Jobholding	6216.0	157
Transition from Education to Work	6227.0	155
Employment, Underemployment and Unemployment	6246.0	157
Underemployed Workers	6265.0	157
<i>Chapter 4—Unemployment</i>		
The Labour Force	6203.0	154
Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons	6222.0	157
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	155
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment	6235.0	154
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families	6224.0	155
Job Vacancies	6231.0	158
<i>Chapter 5—Persons Not in the Labour Force</i>		
Persons Not in the Labour Force	6220.0	158
The Labour Force	6203.0	154
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families	6224.0	155
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	155
Transition from Education to Work	6227.0	155
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment	6235.0	154

## APPENDIX A—continued

## DATA SOURCES—continued

Title	ABS Catalogue No.	Appendix C Page No.
<i>Chapter 6—Award Rates, Earnings, Income and Labour Costs</i>		
Award Rates of Pay Indexes	6312.0	158
Average Weekly Earnings	6302.0	158
Average Earnings and Hours of Employees	6304.0	159
Consumer Price Index	6401.0	159
Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours	6306.0	159
Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution)	6310.0	159
Major Labour Costs	6348.0	159
<i>Chapter 7—Non-Wage Benefits</i>		
Employment Benefits	6334.0	159
<i>Chapter 8—Hours of Work, Work Patterns, Work Preferences and Job Satisfaction</i>		
The Labour Force	6203.0	154
Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours	6306.0	159
Overtime	6330.0	159
Alternative Working Arrangements	6341.0	160
<i>Chapter 9—Industrial Relations</i>		
Industrial Disputes	6321.0	160
Industrial Disputes	6322.0	160
Trade Union Statistics	6323.0	160
Trade Union Members	6325.0	160
Incidence of Awards	6315.0	160
<i>Chapter 10—International Comparisons</i>		
OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1966-86	..	..
OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, No. 1, 1989	..	..
ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1987 and 1988	..	..
ILO Bulletin of Labour Statistics, 1988-4	..	..

## APPENDIX B

### GLOSSARY

*Active steps taken to find work during the current period of unemployment.* They comprise writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering a newspaper advertisement for a job; checking factory or Commonwealth Employment Service noticeboards; being registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.

*Additional time.* Nightwork after award etc., agreed or standard hours have been worked. Figures for hours of nightwork refer to those hours in which respondents were nightworkers and are not necessarily their usual hours of nightwork.

*Adults.* Employees 21 years of age or over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, are paid at the full adult rate for their occupation. *Junior employees* are all other employees.

*Annual leave* (also referred to as recreation leave, holiday leave, vacation leave). A period of paid absence from work for leisure or recreation purposes to which an employee becomes entitled each year after a continuous period of service with one employer or in an industry, as specified in awards, etc.

*Apprentices.* Employed persons aged 15 to 34 years who indicate in the survey that they are apprentices.

*Attended an educational institution in the previous year.* Undertook a period of study during that calendar year.

*Attending an educational institution full-time.* Persons who consider themselves to be attending full-time or the institution which they are attending so classifies them.

*Average hours of overtime per employee.* Calculated by dividing total overtime hours paid for in a particular group by the total number of employees in the same group (including those who were not paid for any overtime).

*Average hours of overtime per employee working overtime.* Calculated by dividing total overtime hours paid for in a particular group (e.g. industry, State or Territory) by the number of employees who were paid for overtime in the same group.

*Average (mean) duration, of underemployment—see 'duration of current period of underemployment'.*

*Average (mean) duration, of unemployment—see 'duration of unemployment'.*

*Average (mean) preferred number of extra hours.* Calculated by dividing the aggregate preferred number of extra hours reported by a group by the number of persons in that group.

*Average weekly earnings.* Average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of employment. Changes in the averages may be affected not only by changes in the level of earnings of employees but also by changes in the overall composition of the labour force. There are several aspects which can contribute to compositional changes such as variations in the proportions of part-time, casual and junior employees, variations in the occupational distribution within and across industries and variations in the distribution of employment between industries.

*Award pay or agreed base rate of pay.* Award pay or agreed rate of pay for ordinary time hours paid for. For employees covered by an award it includes all allowances (dirt, height, tool, etc.) and penalty payments (e.g. shift loadings) specified in the award. It excludes overaward pay and service increments not specified in the award. For employees not covered by an award, agreed base rate of pay is the agreed wage for ordinary time hours paid for.

*Award Rates of Pay.* The award rates of pay used in the compilation of the indexes:

#### *Include*

- (i) the base rate and any allowances or loadings that are applicable to ALL employees under a specific award classification (e.g. industry allowance);
- (ii) supplementary payments when they are specified within the award.

#### *Exclude*

- (i) remunerative allowances. It is considered that these allowances are paid to reimburse employees for expenses they are expected to incur during the course of their employment (e.g. tool allowances). The inclusion of these allowances would not reflect the true level of remuneration of these employees;
- (ii) superannuation payments and other payments such as severance and termination payments which are paid to employees as part of an award agreement.

*Casual worker.* An employee not entitled to paid holidays or sick pay in his/her main job.

*CAE.* College of advanced education.

*Certificate or diploma.* An approved certificate or diploma completed in secretarial or business studies, administration, teaching, nursing, etc.

*Collective agreements* (whether registered or un-

registered). Agreements made by an employer or a number of employers with a group or organisation of employees. *Registered collective agreements* are those collective agreements registered with a Federal or State industrial arbitration authority, whilst *unregistered collective agreements* are those not so registered.

*Commonwealth employees.* Persons employed by all government departments, agencies and authorities responsible to the Commonwealth Parliament. Those bodies jointly run by Commonwealth and State governments are classified as Commonwealth.

*Degree.* A bachelor degree (including honours), a graduate or post-graduate diploma, master's degree or a doctorate.

*Dependents.* All family members under 15 years of age; family members aged 15 to 19 attending school or aged 15 to 24 attending a tertiary educational institution full-time, except those classified as husband, wives or other family heads.

*Discouraged jobseekers.* Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within four weeks but whose main reason for not taking active steps to find work was that they believed they would not be able to find a job for any of the following reasons: considered to be too young or too old by employers; difficulties with language or ethnic background; lacked the necessary schooling, training, skills or experience; no jobs in their locality or line of work; or no jobs at all.

*Duration of current period of underemployment.* The period from the time the person became underemployed to the end of the reference week. Periods of underemployment are recorded in full weeks and this results in a slight understatement of duration. *Average (mean) duration* is obtained by dividing the aggregate number of weeks a group has been underemployed by the number of persons in that group. *Median duration* is that which divides underemployed persons into two equal groups, one comprising persons whose duration of underemployment is above the median and the other, persons whose duration is below it.

*Duration of last job.* The period between the commencement of the last job up to the week they ceased working in that job.

*Duration of current period of unemployment.* The period from the time the person began looking for work or was laid off to the end of the reference week. Thus the survey measures current (and continuing) periods of unemployment rather than completed spells. For persons who may have begun looking for work while still employed, the duration of unemployment is defined as the period from the time the person last worked full-time for two weeks or more to the end of the reference week. Periods of unemployment are recorded in complete weeks and this results in a slight understatement of duration. *Average (mean) duration* is the duration obtained by dividing the aggregate number of weeks a group has been

unemployed by the number of persons in that group. *Median duration* is the duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups, one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median and the other, persons whose duration is below it.

*Dwelling.* Contains one or more households, and separate households are considered to exist within a dwelling when:

- (a) a group of one or more persons considered themselves to be a separate household from others in the dwelling;
- (b) regular provision was made for groups to take meals at different times or in different rooms; or
- (c) a dwelling contained one or more lodgers, who received accommodation, but no meals; each lodger was then considered to be a separate household.

A household may consist of any number of families and non-family members. A boarder who received both accommodation and meals is not considered to constitute a separate household.

*Earnings.* Comprise amounts paid to employees as severance, termination and redundancy payments and gross wages and salaries during the reference period. The estimate of earnings excludes amounts paid to employees for workers' compensation.

*Educational attainment.* Measures the highest qualification obtained by the respondent. Qualifications may include those obtained at other than educational institutions (e.g. nursing qualifications obtained at a hospital).

*Educational institution.* Any institution whose primary role is education. Included are schools, universities, colleges of advanced education, colleges of technical and further education, public and private colleges, etc. A *tertiary institution* is any educational institution other than a school. Excluded are institutions whose primary role is not education, for example hospitals.

*Employed persons.* Persons aged 15 and over who, during the reference week:

- (a) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons); or
- (b) worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the

end of the reference week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or

- (d) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

**Employees.** Includes all wage and salary earners who received pay for the reference period except: members of the Australian permanent defence forces; employees of enterprises primarily engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; employees in private households employing staff; employees of overseas embassies, consulates, etc.; employees based outside Australia; and employees on workers' compensation who are not paid through the payroll.

Also excluded are the following persons who are not regarded as employees for the purposes of the survey: directors who are not paid a salary; proprietors/partners of unincorporated businesses; and self-employed persons such as subcontractors, owner/drivers, consultants and persons paid solely by commission without a retainer. For employment statistics from the household based Labour Force Surveys see *Employed persons*.

**Employees covered by awards, etc.** Employees whose rates of pay and conditions of work are normally varied in accordance with variations in a specific Federal or State award, determination or registered collective agreement or a specific unregistered collective agreement.

**Employees involved in industrial disputes.** Includes employees directly and indirectly involved in disputes. Employees indirectly involved are those who ceased work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but who are not themselves parties to the dispute.

**Employees not covered by awards, etc.** Those employees whose rates of pay and conditions of work are not normally varied in accordance with variations in a specific Federal or State award, determination or registered collective agreement or a specific unregistered collective agreement.

**Employer units.** The enterprises or statistical units which make up the population from which the sample was drawn.

**Employment benefit.** A concession, allowance or other privilege, etc. received by or provided to employees in addition to wages or salary and award, etc. minimum provisions under which a person was employed in their main job. Not all benefits were received directly from the current employer. Some benefits may have been received from other sources by employees as a result of their employment in a particular occupation or industry. Such benefits, e.g. a concession air fare granted by an airline to a travel agency employee, have been included in the tables where appropriate. All types of wage and salary payments, including bonuses, payments for leave of various kinds and overaward payments, as well as emoluments received in accordance with award, etc. provisions

(e.g. safety clothing) were not considered to be benefits for the purposes of the survey. For definitions of individual employment benefits, see *Employment Benefits, Australia, August 1986* (6334.0).

**Employment/population ratio.** The number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.

**Estimated resident population.** The official population estimates series compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population.

**Family.** Two or more related persons usually resident in the same household at the time of the survey. A family comprises a married couple or a family head together with any persons having any of the following relationships to them:

- (a) sons or daughters of any age, if not married and with no children of their own present;
- (b) other relatives if not accompanied by a spouse, sons or daughters, or parents of their own; or
- (c) any children under 15 years of age who do not have a parent present.

**Family head of an 'other family'.** The parent in the case of a one-parent family or, in the case of other groups of related persons, it is generally defined to be the eldest person in the family. No family head is defined for a married-couple family.

**Federal awards, determinations or collective agreements.** Awards or determinations made by, and collective agreements registered with, the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, the Public Service Arbitrator, the Coal Industry Tribunal, and the Flight Crew Officers Industrial Tribunal or the Academic Salaries Tribunal.

**Field of trade.** Derived from information provided by apprentices on their occupation.

**Flexitime.** Working arrangements in which employees were able, to choose to some extent the times at which they started and/or finished work each day, while still working the award or agreed hours on average over a longer period.

**Fringe benefits tax.** The tax actually paid in respect of employees as defined. Amounts paid in fines for late payment are not included in the estimate of fringe benefits tax.

**Full-time attendance.** Attendance at an educational institution by persons who consider themselves to be attending full-time or are so classified by the institution they are attending.

**Full-time employees.** Permanent, temporary and casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation; if agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.



**Full-time workers.** Employed persons who usually work 35 hours or more a week and others who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

**Fully employed workers.** Employed persons who are voluntarily working part-time, or who worked full-time hours in the reference week, or who are full-time workers who did not work full-time hours in the reference week for non-economic reasons. It should be noted that persons who are normally underemployed but who worked full-time hours in the reference week are classified as fully employed.

**Gross wages and salaries.** Payments made to employees during the reference year (before taxation and other deductions). They comprise:

- ordinary time and overtime earnings;
- overaward payments;
- penalty payments, shift and other remunerative allowances;
- commissions and retainers;
- bonuses and similar payments;
- payments under incentive, piecework or profit sharing schemes;
- leave loadings and leave payments;
- advance and retrospective payments;
- standby or reporting time; and
- salaries and fees paid to company directors and members of boards who receive a salary.

Excluded are severance, termination and redundancy payments, allowances which are reimbursements for expenditure incurred in conducting the business of an employer and drawings from profits by directors or office holders.

Amounts paid to employees for workers' compensation as part of their gross wages and salaries have been removed from the gross wages and salaries estimate provided. Workers' compensation costs not reimbursed by an insurer are accounted for in the workers' compensation estimate.

**Highest level of secondary school available.** The highest level of secondary schooling (or equivalent) offered by the education system at the time the respondent left school.

**Hourly award rates of pay.** The *hourly award rates of pay series* for full-time adult employees provide details of the movements in the hourly rates of pay for award classifications included in the index. These series include only those awards and classifications where hours of work are specified in the award.

**Hours of work.** The estimates of aggregate hours and of

average hours refer to actual hours worked during the reference week, not hours paid for. The estimates may be affected by public holidays, leave, absenteeism; temporary absence from work due to sickness, injury, accident and industrial disputes; and stoppages of work due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc. When hours of work are recorded, fractions of an hour are disregarded and this results in slightly lower figures than would be the case if actual time worked was recorded. Persons stood down for the whole of the reference week without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment are regarded as employed and therefore are included (working no hours) in the calculation of average hours worked. Persons stood down in the reference week for reasons other than bad weather and plant breakdown and waiting to be called back to their job are regarded as unemployed and are therefore excluded from the calculations.

**Hours paid for.** The number of hours for which an employee was paid and not necessarily the number of hours actually worked (e.g. an employee on paid leave for the week was asked to report the number of hours for which he was paid).

**Hours worked.** Actual hours worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.

**Households**—see 'dwelling'.

**Industrial dispute.** An *industrial dispute* is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees, or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work, each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance.

A dispute affecting several establishments has been counted as a single dispute if it is organised or directed by one person or organisation in each State or Territory in which it occurs; otherwise it is counted as a separate dispute at each establishment in each State/Territory and in each industry in which it occurred. Prior to December 1987 disputes were counted differently (refer to explanatory notes and glossary in *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6321.0) for further details).

**Industry.** Industry is classified according to the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) 1983 Edition, Volume 1-The Classification* (1201.0).

**Interstate.** Movement to another State.

**Intrastate.** Movement to another part of the same State.

**Invisible underemployment.** Invisible underemployment exists when the labour supplied to the labour market is not being efficiently utilised in terms of either the type of work offered to the individual (disguised underemployment) or how the individual's working time is used (potential underemployment).

**Job.**

- (a) employment as a wage or salary earner (or unpaid family helper) by a particular employer in a particular locality; or
- (b) self-employment (with or without employees) in a particular locality.

**Job leavers.** Persons who voluntarily ceased their last job.

**Job losers.** Persons who involuntarily ceased their last job.

**Job mobility.** A change of job. A *change of job* may involve a change of employer without a change of job location; a change of location without a change of employer; or a change in both employer and location. For example, the movement of an employer's operations to premises in a different location would entail a change of job for employees who move to the new location. Promotion or transfer of an employee which involves a move to premises in a different location would also constitute a change of job. It should be noted, however, that for a person who works at different sites for the same employer (for example, a construction worker), his base of operations (i.e. his employer's office, depot, yard, etc.) is considered to be his place of work.

**Job vacancy.** A job available for immediate filling on the survey reference date and for which recruitment action had been taken. Recruitment action includes efforts to fill vacancies by advertising, by factory notices, by notifying public or private employment agencies or trade unions and by contacting, interviewing or selecting applicants already registered with the enterprise or organisation. Excluded are jobs available only to persons already employed by the enterprise or organisation. This point is particularly relevant to the Australian Public Service and the Public Services of each of the States and the Northern Territory. Excluded are vacancies:

- (a) of less than one day's duration;
- (b) to be filled by persons already hired, or by promotion or transfer of existing employees;
- (c) to be filled by employees returning from paid or unpaid leave or after industrial dispute(s);
- (d) not available for immediate filling on the survey reference date;
- (e) not available within the particular State or Territory to which the return relates;
- (f) for work carried out under contract;
- (g) for which no effort is being made to fill the position.

**Job vacancy rate.** Calculated by expressing the number of job vacancies as a percentage of the number of employees plus vacancies.

**Juniors.** — see 'adults'.

**Labour costs.** All costs incurred by employers in the employment of labour, and may be classified as follows:

- (a) Earnings of employees, i.e.;
  - (i) gross wages and salaries.
  - (ii) severance, termination and redundancy payments.
- (b) Payroll tax payments.
- (c) Workers' compensation.
- (d) Superannuation.
- (e) Fringe benefits tax.
- (f) Fringe benefits.
- (g) Welfare services.
- (h) Training.
- (i) Recruitment.

The measure of labour costs presented in this publication covers only components (a) to (e) which are generally considered to account for over 90 per cent of all labour costs.

**Labour force.** All persons who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

**Labour force participation rate.** The labour force in any group expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group. Because it is not practicable to ascertain the birthplace of persons in institutions (who are classified as not in the labour force), labour force participation rates for persons classified by birthplace are calculated by using population estimates which exclude those in institutions.

**Labour mobility.** Defined in terms of specific questions asked regarding job mobility and duration of current job.

**Labour underutilisation.** A person's labour is underutilised if they are either unemployed or underemployed.

**Leavers.** Persons who were full-time students at any time in the previous calendar year but were not full-time students at the time of the survey.

**Life assurance policy.** An endowment policy covering the life of a person which matures at a nominated age. Information was collected only for policies which would provide money for a person when he or she retires from full-time work.

**Living alone**—see 'not a member of a family'.

**Local government employees.** Persons employed by Municipalities and Shires and other local authorities

created by or subject to the provisions of local government legislation such as county councils in New South Wales.

*Locality.* In capital cities and major towns each suburb is considered to be a different locality.

*Long-term movement.* The arrivals of visitors (except those who hold migrant visas—see above) and the temporary departures by Australian residents with the intention to stay, in Australia or abroad respectively, for twelve months or more, together with the departure of visitors and the return of Australian residents who had stayed, in Australia or abroad, for twelve months or more. Movements of travellers whose intended or actual period of stay is less than twelve months are classified as *short-term*, except those who, on arrival, hold migrant visas. Some travellers state an intended or actual duration of stay of one year exactly. Such travellers are allocated to short-term or long-term in proportion to the number of travellers who stated an actual duration of stay of 11 months or one year one month respectively.

*Long-service leave (or furlough).* A period of paid absence from work to which an employee becomes entitled after a number of years of continuous service with one employer, or in an industry, the initial entitlement usually being three months after 10 or 15 years service, as specified in Federal or State legislation.

*Looked for work.* Applies to those persons who reported having been out of work and looking for a job.

*Main difficulty in finding work.* The main difficulty experienced during the current period of unemployment.

*Main job.* The job at which most hours were usually worked. The *second* job is defined to include all remaining jobs, in which some hours were worked during the reference week (i.e. the week before the interview week). Work as an unpaid family helper or service in the reserve defence forces is not regarded as a second job. A person who held more than one job as an employee is classified to the industry and occupation of the main job.

*Managerial employees.* Adult managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff, generally defined as those employees who are ineligible to receive payment for overtime, or, although subject to payment for overtime, are in charge of a significant number of employees in a separate establishment. *Non-managerial* employees are those who are not managerial employees as defined.

*Marital status.* This characteristic is determined from information supplied by the respondent about the individual himself or herself and, where the person was reported as being married, about the living arrangements of persons usually resident in the household. Marital status does not therefore necessarily reflect legal status. Persons are classified as *married* (husband and wife) if they are reported as being married (including de facto) and their spouse was

a usual resident of the household at the time of the survey. The *not-married* category includes persons who have never married, or are separated, widowed or divorced, as well as those who, although reported as being married, did not have a spouse who usually lived in the household. Persons who live in a de facto relationship but do not volunteer this information when asked whether they are married are classified as not married.

*Married*—see 'marital status'.

*Married-couple families.* Families in which there are two married persons and these persons are husband and wife—see 'marital status'.

*Mean (or average) earnings or hours.* Obtained by dividing the total earnings or hours of a group (e.g. full-time employees) by the number of employees in that group.

*Mean weekly earnings.* Obtained by dividing the total earnings of a group by the number of employees in that group.

*Median duration, of underemployment*—see 'duration of current period of underemployment'.

*Median duration, of unemployment*—see 'duration of unemployment'.

*Median earnings or hours.* The amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups of employees, one half having amounts below the median and the other half having amounts above it.

*Median weekly earnings.* The amount which divides the distribution of individuals into two equal groups, one having earnings above and the other below that amount. Medians were calculated from grouped data, and linear interpolation was used within the class interval in which the median fell.

*Membership of trade unions.* Financial members are dues paying members no more than 6 months in arrears. The total number of members includes all persons (financial, unfinancial, honorary, etc.) regarded by unions as members.

*Migrant.* A person who was not born in Australia and who was a permanent resident of Australia at the time of the survey. A migrant could be *sponsored* to come to Australia or arrive *unsponsored*.

*Multiple jobholders.* Persons who usually worked in two or more (see 'main job') jobs each week and who were employed in at least one of their jobs as wage or salary earners. Persons who by the nature of their employment work for more than one employer, e.g. domestics, odd-job men, babysitters, etc., are not counted as multiple jobholders unless they also held another job of a different kind; nor are those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during the survey week.

**Nightworker.** An employed person who in any one of the four weeks prior to the reference date worked a total of 15 hours or more between 7.00 p.m. and 7.00 a.m. in either their main or second job.

**Non-managerial employees**—see 'managerial employees'.

**Not a member of a family.** Persons not related to any other member of the household in which they are living. A person is considered to be *living alone* if he or she is the sole member of a household. Thus, a person who is the sole occupant of a self-contained flat attached to another dwelling is considered to be living alone.

**Not-married**—see 'marital status'.

**Number of employees.** All employees who received pay for any part of the relevant pay period. All permanent, temporary, casual, managerial and executive employees are included. Part-time and casual employees who may have worked only a few hours during the reference period are included. Employees on paid leave and those employees on workers' compensation who continue to be paid through the employer's payroll are also included. Casual employees who work on an irregular basis and who were not paid during the relevant pay period, employees on leave without pay, on strike or stood down without pay for the whole of the pay period are excluded.

**Number of spells of looking for work during the year.** The number of different periods, including the current period, during which persons were reported as having been out of work and looking for a job (as defined).

**Occupation.** Occupation is classified according to the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) - First Edition, Statistical Classification (1222.0)*.

**Ordinary time hours paid for.** Award, standard or agreed hours of work. It includes stand-by or reporting time which are part of standard hours of work, and that part of paid annual leave, paid sick leave and long-service leave taken during the reference period.

**Other educational institution.** Includes business, commercial and secretarial colleges; religious and theological colleges; and overseas institutions.

**Other families.** Families other than married-couple families as defined. From the definition of married and not married it can be seen that the heads of other families must, by definition, be not married. In addition to one-parent families, this category includes families in which there is no parent, for example a family head living with a brother or sister.

**Other pay.** Ordinary time earnings not included in award or agreed base rate of pay, allowances under award, over-award pay, or payment by measured result. It excludes payments in the form of a reimbursement for expenses incurred whilst carrying out the employer's business (e.g. payments from petty cash).

**Other post-school qualifications.** Completion of other types of education, e.g. adult education, preparatory/bridging course or hobby course.

**Other workers** (i.e. 'day' workers). Persons who did not work the hours described for 'nightworker'.

**Out of the labour force.** Persons who reported having neither worked nor looked for work.

**Overaward pay.** Amounts of ordinary time pay (regular or otherwise) that are over the award (e.g. attendance, good time-keeping, profit-sharing, etc.). It excludes payments in the form of a reimbursement for expenses incurred whilst carrying out the employer's business (e.g. payments from petty cash).

**Overtime.** Time worked in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work for which payment is received. Excluded is any overtime for which employees would not receive payment, e.g. unpaid overtime worked by managerial, executive, etc. staff, normal shiftwork and standard hours paid for at penalty rates.

**Overtime hours paid for** refers to hours in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work.

**Part-time attendance.** Attendance at an educational institution by persons who consider themselves to be attending part-time or are so classified by the institution they are attending.

**Part-time employees.** Permanent, temporary and casual employees who are not classified as full-time employees as defined.

**Part-time workers.** Employed persons who usually work less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the reference week. When recording hours of work, fractions of an hour are disregarded.

**Payment by measured result.** Earnings which vary according to measured performance (e.g. piecework, production and task bonuses, commission).

**Payroll tax.** Amounts paid during the reference year in respect of the gross wages and salaries of employees, as defined, net of any rebates. Payroll tax assessed for payments to contractors and other persons not considered employees, are thus excluded.

**Permanent movement.** Arrivals of settlers (i.e. persons who hold migrant visas, regardless of stated intended period of stay), New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle and those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens), and permanent departures of Australian residents, including former residents (i.e. those who on departure state they do not intend to return to Australia).

**Permanent worker.** An employee who was entitled to paid holidays or sick pay in his/her main job.

*Persons not in the labour force.* Persons who, during the reference week, were not in the categories employed or unemployed. They include persons who were keeping hours (unpaid), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, persons in institutions (hospitals, gaols, sanatoriums, etc.), trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and persons whose only activity during the reference week was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation. Specific surveys of persons not in the labour force indicate that a number want to work but are not classified as unemployed because they were not actively looking for work and/or were not available to begin work in the reference week. Included in this group are the discouraged jobseekers and other persons marginally attached to the labour force.

*Persons not in the labour force who wanted to work.* Persons who:

- (a) in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week had taken *active steps* to find work but do not meet the criteria to be classified as unemployed; or
- (b) although claiming to have looked for work in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week, had not taken *active steps* to find work; or
- (c) in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week had not looked for work but in the survey answered 'yes' or 'maybe' to the question 'Even though you have not been looking for work would you like a full-time or part-time job?'

*Persons who had re-entered the labour force.* Persons who were working or looking for work in the reference week, had a period out of the labour force of at least twelve months duration that finished within the last twelve months and had worked continuously for at least twelve months at some earlier time.

*Person who had retired from full-time work.* A person who had had a full-time job at some time and who had ceased full-time labour force activity (i.e. was not working full-time, was not looking for full-time work and did not intend to look for, or take up, full-time work at any time in the future).

*Persons who retired from full-time work early.* A person who retired from full-time work at age 45 or more but before the age of 60, if female, or 65, if male.

*Persons who intended to retire from full-time work.* Persons who were either working full-time or considered themselves to be working full-time, were looking for full-time work, would like full-time work or intended to take up full-time work at some time and who intended to retire from full-time labour force activity.

*Person who intended to retire from full-time work early.* Persons who intended to retire from full-time work at age 45 or more but before the age of 60, if female, or 65, if male. Persons who did not know at what age they in-

tended to retire from full-time work were not classified as intending to retire from full-time work early.

*Persons who started a wage or salary earner job during the previous twelve months.* Persons who had started a wage or salary earner job lasting two weeks or more during the twelve months up to the time of the survey. If more than one job was started during the twelve months, details were obtained about the most recent job started.

*Persons with a post-school qualification.* Persons who had left school and answered 'yes' to the question: "Since leaving school have you obtained a certificate, diploma, degree or any other qualification?". Respondents indicated which of the following groups best described their highest qualification: Degree; Trade qualification or apprenticeship; Certificate or diploma; Other post-school qualification.

*Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force.* Persons who were not in the labour force in the survey week, wanted to work and:

- (a) were actively looking for work but did not meet the criteria to be classified as unemployed; or
- (b) were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks.

*Place of last residence.* The 'continent' on which a person stated he/she last lived.

*Preferred tapered retirement.* Employees who wanted to work less than their current usual total working time in the period immediately preceding their retirement by working either fewer weeks per year, fewer days per week or fewer hours per day.

*Preferred to work less.* Employees who, given the opportunity, would have preferred to work less hours and receive commensurately less pay.

*Preferred to work more.* Employees who would have preferred to do so on the understanding that they would earn commensurately more pay.

*Preferred to work the same hours.* Employees who expected to continue earning the same amount of pay.

*Present*—see 'usually reside'.

*Previous job.* The job, full-time or part-time, that a person who had re-entered the labour force reported having worked in continuously for at least twelve months at some earlier time.

*Proportion of total employees.* The approximate percentages of wage and salary earners in employment (i.e. employees) who were members of trade unions. From 30 June 1985, the proportions of employees have been calculated using estimates of employees from the ABS Survey of Employment and Earnings. These estimates have been adjusted by adding Labour Force Survey estimates of employees in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting and

in private households employing staff. For statistics for periods prior to 30 June 1985, estimates of employees were taken from the *Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). The percentages shown should be regarded as giving only a broad indication of the extent of union membership among employees, because they are based on estimates of employed wage and salary earners; the numbers of union members who were not employed (i.e. were unemployed, retired, etc.) will affect the percentages for a particular year and comparisons over time.

**Public employees.** Public employees comprise not only administrative employees but also all other employees of Commonwealth, State, local and semi-government bodies engaged in providing services.

**Registered collective agreements**—see 'collective agreements'.

**Relationship.** Relationships by blood, marriage or adoption.

**Retirement scheme.** Superannuation schemes, life assurance policies or similar schemes that provide a financial benefit when a person leaves full-time work.

**Second job.** Wage and salary earner jobs, other than the main job in which some hours were worked during the reference week. A person who held more than one job is classified to the industry and occupation of the main job. Service in the reserve defence forces is not regarded as a second job. Persons who by the nature of their employment worked for more than one employer, e.g. domestics, odd-job workers, baby-sitters, etc., are not counted as having a second job unless they also held another job of a different kind, nor are those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during the reference week.

**Sector.** Public sector includes all local government authorities and government departments, agencies and authorities created by, or reporting to the Commonwealth or State Parliaments. All remaining employees are classified as private sector.

**Severance, termination and redundancy payments.** Lump sum payments made to employees for unused leave and eligible termination payments. Severance, termination and redundancy payments are included as a component of earnings.

**Shiftworkers.** Employees who in the four weeks prior to the date of the interview worked two or more different work shifts. For the purposes of this survey, work shifts were two or more distinct periods of work within a 24-hour day between which employees were regularly rotated. Persons who worked fixed hours, i.e. those who did not work rotating shifts whether during the day or at night, were not classified as shiftworkers. Persons who, in establishments working several 'shifts', worked the 'night shift' only were not classified as shiftworkers but were generally classified as nightworkers.

**Short-term movement**—see 'long-term movement'.

**Sponsored.** Includes those migrants who had a family already in Australia who filled out papers for that person to come to Australia. These people are considered to have come to Australia under the Family Reunion criteria. Others who were sponsored had an employer or some other person or organisation, other than the Australian Government, fill out papers for that person to come to Australia.

**State awards, determinations or collective agreements etc.** Awards or determinations made by, and collective agreements registered with, State industrial arbitration authorities. The estimates shown for employees affected by State awards, etc. include a small proportion of employees affected by awards, etc. of State tribunals in other States. Similarly, in each Territory there is a small proportion of employees affected by awards, etc. of State tribunals in adjacent States.

**State employees.** Persons employed by all State government departments and authorities responsible to State Parliaments, including organisations for which the Commonwealth has assumed financial responsibility e.g. universities. Following self-government the Northern Territory administration has been classified as a 'State' government.

**State in which first settled.** The State in which a person first lived for 12 months or more.

**State lived in before settling.** The State in which a person lived just before moving to State in which first settled.

**Still at school.** Current school attendance is recorded only for persons aged 15 to 20 years.

**Superannuation.** Costs refer to the total payments made by employers with respect to superannuation liabilities incurred. In the private sector payments take the form of actuarially determined contributions paid into a superannuation fund on a regular basis.

In the public sector the employer component of superannuation liability can be met in a number of ways. The cost to the employer can be met by:

- (a) Actuarially determined contributions being paid into a superannuation fund on a regular basis.
- (b) Meeting the cost of pension/lump sum benefits as they are actually paid out without making any contribution during the employees' service.
- (c) Setting aside monies to partly meet the future cost of superannuation liability and meeting the remaining part of superannuation liability as the cost emerges.

As a result the value of superannuation costs shown for private sector employers directly relates to current employees. However, the value of superannuation shown for public sector employers relates in some cases to current employees and in other cases to former employees now receiving a pension or lump sum. In the latter case

payments for superannuation will reflect the past structure and size of an organisation rather than current structure and size. For this reason public and private sector superannuation costs are not directly comparable.

*Superannuation scheme.* Any fund, association or organisation set up for the purpose of providing financial cover for members when they retire from full-time work.

*TAFE.* College of technical and further education.

*Tertiary institution*—see 'educational institution'.

*Time not in the labour force during the year.* The total number of weeks persons were reported as having neither worked nor looked for work (as defined).

*Time since previous job.* The total time since previous job.

*Total employees involved in industrial dispute.* The sum of the number of employees involved in each industrial dispute in a period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same employees involved in more than one dispute. The longer the period of reference the more chance there is of some double counting in the number of employees involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute the number of employees involved included in the statistics relate to the largest number of individual employees involved on any one day. Generally the total number of employees involved for each year will equal the sum of the total number of employees involved in the first month of a year plus the number of employees newly involved in subsequent months (as published monthly in Catalogue No. 6321.0). Differences between monthly and annual aggregates can occur due to temporary cessations in the first month of the year of stoppages resuming in subsequent months. Employees re-involved in this type of dispute are not classified as employees newly involved in stoppages in the second period in which the dispute occurs.

*Total labour costs.* Refers to the sum of gross wages and salaries, severance, termination and redundancy payments, payroll tax, superannuation costs, workers' compensation costs and fringe benefits tax.

*Total membership of trade unions.* The aggregate of the membership of individual reporting trade unions. Persons who are members of more than one union are counted more than once in the totals. The extent of this duplication is not known. Membership figures may be affected by differences in the concept of membership adopted by different unions or by the same union at different times.

*Trade qualification or apprenticeship.* Completion of an approved trade/technical apprenticeship in fitting and turning, hairdressing, plumbing, carpentry, etc.

*Trade union (or employee association).* An organisation, consisting predominantly of employees, the principal activities of which include the negotiation of rates of pay and conditions of employment for its members. Non-

operating unions or branches, i.e. those with no members at the date of collection, are not included in the statistics.

*Underemployed full-time workers.* Full-time workers who did not work full-time hours (i.e. did not work 35 hours or more) in the reference week for economic reasons, e.g. stood down, short time and insufficient work.

*Underemployed part-time workers.* Part-time workers who indicate that they would prefer to work more hours. Additional information was collected about those underemployed part-time workers who had been looking for work with more hours at some time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and who were available to start such work within four weeks.

*Underemployment rate.* The number of underemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed) in the same group.

*Underutilisation rate.* The sum of the number unemployed and the number underemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

*Unemployed persons.* Persons aged 15 and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- (a) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and:
  - (i) were available for work in the reference week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the reference week); or
  - (ii) were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and would have started in the reference week if the job had been available then; or
- (b) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week (including the whole of the reference week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant break-down.

The Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons Survey excludes persons who are waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they have been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week (including the whole of the reference week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

*Unemployed persons classified by industry and occupation.* Unemployed persons who had worked full-time for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the industry and occupation of their most recent full-time job.

*Unemployed persons looking for first job.* Persons who had never worked full-time for two weeks or more.



**Unemployment rate.** The unemployment rate for any group is the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed) in the same group.

**Unregistered collective agreements**—see 'collective agreements'.

**Un-sponsored.** Includes those migrants who came to Australia under special eligibility criteria. This category includes persons who came to Australia as migrants who did not require a visa, or who had some entitlement to come to Australia such as New Zealanders. Refugees were regarded as un-sponsored and include any person who came to Australia under a refugee program. Other persons who were un-sponsored include: persons who applied in their own country to come to Australia; Australians born overseas; persons who came to Australia on a temporary visa, on a working holiday, as a student, etc., and had since gained permanent residence.

**Usually reside.** Persons who were identified by the respondent as usual residents of the household at the time of the survey. The terms 'usually reside' and 'present' are synonymous.

**Visible underemployment.** An insufficiency in the volume of employment (i.e. the hours worked).

**Weekend workers.** Persons who usually worked at some time on either Saturdays or Sundays (or both). However, those persons for whom any regular working period ended early on Saturday morning or started late on Sunday night were generally not included as weekend workers.

**Weekly award rates of pay.** The weekly award rates of pay series for full-time adult employees provide details of the movements in the weekly rates of pay for award classifications included in the index.

**Weekly earnings.** The amount of 'last total pay' prior to interview (i.e. before taxation and other deductions have been made). For persons paid other than weekly, earnings were converted to a weekly equivalent. No adjustment was made for any back payment of wage increases or pre-payment of leave etc.

**Weekly total hours paid for.** The hours for which payment was made. It comprises ordinary time hours and overtime hours. For employees paid other than weekly, hours were converted to a weekly basis. For employees who began or ceased work, or were absent without pay for any reason during the reference period, only the hours actually paid for were included. Where agreed hours of work were less than award hours, hours were based on agreed hours. Hours of work were not reported for managerial employees.

**Weekly ordinary time earnings.** One week's earnings of employees for the reference period attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made. Included in ordinary time earnings are award payments, base rates of pay,

overaward payments, penalty payments, shift and other allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments related to the reference period; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit-sharing schemes normally paid each pay period; payments for leave taken during the reference period; all workers' compensation payments made through the payroll; and salary payments, made to directors. Excluded are overtime payments, retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance, termination and redundancy payments and other payments not related to the reference period.

**Weekly overtime earnings.** Payment for hours in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work.

**Weekly total earnings.** Weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings.

**Weeks taken.** In recording the amount of leave, separate periods of the same type of leave taken by individual respondents within each month were aggregated. (It should be noted that the category 'less than one' includes persons who did not take leave because their period of service with an employer or in one industry was not long enough to qualify them for an entitlement). The number of weeks of leave taken in any month was calculated as follows:

<i>Consecutive working days absent in any month</i>	<i>Recorded as</i>
0, 1 or 2	less than one week
3-7	1
8-12	2
13-17	3
18-22	4
23 and over	5

When leave continued from one month into the next, the period of leave taken in each of the months was counted separately. The total amount taken for the period May 1983 to April 1984 is the sum of the amounts taken in each month, as defined above.

**Worked.** Those persons who reported having either worked or been on paid leave. Periods of one week or more on strike or time off without pay are not classified as worked.

**Wife accompanying husband.** A wife arriving in Australia with her husband or within 12 months.

**Workers' compensation.** Costs are determined in two ways:

- (a) The majority of employees are covered for workers' compensation through the payment of premiums by the employer to an insurer. In these cases, workers' compensation costs are considered to comprise:

- premiums paid during the reference year;



- any workers' compensation costs not reimbursed by the insurer including 'make-up' and 'excess' pay (which cover payments made by employers directly to employees as part of gross wages and salaries, over and above the amount paid as compensation by the workers' compensation insurer);
  - premiums paid during the reference year to insure for claims made by employees for workers' compensation at Common Law.
- (b) Certain employers may become 'self-insurers'. Workers' compensation costs for these employers are considered to be:

- payments made as part of employees' gross wages and salaries;
- lump sum payments;
- any other workers' compensation costs including legal, accounting, medical and administrative costs and 'catastrophe' insurance premiums;

- premiums paid during the year to offset liability at Common Law for workers' compensation;
- lump sum payments made to employees not reimbursed by an insurer, resulting from workers' compensation claims made at Common Law; and
- any other costs at Common Law for workers' compensation including legal, accounting, medical and administrative costs.

Costs which have been reimbursed from a workers' compensation insurer are not included in the estimates.

*Working days lost.* Time lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute, generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of employees involved and the duration of the dispute.

*Working days lost per thousand employees.* Working days lost per thousand employees are calculated from working days lost and estimates of numbers of employees obtained from the ABS Survey of Employment and Earnings and the ABS Labour Force Survey.

## APPENDIX C

### TECHNICAL NOTES

1. Data for tables and charts included in the chapters of this publication have been obtained from a number of different sources. Information on the method of collection and concepts used, etc. is contained in this appendix.

2. Reference might also be made to the publication *A Guide to Labour Statistics* (6102.0) which describes the concepts, methodology and sources of the ABS labour market data within the conceptual frameworks underlying the collection of these data. The Guide is structured according to subject matter topics similar to the chapter headings used in this publication.

3. Much of the data presented in the publication has been obtained from sample surveys, especially household surveys (such as the labour force survey and its supplementaries) and surveys of employers. Estimates for all surveys are subject to two sources of error:

(a) *sampling error*—since the estimates are based on information obtained from a sample of employers or households they, and the movements derived from them, may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all employers or households had been included in the survey.

(b) *non-sampling error*—inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient operating procedures.

4. The individual publications referred to below generally contain more information on statistical error in respect of the series they contain.

#### CHAPTER 1—SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

##### Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia (3201.0) Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

5. These publications contain estimated resident populations for the States, Territories and Australia. In addition, 3101.0 includes quarterly estimates of births, deaths, marriages, divorces and overseas migration. In presenting statistics of births and deaths a distinction is made between State of registration and State of usual residence. Marriages and divorces are shown by State of registration only, and overseas migration statistics are shown by State of usual residence only.

6. An explanation of the 'usual residence' conceptual basis for population estimates is given in the ABS information paper entitled *Population Estimates: An Outline of the New Conceptual Basis of ABS Population Estimates* (3216.0), released on 29 March 1982. An ABS technical paper, *Methods and Procedures in the Compilation of Estimated Resident Population 1981 and in the Construction of the 1971-81 Time Series* (3103.0), was issued on 11 March 1983.

7. In this publication (6101.0), population estimates have generally been rounded to the nearest hundred. Neither rounded figures nor unrounded figures should be assumed to be accurate to the last digit shown.

##### Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3404.0)

8. This publication contains annual statistics of arrivals in, and departures from, Australia. Persons arriving in or departing from Australia are required to complete prescribed questionnaires in the form of Incoming and Outgoing Passenger cards. These cards serve as the source of statistics of overseas arrivals and departures.

9. Overseas arrival and departure statistics are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. Fully enumerated strata cover all movements by sea regardless of duration of stay, all permanent movements and all movements with a duration of stay of more than one year. All movements by air with a duration of stay equal to or less than one year are sampled and, therefore, statistics relating to these movements are estimates which may differ from statistics which would have been obtained if details of all these movements had been processed.

##### Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories, 1987 to 2031 (3222.0)

10. This publication contains summary results of projections of the population of the States, Territories and Australia for the period 1987 to 2031, by age group, based on preliminary estimates of the population at 30 June 1984.

11. The projections published in this publication are not intended as predictions or forecasts; they are illustrations of population growth which would occur if certain selected assumptions of future demographic trends were realised. While these assumptions are based on an examination of past demographic trends and survey data on birth expectations, there is no certainty that these assumptions and expectations will or will not be realised. No attempt has been made to incorporate in these projections possible effects of economic depressions or booms, wars, natural disasters or other significant factors of this nature.

12. Alternative projections have been provided in recognition of the uncertainty of future movements in demographic trends, and to give users a range of options.

The projections in this publication are also intended to serve both as a framework and a point of departure for other organisations and individuals working in the field of population projections.

13. The projections take as their starting point the preliminary estimated resident population of Australia by sex and single year of age at 30 June 1987. The four sets of projections are based on the following assumptions:

A and B: Net overseas migration to Australia rising from 140,100 for 1987-88 to 142,600 for 1992-93, remaining constant at 140,000 thereafter; total fertility rate for 1986 (1.87) declining to 1.8 in year 2005, remaining constant thereafter.

C: Net overseas migration to Australia as for Series A and B; total fertility rate for 1986 (1.87) declining linearly to 1.6 in year 1996, remaining constant thereafter.

D: Net overseas migration to Australia rising from 140,100 for 1987-88 to 142,600 for 1992-93, but then declining linearly to 80,000 in 1997-98, remaining constant thereafter; total fertility rate as for Series C.

14. All four sets of projections use the same mortality assumption, i.e. commencing with the age-sex specific rates recorded for 1985-86, mortality declines to year 1991 according to rates of decline between 1976-80 and 1981-85; from 1991 the decline continues, but according to the average rates of decline during 1961-65, 1966-70, 1971-75, 1976-80 and 1981-85.

#### **Characteristics of Migrants Aged 18 Years and Over at Time of Arrival and Who Arrived After 1960, Australia (6250.0)**

15. This publication contains information relating to migrants aged 18 years and over at the time they arrived in Australia and who arrived after 1960. Details cover the various categories of migrants, their country of last residence, family details, labour force status and State in which first settled.

#### **Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia (6224.0)**

16. For technical details see paragraphs 29 and 30 below.

#### **Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia (6235.0)**

17. For technical details see paragraphs 27 and 28 below.

### **CHAPTER 2—THE LABOUR FORCE**

### **CHAPTER 3—EMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT**

### **CHAPTER 4—UNEMPLOYMENT**

### **CHAPTER 5—PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE**

18. Data pertaining to the labour force characteristics of the population as shown in Chapters 2-5 were obtained mainly from the ABS household surveys, especially the labour force survey and the various supplementary surveys. Data pertaining to employed wage and salary earners and job vacancies are obtained from employer based surveys.

#### **The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)**

19. The labour force survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 31,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and covers about three-fifths of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week).

20. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 and over except:

- (a) members of the permanent defence forces;
- (b) certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations;
- (c) overseas residents in Australia; and
- (d) members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependents) stationed in Australia.

21. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on the *actual activity* undertaken during the reference week (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.).

22. From April 1986, the definition of employed persons was changed to include persons who worked without pay between 1 and 14 hours per week in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers). Previously, such persons who worked 1 to 14 hours, or had such a job but were not at work, were defined as either unemployed or not in the labour force, depending on whether they were actively looking for work. In this issue, estimates for months prior to April 1986 are on the old basis, and estimates for April 1986 and later months are based on the new definition. For further information, see paragraphs 37 and 38 of the Explanatory Notes in the February 1987 issue of *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

23. Estimates from 1978 onwards are calculated to conform to revised population estimates which take account of the results of the 1981 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates prior to 1978 conform to population estimates which take into account the results of the 1976 and earlier censuses. Following the change in official

population estimates to a place of usual residence basis after the 1981 Census, the population benchmarks used in the estimation of labour force survey data are compiled according to place of usual residence. To coordinate with the new benchmarks, the labour force survey questionnaire was changed in October 1982 to enable identification of each respondent's place of usual residence. The estimates from October 1982 in this publication are wholly according to place of residence. Prior to October 1982, the estimates are based on a combination of place of enumeration and place of residence.

#### **Labour Force Experience, Australia (6206.0)**

24. Data presented in this publication relate to the labour force experience of the civilian population aged 15 years and over during a given twelve month period. Information collected includes length of time people were working, looking for work or not in the labour force, the number of spells during which they were looking for work and other aspects of labour force experience. Similar data have been collected in a supplementary survey in most years since 1972.

25. It is impracticable to obtain information, relating to a twelve month reference period, which is strictly comparable with that obtained in the labour force survey (for which the reference period is one week). The definitions used in determining the labour force status of persons in the monthly survey depend on a detailed set of questions asked about a person's labour force activity during the reference period. For the survey of labour force experience, a person is assigned to a labour force category for each of the weeks in the year on the basis of a more limited set of questions. It is for this reason that the terms *worked* and *looked for work* are used in this survey rather than the rigidly defined terms *employed* and *unemployed* used in the monthly labour force survey.

#### **Transition from Education to Work, Australia (6227.0)**

26. Information presented in this publication relates to attendance of persons aged 15 to 64 years at an educational institution in both the previous and current year, their educational attainment and labour force status. Similar data have been collected in a supplementary survey in most years since 1964. Definitions of the principal labour force categories are the same as those for the labour force survey.

#### **Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia (6235.0)**

27. Data presented in this publication relate to the highest educational qualifications attained by the civilian population aged 15 years and over. Information relating to the educational attainment of persons in the labour force has been collected in an annual supplementary survey since 1979. Since 1982, information relating to the educational attainment of persons has been obtained from all civilians aged 15 and over. For persons with post-school qualifications the information sought included field of study and for those who did not complete their schooling, it included the age at which they left school.

28. Definitions of the principal labour force categories are the same as for the labour force survey. It should be noted that there are slight differences in the estimates for labour force categories. This is due to the different sizes of the samples used and the inability to obtain from a small number of persons the additional information required for the educational qualifications survey. Although the estimation procedures take account of these factors, estimates for some characteristics will be affected.

#### **Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia (6224.0)**

29. Information presented in this publication relates to the labour force status of family members, their relationship to the family head and family composition.

30. Information about families in this survey was restricted to usual residents of private dwellings. In cases where it was not possible to obtain information relating to all family members (e.g. if a person is a member of the permanent defence forces and therefore excluded from the scope of the survey) the entire family was excluded.

#### **Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force, Australia (6264.0)**

31. Information presented in this publication relates to characteristics of persons who had re-entered the labour force in the previous twelve months after a substantial period out of the labour force. Details of previous job, reason left previous job and time since previous job are given.

32. It is impracticable to obtain information relating to a whole year which is strictly comparable with that obtained in the monthly labour force survey for which the reference period is one week. The definitions used in determining the labour force status of persons in the monthly survey depend on a detailed set of questions asked about a person's labour force activity during the reference period. For the survey of persons who had re-entered the labour force a person is assigned to labour force categories at various points in time on the basis of a more limited set of questions. It is for this reason that the terms *worked* and *looked for work* are used in this survey rather than the rigidly defined terms *employed* and *unemployed* used in the monthly labour force survey.

#### **Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force, Australia (6267.0)**

33. Information presented in this publication relates to characteristics of persons who were out of the labour force at the time of the survey and who had left the labour force during the previous twelve months. Data include whether intended to return to the labour force, time since last left the labour force and main source of income.

34. It is impracticable to obtain information relating to a whole year which is strictly comparable with that obtained in the monthly labour force survey for which the reference period is one week. The definitions used in determining the labour force status of persons in the monthly survey depend on a detailed set of questions asked about a

person's labour force activity during the reference period. For the survey of persons who have left the labour force a person is assigned to a labour force category on the basis of a more limited set of questions. It is for this reason that the terms *worked* and *looked for work* are used in this survey rather than the rigidly defined terms *employed* and *unemployed* used in the monthly labour force survey.

#### **Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia (6238.0)**

35. Information presented in this publication relates to persons aged 45 years and over who had retired or intend to retire from full-time work. Persons who had retired were asked about their age at retirement; retirement scheme coverage and type of payment derived from such schemes; housing arrangements; and main source of income at retirement. Those persons who had not yet retired were asked whether they intended to retire from full-time work and, if so, were asked about their intended age at retirement; retirement scheme coverage and type of payment expected from these schemes; current and expected housing arrangements; expected main source of income; and expected form of disbursement for any lump sum received at retirement.

#### **Labour Mobility, Australia (6209.0)**

36. Information presented in this publication relates to the mobility of the civilian population aged 15 years and over with respect to duration of current job, number of jobs held and other information during a twelve month period. Similar data have been collected in a supplementary survey in most years since 1972.

#### **Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (6248.0)**

37. This publication contains results of the quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings which was introduced in the September 1983 quarter. The survey is designed to obtain, from employer units, information on numbers of wage and salary earners employed each month and their quarterly earnings. It replaces the civilian employees series, based principally on information obtained from payroll tax returns, which was discontinued after April 1980.

38. Background information on the reasons for the introduction of the new survey is provided in *Information Paper : Review of ABS Employment Statistics* (6239.0) published on 8 July 1981. Further information on the differences in concepts, methodology and coverage of the old and new employment series is provided in *Information Paper : New Statistical Series: Employment, Average Weekly Earnings, Job Vacancies and Overtime* (6256.0) issued on 21 June 1984.

39. The survey is conducted by mail each quarter with data collected on monthly number of employees and quarterly earnings. For the first and last month of each quarter, only the total number of persons is collected; for the mid month of each quarter, details of males and females, full-time and part-time are collected. All wage

and salary earners who received pay in any pay period ending within the quarter were represented in the survey except:

- (a) members of the Australian permanent defence forces;
- (b) employees of enterprises in the private sector primarily engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting;
- (c) employees in private households employing staff;
- (d) employees of overseas embassies, consulates, etc;
- (e) employees based outside Australia; and
- (f) employees on workers' compensation who are not paid through the payroll.

40. Also excluded are the following persons who are not regarded as employees for the purposes of this survey:

- (a) directors who are not paid a salary;
- (b) proprietors/partners of unincorporated businesses; and
- (c) self-employed persons such as subcontractors, owner/drivers, consultants and persons paid solely by commission without a retainer.

41. For the *private sector*, a sample of approximately 15,000 private employer units was selected from the ABS register of businesses to ensure adequate State and industry representation. The statistical unit for the survey comprises all activities of an enterprise in a particular State. Each statistical unit was classified to an industry which reflected the predominant activity of the enterprise in the State. In a small number of cases where an enterprise had a significant number of employees in more than one industry, a separate statistical unit was created for each industry. The statistical units were stratified by State, industry and size of employment and a simple random sample was selected for each stratum.

42. For the *public sector*, statistical units were derived in the same way as for the private sector; data are collected in the survey from *all* public sector units.

43. To derive estimates for *employer size groups*, each of the approximately 15,000 statistical units (see paragraph 41) selected in the private sector is allocated a size classification based on the number of employees actually reported for the middle month of the quarter. This size classification reflects the employment size of an enterprise in a particular State or Territory and not the employment size of an enterprise Australia wide. Over a period, the composition of these size categories will vary as changes migrate from one size group to another. This will have some effect on changes over time in the distribution of employment by size of enterprise.

### Civilian Employees, Australia (6213.0)

44. The estimates generally related only to civilian wage and salary earners, not the total labour force. They therefore excluded employers, self-employed persons, unpaid helpers and the unemployed. Also excluded, because of the inadequacy of the data, wage and salary earners in agriculture and private households employing staff. This series was discontinued in April 1980, see paragraphs 37 and 38 above.

45. The estimates in this publication, except those relating to government employees and defence forces, were based on comprehensive data (referred to herein as 'benchmark') derived for the purpose from population censuses and other sources.

46. The data needed to derive the estimates for periods subsequent to benchmark dates were obtained from three main sources:

- (a) payroll tax returns;
- (b) returns from government bodies; and
- (c) some other returns of employment (e.g. for hospitals).

The balance (i.e. unrecorded private employment), which accounted for 15 per cent of all employees, was estimated.

47. Although the series generally measured the short-term trends in employment in the defined field reasonably well, they may have been less reliable for longer-term measurement. There were conceptual differences between benchmark and current data, and changes in such factors as labour turnover, multiple jobholding and part-time work all affected the trend over longer periods. Also, increases in payroll tax exemption levels may have resulted in a reduction in the number of businesses liable for payroll tax and, as a consequence, increased the size of the unrecorded sector for which employment had to be estimated. Such a reduction was more significant in those industries, such as retail trade, in which there was a high proportion of businesses with few employees. With an increase in exemption levels a greater degree of estimation may have been required in producing employment estimates for those industries.

48. Data supplied by reporting enterprises or establishments generally referred to persons on the payroll for the last pay-period in each month. Persons who were on paid leave or who worked during part of the pay period and were unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period were generally counted as employed. Those not shown on employers' payrolls because they were on leave without pay, on strike or stood down for the entire period were excluded.

49. In all States and Territories, most employers paying wages in excess of a designated exemption level were required to lodge payroll tax returns. Certain Australian Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organisations were specifically exempted under the various Payroll Tax Acts.

50. Government employees comprise not only administrative employees but also all other employees of government bodies (Australian, State, local and semi-government) engaged in providing services.

51. The industry classification used in this publication is the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* (ASIC), described in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition), 1969, Volume 1* (1201.0).

### Multiple Jobholding, Australia (6216.0)

52. Information presented in this publication relates to the nature and extent of multiple jobholding. Similar data have been collected in a supplementary survey biennially since 1965.

### Employment, Underemployment and Unemployment, Australia (6246.0)

53. This publication analyses the trends in employment, underemployment, unemployment and so-called 'hidden' unemployment over the period 1966 to 1983.

54. The source of data for tables and charts included in this publication is the ABS population survey system. References include *The Labour Force* (6203.0), *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families* (6224.0), *Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons* (6222.0), *Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment* (6235.0), *Persons Not in the Labour Force* (6220.0). A comprehensive explanation of survey concepts and definitions may be found in the relevant paragraphs of this Appendix and Appendix B.

### Underemployed Workers, Australia (6265.0)

55. Information presented in this publication relates to characteristics of underemployed workers, including type and duration of current period of underemployment, educational attainment and preferred number of extra hours.

56. The Resolution of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October 1982 defined underemployment as follows:

'Underemployment exists when a person's employment is inadequate in relation to specified norms or alternative employment, account being taken of his or her occupational skill.'

57. Due to the serious conceptual difficulties that would be encountered in seeking measures of invisible underemployment, the ILO recommended that statistical measurement be limited to visible underemployment. This is the approach adopted in this supplementary survey.

### Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia (6222.0)

58. Information presented in this publication relates to characteristics of unemployed persons including difficulties in finding work, steps taken to find work, past employment experience, whether they had had offers of employment and their educational attainment.

### Job Vacancies, Australia (6231.0)

59. Information presented in this publication refers to vacancies in private and public sectors. The information is obtained from a sample survey of employers conducted on a quarterly basis.

60. All vacancies for wage and salary earners are represented in the survey except those:

- (a) in the Australian permanent defence forces;
- (b) in enterprises primarily engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting;
- (c) in private households employing staff;
- (d) in overseas embassies, consulates, etc;
- (e) located outside Australia.

61. A sample of approximately 3,800 employers is selected from the ABS register of businesses to ensure adequate State and industry representation. The sample is updated each quarter to take account of new businesses, those which have ceased operation and structural changes such as takeovers and mergers. The statistical unit for the survey comprises all activities of an enterprise in a particular State or Territory. Each statistical unit is classified to an industry which reflects the predominant activity of the enterprise in the State or Territory. In a small number of cases where an enterprise has significant employment in more than one industry, a separate statistical unit is created for each industry. The statistical units are stratified by State, industry and size of employment and a simple random sample is selected from each stratum.

### Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (6220.0)

62. Information presented in this publication relates to the labour force aspirations, availability for work and reasons for not seeking employment of persons aged 15 and over who were not in the labour force. Similar data have been collected in supplementary surveys since 1975.

63. The criteria determining those in the labour force are based on actual activity (i.e. working or looking for work) during the survey week. The criteria associated with marginal attachment to the labour force, in particular the concepts of wanting to work, reasons for not actively looking for work and availability to start work, are more subjective and are not based on respondents' actual activity. Hence, the measurement of these criteria is affected by the respondents' own interpretation of the concepts used. Individual respondent's interpretation is affected by such factors as the respondent's work aspirations, as well as family, economic and other commitments.

## CHAPTER 6—AWARD RATES, EARNINGS AND INCOME

64. Data pertaining to earnings and wages have been obtained from a number of sources. Information on the distribution of weekly earnings of wage and salary earners is a product of the ABS population survey. Details on average weekly earnings are obtained from regular surveys of employers. Indexes of award rates of pay are

derived from information provided in industrial awards, determinations and agreements.

### Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0)

65. The Award Rates of Pay Indexes are produced monthly and are designed, like other indexes, to depict movements. They measure general trends in award rates of pay.

66. The current series of *Award Rates of Pay Indexes* have been compiled on a monthly basis from June 1985. The indexes are constructed by weighting award rates of pay for selected classifications according to the pattern of employment existing in May 1985. The source used to base the indexes is the May 1985 Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours. The survey collected information on the industry and occupation of individual employees, on the award under which they are covered and on their award classification.

67. In the majority of cases the rates are prescribed in awards or determinations of Federal or State industrial arbitration authorities or in collective agreements registered with them. Rates prescribed in unregistered collective agreements are used where these are significant in the particular industries to which they refer.

### Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (6302.0)

68. The survey of average weekly earnings is designed to obtain, from employers, information on earnings in respect of a specified payweek each quarter. Background information about the average weekly earnings series is provided in *Information Paper: New Statistical Series: Employment, Average Weekly Earnings, Job Vacancies and Overtime* (6256.0) published on 21 June 1984, copies of which are available on request. A summary of the main differences in concepts, methods and coverage of the old and new earnings series is given in a further publication, *Information Paper: Average Weekly Earnings—New Series to Replace Former Payroll Tax Based Series* (6336.0) issued on 24 March 1982.

69. All wage and salary earners who received pay for the reference period are represented in the survey, except:

- (a) members of the Australian permanent defence forces;
- (b) employees of enterprises primarily engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting;
- (c) employees in private households employing staff;
- (d) employees of overseas embassies, consulates, etc;
- (e) employees based outside Australia; and
- (f) employees on workers' compensation who are not paid through the payroll.

70. Also excluded are the following persons who are not regarded as employees for the purposes of this survey:

- (a) directors who are not paid a salary;
- (b) proprietors/partners of unincorporated businesses; and

- (c) self-employed persons such as subcontractors, owner/drivers, consultants and persons paid solely by commission without a retainer.

71. The *reference period* for the survey refers to the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter.

#### **Average Earnings and Hours of Employees, Australia (6304.0)**

72. The current series of estimates of average weekly earnings and hours paid for was introduced in August 1981 when it replaced the average weekly earnings series based principally on information from payroll tax returns. In November each year more detailed dissections of earnings and information on hours paid for are collected in the survey. This information is similar to that collected in the Survey of Earnings and Hours introduced in September 1960 and conducted in October each year from 1961 to 1980. However, significant differences, particularly in the coverage of the sample framework, exist between the October surveys series and the new average weekly earnings series. Background information about the average weekly earnings series is provided in *Information Paper: New Statistical Series: Employment, Average Weekly Earnings, Job Vacancies and Overtime* (6256.0) published on 21 June 1984, copies of which are available on request. When comparing the estimates for 1987 with those of October 1981 and November 1982 to 1986, it is important to keep in mind the stages of development of the sample survey on which these figures are based (see the *Information Paper* mentioned above). In particular, note that estimates produced from the 1983 survey were adjusted before publication to maintain consistency with figures produced from a new sample which represented the final stage of development of the survey. More details of this adjustment can be found in the Explanatory Notes of *Average Earnings and Hours of Employees, Australia, November 1983* (6304.0) published on 12 October 1984.

#### **Consumer Price Index, Australia (6401.0)**

73. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures quarterly changes in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services which account for a high proportion of expenditures by metropolitan wage and salary earner households.

74. The results of the latest major review of the CPI were incorporated in the eleventh CPI series introduced in the March quarter 1987 issue of 6401.0. Details of the review are contained in *ABS Information Paper: Review of the Consumer Price Index* (6450.0).

75. Further information about the CPI is contained in a booklet entitled *A Guide to the Consumer Price Index* (6440.0) and in the publication *The Australian Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (6461.0).

#### **Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia (6306.0)**

76. This survey is conducted in respect of a pay period in May. The survey was conducted annually from 1974 to 1981, then in 1983 and has been reinstated to an annual basis from 1985. The survey is based on a sample of employers who in turn randomly select employees in accordance with instructions supplied by the ABS. The data presented provides information on the distribution and composition of earnings and hours as well as averages.

77. The *reference period* for the survey refers to the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of May.

#### **Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia (6310.0)**

78. In recent years supplementary surveys based on the population survey have been conducted throughout Australia every August to obtain information about the weekly earnings of wage and salary earners. For the sake of brevity in the survey data, wage and salary earners are referred to as employees.

#### **Major Labour Costs, Australia (6348.0)**

79. This publication contains results of the Survey of Major Labour Costs. Information is collected on the major labour costs incurred by both public and private sector employers in the reference year.

80. The survey of Major Labour Costs covers only the components: gross wages and salaries; severance, termination and redundancy payments; payroll tax payments; workers' compensation; superannuation; and fringe benefits tax, which are estimated to represent over 90 per cent of all labour costs.

### **CHAPTER 7—NON WAGE BENEFITS**

#### **Employment Benefits, Australia (6334.0)**

81. In association with the August labour force survey, information is obtained on a range of employment benefits provided by employers to employees (wage and salary earners). These data were first collected in 1979, and have been collected annually since 1983.

82. The mere availability of or entitlement to a benefit (as defined) was not sufficient reason for its inclusion in the tables in this publication; with the exception of leave entitlements, only those benefits which were used or taken up were counted.

### **CHAPTER 8—HOURS OF WORK, WORK PATTERNS, WORK PREFERENCES AND JOB SATISFACTION**

83. Data pertaining to working hours arrangements and preferences have been obtained from the ABS population survey system, which is discussed earlier in this Appendix. Data on overtime hours worked are a product of the ABS sample survey of employers.

#### **The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)**

84. For technical details see paragraphs 19 to 23 above.

#### **Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia (6306.0)**

85. For technical details see paragraphs 76 and 77 above.

#### **Overtime, Australia (6330.0)**

86. The ABS conducts a quarterly survey of employers to obtain information about overtime hours paid for and the number of people who received pay for overtime during a specified survey week. The survey is conducted in respect of the last week of the pay period ending on, or before the third Friday of the survey month. It should be kept in mind



that the statistics presented may display short-term or seasonal fluctuations from quarter to quarter.

#### **Working Hours Arrangements, Australia, February to May 1981 (6338.0)**

87. During the period February to May 1981, a special household survey was conducted to obtain information about the different types of working patterns of employed persons, including details about nightwork, shiftwork, weekend work and days in the week usually worked. Similar information was contained in two separate publications in 1976. For further information see: *Work Patterns of Employees, Australia, November 1976* (6328.0); and *Evening and Nightwork, Australia, November 1976* (6329.0).

#### **Alternative Working Arrangements, Australia, March to May 1982 (6341.0)**

88. A special household survey was conducted during the period March to May 1982 to obtain information about certain aspects of the working arrangements of employees and their preferences for any changes to them. This information includes details of usual working arrangements (e.g. 5 day week, 9 day fortnight, etc.) control over working arrangements and/or start and finish times, preference for permanent or casual employment and more or less work.

### **CHAPTER 9—INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS**

#### **Industrial Disputes, Australia (6321.0)**

89. The ABS publishes monthly statistics of the number of industrial disputes, the number of employees involved and working days lost in industrial disputes. The statistics are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and public sector), from trade unions and from reports of government authorities. The statistics relate to disputes which involved stoppages of work of ten working days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred.

90. The calculation of working days lost per 1,000 employees for the period 1975 to 1979 were based on numbers of employees as published in *Civilian Employees, Australia* (6213.0). As this series was suspended from April 1980, estimates from 1980 have been calculated by using estimates of employees from *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). In January 1987 the basis for calculation of working days lost per thousand employees was changed to include estimates of employees from the Survey of Employment and Earnings. They are combined with estimates of the number of employees in agriculture and in private households obtained from the Labour Force Survey. The estimates have been recalculated on this basis back to January 1984. The effect of the change is minimal at the 'all industries' level but is quite significant, in some cases, for individual industry groups.

#### **Industrial Disputes, Australia (6322.0)**

91. In addition to the monthly publication of industrial disputes (6321.0) (see paragraphs 89 and 90) the ABS publishes annual statistics of industrial disputes. The annual statistics are also classified by the cause of disputes, their duration and the method of settlement.

92. Further information about the industrial relations system in Australia and a framework for classifying disputes can be found in *A Guide to Labour Statistics* (6102.0).

#### **Trade Union Statistics, Australia (6323.0)**

93. The figures presented in 6323.0 have been compiled from questionnaires completed by individual trade unions in respect of their membership as at 30 June from 1985 onwards and as at 31 December in previous years.

94. From 30 June 1985, the proportion of employees have been calculated from estimates of employees from the Survey of Employment and Earnings published in *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0). These estimates of employees have been adjusted by adding estimates of employees in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting and in private households employing staff, from the Labour Force Survey. Prior to 30 June 1985, estimates of employees from *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0) have been used.

95. The percentages shown should be regarded as giving only a broad indication of the extent of union membership among employees, because they are based on estimates of employed wage and salary earners and the degree of unemployment of reported union members will affect the percentages for a particular year and comparisons over time.

96. The published number of reporting trade unions varies from year to year as a result of amalgamations and mergers of unions, unions ceasing to operate, new unions being formed, existing organisations changing their status such that it brings them within the scope of the definition of a trade union and existing unions reporting for the first time.

#### **Trade Union Members, Australia (6325.0)**

97. In association with the August 1986 labour force survey, information was obtained about the membership of trade unions and employee associations, and various characteristics of members and non-members. Similar surveys were previously conducted in November 1976 and during the period March to May 1982.

98. Although some persons may be union members in their second job only, this survey collected characteristics only of respondents who were trade union members in relation to their main job.

#### **Incidence of Awards, Australia (6315.0)**

99. This publication contains details of the award coverage of employees obtained as part of a sample survey which was conducted in May 1985. The survey was designed primarily to provide statistics of the distribution and composition of weekly earnings and hours of employees.



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